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PHARMACOPEIA

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

OF

HOMŒOPATHY.

PUBLISHED FOR THE
COMMITTEE ON PHARMACOPEIA
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

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BY COMMITTEE ON PHARMACOPEIA OF THE
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PREFACE.

In submitting the result of its labors to the physician and pharmacist, the Pharmacopeia Committee desires to lay special stress upon the general unanimity with which this work has been brought to completion, and to emphasize the fact that it is not an expression of the views of a bare majority of its members, but that, on the contrary, it represents their consentient opinions to a most gratifying degree.

The early recognition of the desirability of obtaining a result founded on agreement in principle and mutual support, led to the adoption by the original Pharmacopeia Committee of the following plan of work:—

The editor is directed to proceed, first, with that portion of the work to be devoted to general pharmacy. As soon as certain subjects are completed, he shall cause twelve copies of his manuscript to be made, one of which shall be sent to each member of the committee.

It shall be the duty of each member to carefully examine, and report upon the same within two weeks from the date of the receipt of his copy.

He is expected to report his approval or disapproval of the whole or any part, and to freely suggest such changes, modifications, or additions as, in his opinion, will tend to improve the work and render it of greater value to both the physician and the pharmacist.

When replies have been received from all members of the committee, the editor shall prepare copies of all suggestions offered, together with the reasons assigned, to which shall be added the names of the members offering such suggestions.

Each member shall be required to vote upon each separate proposition, with this exception: he may decline to vote on any suggestion on which he may feel he has insufficient information to form an intelligent opinion, in which case he shall return his copy, noting this fact in place of the vote on such proposition.

A majority vote of members of the committee voting must decide as to acceptance or rejection, provided the vote includes the votes of two pharmacists and two that are not pharmacists.

This plan of work has been closely followed, rendering the results, as we believe, of the greatest value obtainable by the united judgment of the committee.

In addition to the efforts put forth by its individual members, the committee has received much assistance from Prof. Friedburg of New York, in the determining of chemical definitions and in the furnishing of chemical descriptions, and desires to here make suitable acknowledgment of its indebtedness.

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE	3
HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION	7-12
COMMITTEE ON PHARMACOPEIA	13
LIST OF AUTHORS CONSULTED	14
BIBLIOGRAPHY	15-20

PART I.

GENERAL PHARMACY	21-49
UNIT OF MEDICINAL STRENGTH	23
MENSTRUA	27
DRUGS AND MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES	32
GENERAL TREATMENT OF DRUGS	34
PREPARATIONS FROM DRUGS	34
TINCTURES	35
DILUTIONS	39
TRITURATIONS	43
MEDICATIONS	47
PRESCRIPTIONS	48

PART II.

SPECIAL PHARMACEUTICS	51-596
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PART III.

SELECT TABLES FOR REFERENCE	597-606
LIST OF MEDICINES AND PRONUNCIATION	607-622
INDEX	623

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

As long ago as 1868 a resolution was adopted in the American Institute of Homœopathy, upon the motion of Dr. C. J. Hempel, for the appointment of a committee to prepare a Dispensatory which should embrace Pharmacy; and such a committee was appointed, with Dr. Carroll Dunham as chairman.

Reports of progress appear in the Institute Transactions from year to year down to 1874, when Dr. Dunham said, "The committee has reason to believe that this is the last time they will have to report 'progress,' and that the work may be ready for circulation before the next session of the Institute."

But owing to the long-continued illness of a leading member of the committee, the work was not made ready for the printer; and during the following two years, preparations for the World's Homœopathic Congress at Philadelphia and the death of Dr. Dunham, which occurred soon after this convention, prevented the publication. Efforts were made to secure for the Institute the manuscripts of the committee, after the death of Dr. Dunham, but they were without success.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1886 Drs. J. P. Dake, C. Wesselhoeft, and A. C. Cowperthwaite were appointed a committee to consider the question of publishing a Pharmacopeia. This committee reported as follows, at the following meeting, in 1887:—

Your committee appointed to consider and report on the advisability of having a Pharmacopeia issued under the auspices and by the authority of this body, would say 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 Pharmacopeia, by joint action of committees from several countries, as suggested by the chairman of this committee at the World's Homœopathic Convention in London in 1881, and by Mr. Wyborn at the late convention at Basle. At the latter convention, a special committee, consisting of Drs. Cowl and Giesecke and Mr. Wyborn, was appointed to consider and report upon an International Pharmacopeia.

In pursuance of such action, your committee would recommend the appointment at this time of a special committee to coöperate with the American member of the International Committee; and that such committee consist of Drs. Lewis Sherman, J. Wilkinson Clapp, and F. E. Boericke. And in order to bring the work into more definite shape, we would recommend that the special committee named be instructed to take the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia 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.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. P. DAKE, M. D.,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D.,		
C. WESSELHOEFT, M. D.,		

This report was accepted, the recommendations adopted, and the appointments made.

This committee reported as follows, at the following meeting held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1888:—

Your committee, which was appointed to confer with the American member of the Pharmacopeial Commission of the World's Homœopathic Convention, with reference to the preparation of an International Pharmacopeia, beg leave to report that, owing to the prolonged absence in Europe of Dr. Walter Y. Cowl, it has not yet been possible to secure the desired conference with that commission.

We would report further that, in pursuance of the instruction given in the resolution authorizing our appointment, we have examined the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia with reference to its adaptation to the wants of physicians in the United States and other countries outside of Great Britain; that we find this a book of great merit; that we specially commend the care taken in the tincture-making processes, the recognition of the effect of natural-plant moisture in lowering the alcoholic strength of the fresh-plant tinctures; the prescription of alcohol of different strengths for the preparation of different drug tinctures, and the general accuracy of the detailed descriptions of drugs. We are instructed to suggest such changes as will improve the work and adapt it to use in this and other countries, outside of Great Britain. Among the changes we would suggest are the following:—

1. The substitution of the name "dilution" in place of "tincture" for attenuated liquid preparations.
2. The use of distilled water as a standard of comparison between weights and measures. This would bring our system in harmony with the French decimal system and greatly simplify the descriptive processes. Instead of minim we would read grain-measure, just as in descriptions of volumetric analysis.
3. The use of glass-stoppered bottles for distilled water.
4. The introduction of alcohol of the specific gravity .820, which is now a standard grade in the United States, being the highest obtained by distillation without the aid of chemicals.
5. The authorization of the decimal scale of notation, which is now in general use.
6. The omission of reference to the therapeutic activity of certain preparations. We think such references out of place in a work of this character.
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 $\frac{11}{100}$ as strong.
9. The limitation of the sign ϕ (zero reduced) to denote strongest liquid pharmacopeial preparation.
10. The use of the sign \circ (zero) to denote original substances.
11. The authorization of a single vernacular pharmacopeial name for each medicine.
12. The alphabetical arrangement of all the caption names of medicines in a single series. This is merely to facilitate reference.
13. A simplification of the process of trituration, and the requirement of a longer time to a given quantity of the finished product.

On motion of Dr. I. T. Talbot, the following was adopted :—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed consisting of twelve members, six of whom shall be pharmacists, to prepare a Pharmacopeia which shall bear the authoritative sanction of this body.

That this committee be instructed to confer with the Pharmacopeial Commission of the International Homœopathic Congress held at Basle, Switzerland, in 1886, and with committees which may be appointed for the same purpose by foreign societies, with the intent of making the work, if possible, international in character.

That this committee be instructed to use, as a basis, the "British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," due weight being given to other authorized pharmacopeias, and to obtain the fundamental facts, as far as possible, from original sources.

That this committee be empowered to fill any vacancies in its membership caused by death or resignation.

The following were appointed as the committee :—

Drs. J. P. Dake, C. Wesselhoeft, A. C. Cowperthwaite, T. F. Allen, Malcolm Leal, and H. R. Arndt, representing the practitioners of medicine, and Drs. Lewis Sherman, J. Wilkinson Clapp, F. E. Boericke, Henry M. Smith, James E. Gross, and Wm. Boericke, representing the practitioners of pharmacy.

Drs. E. P. Colby and A. F. Worthington were elected by the committee to take the places respectively of Drs. T. F. Allen and F. E. Boericke, who declined to serve.

The committee of twelve organized immediately after its appointment by the election of Dr. J. P. Dake, permanent chairman, Dr. Lewis Sherman, editor, and Drs. J. Wilkinson Clapp and Malcolm Leal, associate editors.

At the meeting of the Institute, held at Minnetonka Beach in 1889, the Pharmacopeial Committee, in response to inquiries made through its chairman, was further instructed by the Institute as follows :—

1. That the work shall not be adapted for the professional pharmacist only, but also to the needs and uses of the practitioner of medicine.
2. That the work shall have a supplemental chapter containing instructions as to the best modes and means for dispensing of medicines at the physician's desk and in the sick-room.
3. That the publication and sale of the work shall be conducted by a regular publisher, who is to assume all risks and enjoy all profits. The committee is authorized and instructed to negotiate with a publisher to that end.

At the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1891, the following resolution was passed :—

Resolved, That the Committee on Pharmacopeia be requested to reconsider their action by which the soluble elements of the plants are made the basis of the attenuations.

“This resolution received careful consideration by the committee. It should, however, be recorded that it was no part of their plan to make the soluble elements of the plants the basis of attenuations, as they had made the dry crude drug the unit from which to compute the strength of all attenuations, and by so doing had simply carried out the rule previously accepted by the Institute ‘to make the dilutions to correspond in medicinal strength (drug power) with triturations of the same number.’ ”

Still, the work did not progress as rapidly as was at first anticipated, owing to certain differences of opinion regarding our nomenclature.

These questions having been brought to the attention of the Institute during its session in Washington in 1892, the following motion was passed: "That the Committee on Pharmacopeia be instructed to give precedence to the old Latin names of drugs in common use, and to place the new chemical names to the right and on the same line."

These instructions have been carefully observed. Still, the committee earnestly desired to embrace the present opportunity to take a step which may eventually lead to the improvement of our chemical nomenclature. They considered that this resolution required that they should retain and give precedence to the old form of Latin titles, to be followed by the chemical names, but that this did not prevent them from introducing a third title which should retain the familiar Latin basic names and still answer to the requirements of a modern scientific nomenclature; one that would not make any change in the abbreviations found in homœopathic literature and that would also be free from the objections which had been offered to the present chemical names.

While a large majority of the committee strongly favored this plan, it met with decided opposition from the member then serving as editor, so much so that at the meeting of the Institute held in Chicago in May, 1893, the chairman asked for a special committee of three to meet with the Pharmacopeia Committee to assist in adjusting its plan of work. Two members of said committee, Drs. T. Y. Kinne and O. S. Runnels, listened to statements from the different parties interested, and made the following report, which was accepted by the Institute:—

The Special Committee appointed at the request of the Committee on International Pharmacopeia, to advise regarding some questions arising from the action of the American Institute of Homœopathy at its session in 1892, beg leave to submit this report:—

Whereas, Doubts having arisen in the minds of some of the Committee on Pharmacopeia as to the intent of a resolution adopted by the Institute at its last session, which resolution is as follows —

Resolved, That the Committee on Pharmacopeia be instructed to give precedence to the old Latin names of drugs in common use and to place the new chemical names to the right and on the same line;—

Therefore, *Resolved*, That there is nothing in the said resolution which prevents the Committee on Pharmacopeia from adding a third title to those already mentioned, wherever it shall be deemed best to do so, provided the ordered arrangement be not interfered with.

Resolved, That the Committee on International Pharmacopeia be directed to proceed with all possible dispatch in the publication of this valuable work so nearly completed, so much needed, and already too long delayed.

The Institute having fully approved of the wish of the committee, in order to carry it into effect it became necessary to reorganize the editorial force and to instruct the new appointees to prepare as rapidly as possible, *de novo*, the text of a Pharmacopeia to be approved by the committee, under such rules and regulations as they might make. This was done, and the reorganized editorial corps entered upon the work with commendable zeal, and carried it to completion.

The untimely death of Dr. J. P. Dake, whose loss is deeply deplored by the committee, rendered necessary the filling of the vacancy thus caused, and the election of a chairman. This was done, Dr. T. Y. Kinne, of Paterson, N. J., being chosen as a member, and Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft, of Boston, as chairman.

The committee trust that the profession will accept this work, and that it will find therein all that past experience has found to be good, and will appreciate some more recent departures which are intended to enhance the reliability of the work.

It is earnestly hoped that each and every medical college will hereafter include in its curriculum, instruction in the Principles and Practice of Pharmacy. The physician who dispenses 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.

Pharmaceutical knowledge seems to be even more important to homœopathic 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 homœopathic use.

On behalf of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY, for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge, and of promoting uniformity in the strength and quality of medicinal preparations and in their literature as well, we commend this book to physician and pharmacist, student and instructor.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,

President of American Institute of Homœopathy.

EUGENE H. PORTER, M. D.,

Secretary of American Institute of Homœopathy.

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MALCOLM LEAL, M. D.

LIST OF AUTHORS CONSULTED.

- ALLEN, Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica.
ALTSCHUL, Real Lexicon.
AMERICAN Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, O'Connor and Boericke and Tafel.
AMERICAN Homœopathic Dispensatory, Gross & Delbridge
AMERICAN Institute of Homœopathy, Transactions.
APPLETON, American Cyclopædia.
ARCHIV für die Homœopathische Heilkunst.
BENTLEY & TRIMEN, Medicinal Plants.
BLOXOM, Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic.
BRITISH Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.
BRITISH Pharmacopœia.
BUCHNER, Homœopathische Arzneibereitungslehre.
CLARKE, Constants of Nature.
ENCYCLOPÆDIA Britannica, 9th edition.
GEIGER, Handbuch der Pharmacie.
GOULLON, Beschreibung der Pflanzen.
GRAY, Field, Forest and Garden Botany.
GRAY, Flora of North America.
GRAY, Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States.
GRUNER, Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.
HAGER, Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Praxis.
HAHNEMANN, Chronic Diseases.
HAHNEMANN, Materia Medica.
HALE, New Remedies.
HAMILTON, Flora Homœopathica.
HUGHES & DAKE, Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis.
JAHR & CATELLAN, Nouvelle Pharmacopée.
JAHR & GRUNER, Homœopathic Pharmacopœia and Posology.
JAHR, Pharmacopœia.
KING, American Dispensatory.
LINDLEY, Flora Medica.
LINDLEY, Vegetable Kingdom.
LOUDON, Encyclopædia of Plants.
MILLSAUGH, Medicinal Plants.
MURE, Pathogenesie Bresilienne.
NATIONAL Dispensatory.
PEREIRA, Elements of Materia Medica.
PHARMACOGRAPHIA, Fluckiger and Hanbury.
QUIN, Pharmacopœia Homœopathica.
REMINGTON, Practice of Pharmacy.
RICHTER, Organic Chemistry.
ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER, Treatise on Chemistry.
SMITH, List of Medicines Mentioned in Homœopathic Literature.
STORER, Outlines of a Dictionary of Solubilities.
UNITED STATES Dispensatory.
UNITED STATES Pharmacopœia.
WARING, Pharmacopœia of India.
WATSON, Bibliographical Index to North American Botany.
WATTS, Dictionary of Chemistry, Morley and Muir.
WEBER, Codex des Medicaments Homœopathiques.
WINKLER, Arzneigewächse.
WOOD, Botanist and Florist.
WOOD, Class Book of Botany.
WURTZ, Dictionnaire de Chimie.

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In 1805, **Hahnemann** published the results of his observation for fifteen years in his "Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis sive in sano corpore humano observatis. Pars prima, textus (pp. 269). Pars secunda, index (pp. 470). Lipsiae, sumtu Joan. Ambros. Barthii." Between the years 1811 and 1832 were published his "Materia Medica" and "Chronic Diseases." In 1832 the first number of the "Archiv" was published. In all of these publications, general and special instruction was given for the preparation of our remedies.

The first Dispensatory or Pharmacopeia was published by Dr. C. Caspari in 1825, and the following list of titles, compiled by Dr. Henry M. Smith, embraces most, if not all, of the subsequent publications:—

1825.

CASPARI. Homöopathisches Dispensatorium für Aerzte und Apotheker. Herausgegeben von Dr. C. Caspari. Leipzig, Baumgärtner. 8vo, pp. 67.

1828.

CASPARI. Homöopathisches Dispensatorium für Aerzte und Apotheker. Herausgegeben von Dr. C. Caspari. Zweite, vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig bei Baumgärtner. 8vo, pp. xii, 58.

1829.

HARTMANN. Homöopathische Pharmakopöe für Aerzte und Apotheker. Herausgegeben von Dr. Franz Hartmann. Auch unter dem Dr. Titel Caspari's Homöopathisches Dispensatorium für Aerzte und Apotheker, worin nicht nur die bis jetzt bekannten, sondern auch in Hofrath Hahnemann's neuestem Werke und die in Hartlaub's und Trink's Arzneimittellehre enthaltenen Arzneien aufgenommen worden sind. Herausgegeben von Dr. Franz Hartmann. Dritte und verbesserte Auflage. Leipzig, 1829. In der Baumgärtnerischen Buchhandlung. 8vo, pp. iv, 144. .

HARTMANN. Pharmacopœia Homœopathica. Auctore Fr. Hartmann, M. D., Lipsiae, 1829, apud Baumgärtner.

CASPARI. Dispensatorium Homœopathicum. Denuo edit., auctum atque emend. a F. Hartmann. Et. s. tit.: Pharmacopœa Homœopath. 8 maj. Lipsiae, 1829. Baumgärtner.

BELLUOMINI. Modo generale di preparare i Medicamenti Omiopatici e di diluirli.

LA RAJA. Elementi di Farmacopea Omiopatica estratti dalla Materia Medica di S. Hahnemann e dagli Archivi della Med. Om. per cura del Dr. Vincenzo la Raja, con un indice comparativa di alcuni fenomeni prodotti nell' uomo sano dalla sostanza terapeutiche con quelli di alcune malattie naturali, per agevolare in parte L'Esercizio della Clinica Omiopatica. Napoli, 1829. 8vo, pp. 210.

1830.

WIDENMANN, DR. G. Medicamentorum Homœopathicis Præparatio, Munich.

1833.

CASPARI. Homöopathische Pharmacopœia für Aerzte und Apotheker. Herausgegeben von Dr. C. Caspari. Vierte Auflage.

1834.

QUIN. Pharmacopœia Homœopathica. Edidit F. F. Quin, M. D., Londoni: Veneunt apud S. Highley. 8vo, pp. xxviii, 165.

CASPARI. Dr. Caspari's Homöopathisches Dispensatorium für Aerzte und Apotheker, herausgegeben von Dr. F. Hartmann. 5te verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, in Baumgärtner's Buchhandlung. 8vo, pp. xvi, 164.

(An edition in Latin was published this year.)

1835.

Pharmacopée Homœopathique, par L. NOIROT ET PH. MOUZIN. 16mo. Dijon & Paris. 12mo, pp. 460. This is incorporated in part second of Jahr's Manuel d'Homœopathie.

1836.

WINKLER. Ausführliche Beschreibung sämtlicher Arzneigewächse, welche homöopathisch geprüft worden sind und angewendet werden. Für Homöopathiker zur Benutzung beim Einsammeln der Arzneikörper aus dem Pflanzenreiche. 8vo, pp. 312. Erklärung der Abbildungen auf 156 Blättern. Leipzig, 8vo. pp. 61. Von Eduard Winkler. Leipzig, Magazin für Industrie und Literatur.

WINKLER. Abbildungen der Arzneigewächse welche homöopathisch geprüft worden sind und angewendet werden. 156 copper plates. Leipzig, Magazin für Industrie und Literatur. 4to, pp. 156.

RÖLLINK. Homöopathische Pharmacopöe nach neuesten Erfahrungen der verschiedensten Thierärzte und Apotheker, enthaltend alle bis jetzt geprüfte und angewandte homöopathische, auch die von Dr. Lux potenzierten isopathischen Arzneistoffe. Von Dr. A. Röllink, ausübendem praktischen Arzte. Leipzig, bei Adolph Reimann. 8vo, pp. vi, 298.

1838.

LA RAJA. Elementi di Farmacopeia Omiopatica. Dr. Vincenzo la Raja. Milano, Giovani Silvestri. 2 ed.

RÖLLINK. Homöopathische Pharmacopöe nach neuesten Erfahrungen für Menschenärzte, Thierärzte und Apotheker: enthaltend alle bis jetzt geprüfte und angewandte homöopathische, auch die von Dr. Lux potenzierten isopathischen Arzneistoffe. Von Dr. A. Röllink, 2te Auflage. Leipzig, Adolph Reimann. 8vo, pp. vi, 298.

Pharmacopoea universalis, oder übersichtliche Zusammenstellung der Pharmacopöen. Mit einer Pharmacopöe der homöopathischen Lehre. 3te Auff., 2 Bände. Weimar.

1840.

BUCHNER. Homöopathische Arzneibereitungslehre von Joseph Benedict Buchner. München, durch und Verlag von George Franz. 8vo, pp. 419.

1841.

JAHR. Nouvelle Pharmacopée et Posologie Homœopathique ou de la préparation des médicaments homœopathiques. 12mo, Paris.



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1853.

JAHN & CATELLAN. Nouvelle Pharmacopée Homœopathique, ou histoire naturelle et préparation des médicaments homœopathiques et posologie, ou de l'administration des doses. Par le Docteur G. H. G. Jahr et A. Catellan. Seconde édition, revue et considérablement augmentée accompagnée de 135 figures intercalées dans le texte. A Paris, chez J. B. Baillière. 12mo, pp. vii, 436.

HAMILTON. Flora Homœopathica: Vol. II., containing illustrations and descriptions of 30 plants: Ignatia to Verbascum. Royal octavo, pp. 223. London, Baillière.

1854.

GRUNER. Homöopathische Pharmakopöe, im Auftrag der Centralvereins homöopathische Aerzte bearbeitet und zum Gebrauch der Pharmaceuten, herausgegeben mit Vorwort von Medicalrath Dr. C. F. Trinks. Zweite sorgfältig durchgeseh. und sehr verm. Auflage. 8vo, pp. 259. Leipzig, Arnold.

WEBER. Codex des Médicaments Homœopathiques ou Pharmacopée pratique et raisonnée à l'usage des Médecins et des Pharmaciens. Par George P. F. Weber, Pharmacien homœopath à Paris. Paris, chez J. B. Baillière. 12mo, pp. xii, 440.

1855.

GRUNER. Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, compiled by order of the German Central Union of Homœopathic Physicians and edited for the use of Pharmaceutists by Carl Ernest Gruner, Apothecary in Dresden. Authorized English edition. Translated from the second German edition. Leipzig, Ch. Arnold. 8vo, pp. 224.

1859.

DORVAULT, F. Beknopte Handleiding voor de homœopathische Pharmacie. Naar het Fransch. Arnhem. J. Van Egmond, Jr. 8vo, pp. iv, 47.

1860.

DEVENTER. Homöopathische Pharmacopöe von Ludwig Deventer. Mit einer lithographirten Abbildung. Berlin, E. Gross. 8vo, pp. xii, 172.

JAHN, G. H. G. Y CATELLAN. Nueva Farmacopea Homeopática, o historia natural y preparacion de los medicamentos homeopáticos y posologia ó de la administration de las dosis. 2 edición, revisado y conciderablemente aumentada con 135 figuras intercaladas en el texto. Traducido al Espanol por D. Silverio Rodriguez Lopez. Madrid, Baillière. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 428.

1861.

HAGERO. Medicamenta homoeopathica et isopathica omnia, ad id tempus a medicis aut examinata aut usu recepta. Auctore Dr. H. Hagero. Lesnae, sumptibus et typis Ernesti Guntheri. 8vo, pp. 192.

(The first section on general preparations was translated into German by Edward Hahn, and is published as an appendix.)

1862.

JAHN & CATELLAN. Nouvelle Pharmacopée homœopathique, ou Histoire naturelle, préparation et posologie ou administration des doses des médicaments homœopathiques. 3^e édition, corrigée et augmentée, avec 144 figures intercalées dans le texte. Paris, Baillière. 12mo, pp. x, 436.

1864.

ALTSCHUL. Real-Lexicon für homöopathische Arzneimittellehre. Therapie und Arzneibereitungskunde. Nach seinen öffentlichen Vorlesungen an der Prager k. k. Universität und unter steter Angabe der neuern einfachen Heilmittel der physiologischen Schule bearbeitet von Dr. med. Altschul. Sondershausen, Fr. Aug. Eupel. 8vo, pp. 450.

CASPARI. Dr. Caspari's Homöopathisches Dispensatorium für Aerzte und Apotheker. 8te Auflage neu bearbeitet von A. Margraf. Leipzig, Baumgärtner's Buchhandlung. 12mo, pp. 108.

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GENERAL PHARMACY

— OF —

DRUGS FOR HOMŒOPATHIC USE.

It is the object of this work to furnish the pharmacist, as well as the physician, with information needed for the preparation of drugs to be used as homœopathic medicines, and to secure uniformity in their preparation. It is to be taken for granted that both physician and pharmacist possess sufficient knowledge of collateral sciences, such as chemistry, botany, physics, etc., so that it remains to instruct them only in the methods of preparing drugs in a manner peculiar to homœopathic practice.

As most drugs are now obtained from individuals and firms making a specialty of their production or collection on a large scale, with which the pharmacist is presumably familiar, we need only direct his attention to tests for their purity and genuineness. The physician, on the other hand, engaged in preparing his own medicines, will find detailed information concerning the sources, nature, collection and preparation of drugs.

Essentials of Homœopathic Pharmacy. The pharmacy of medicine for homœopathic use differs in many essential details from other and older methods. Although accuracy is the basis of every method, it is doubly important in homœopathic pharmacy, whose distinctive feature is its simplicity. Drugs, when prepared as medicines for homœopathic use, are never mixed or compounded, but to render them available for use, each in its natural state is, after proper subdivision, added singly to some vehicle which will serve the purpose

of a preservative, as well as a means of extension. Cleanliness, also, as required by homœopathy, differs as much from that of the older pharmacy as the cleanliness of modern surgery differs from the practice before the days of antiseptic methods. It involves the most conscientious care in handling drugs of different kinds, and in keeping them from contact with each other; in storing so as to protect from vapors, odors and dust of others, and in keeping them in cool, airy, dry and darkened places.

Books of Reference; names and titles. The retention of older botanical names is due to the technical terminology of a century, with its nomenclature which, like the names of animals yielding medicinal substances, it was deemed unsafe to change. As a rule, the Latin titles as heretofore used in the literature of homœopathy, are retained; the generic names of plants and animals are adopted as leading ones, excepting where usage has adhered to the specific name: *e.g.*, Chamomilla is retained in preference to the use of the present botanical genus name, Matricaria. The species name, however, has been added in all cases.

The English derivatives from Latin titles are also preferred, owing to long usage, such as *Aconite* instead of *Monkshood*. The English titles of the chemical salts accord with the latest approved rules of chemical nomenclature. We have, however, omitted the use of the common English names, such as Iron, Gold, Silver and Lead, preferring to arrange them under *Ferrum* (Ferric and Ferrous), *Aurum*, *Argentum*, *Plumbum*, etc., respectively. As salts of the rarer metals, such as Cadmium, Iridium and Magnesium, have no vulgar English names, this plan secures harmony in the use of names.

The common synonyms of medical literature are retained, and the alkaloids and neutral proximate principles are not specially distinguished by Latin terminology. Instead of Strychnia or Strychnine, we write Strychninum, and for Quinia we retain the older form of Chininum.

According to the latest rules (of the International Botanical Congress of Paris in 1867) in all Latin titles the substantives begin with a capital, and the adjectives with a small initial, excepting those derived from names of persons,—for instance, *Pulsatilla nigricans*, *Pulsatilla Nuttalliana*.

The Unit of Medicinal Strength.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Special Committee, and adopted by the American Institute of Homœopathy, at Niagara Falls in 1888, the Pharmacopeia Committee have prescribed the necessary rules to make the dilutions to correspond in medicinal strength (drug-power), with triturations of the same number (see Introduction). This is in accordance with the intention of Hahnemann, and also with that of the older authorities on homœopathic pharmacy. In illustration, we quote substantially from the *Materia Medica Pura* of 1824, Vol. 2, page 30, and refer also to the *Chronic Diseases*, page 182 (German edition), 1835, relating to the making of triturations:—

“In order to make alcoholic medicinal solutions of uniform strength, and to obtain from them readily determinable dilutions, add 20 parts of alcohol to one part of finely powdered drug-substance of such plants as are to be obtained only in their dry state.”

“Each drop of such a tincture is to be considered as equal to one-twentieth ($\frac{1}{20}$) part of medicinal power. In order to dilute it for homœopathic use, the directions given under the head of “Arsenic” are to be followed. For this purpose take a vial containing 500 drops of alcohol, and add one drop of the strong tincture. This, after proper succussion, will yield a dilution to be labelled $\frac{1}{10000}$; each drop in this vial containing one ten-thousandth part of the medicinal power (substance).”

“As the juices of fresh plants are in general prepared for homœopathic use with equal parts of alcohol, it follows that each drop of this dilution is to be considered as containing one-half of a grain of medicinal power (substance). Hence, in the making of dilutions, two such drops are first intimately mixed with 98 drops of alcohol, in order that each drop of this mixture may contain $\frac{1}{100}$ of the power of the plant, the vial to be labelled accordingly. The next dilutions are made as before directed.”

Hahnemann’s object evidently was to formulate a standard rule according to which all alcoholic medicinal solutions (tinctures, extracts, etc.) and their dilutions might be made of uniform drug power to be represented by the dry crude drug as the unit of strength in the case of tinctures made from dried substances, and by the plant-juice as the unit when made from fresh green drugs.

To avoid the double standard made 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 committee have in all cases made

the dry crude drug the unit from which to estimate strength. It should be understood, however, that the fresh green materials are still required in the preparation of tinctures, and that the plant-moisture is to be regarded as a part of the vehicle or menstruum, it being evident that the water contained in the plant is but a solvent and forms no part of its medicinal substance. Adopting this rule in our tincture-making processes, we have followed that excellent authority, the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, thereby securing uniformity in strength. To quote from this work, Part I., pages 11 and 12: "*In every instance, the dry crude substance is to be taken as the starting point from whence to calculate its strength, and, with very few exceptions, the mother tinctures contain all the soluble matter of one grain of the dry plant in ten minims of the tincture.*"

The tincture, therefore, representing as it does one-tenth part medicinal substance, or, in other words, the soluble constituents of one-tenth its substance of crude drug, should represent the 1x ($\frac{1}{10}$), thereby corresponding in strength with the 1x trituration. Uniformity is thus secured and the signs 1x or $\frac{1}{10}$, on whatever form of attenuation they may be found, will always represent a drug power of one-tenth, the sign 2x will show the presence of $\frac{1}{100}$ part drug substance, and the familiar 3x will show $\frac{1}{1000}$ part.

When we consider how widely different are the methods employed by pharmacists as well as physicians in the preparation of homœopathic tinctures and attenuations, some following the rules prescribed by Hahnemann, others modifications of these rules as given in some of our pharmacopeias, while yet others are making the mother tincture the basis from which to estimate strength irrespective of the drug power of the tincture used, it is evident that *many will be required to change* their present methods, notwithstanding they have become familiar, in order that we may adopt a standard and thereby secure uniformity in our preparations.

After careful consideration of all the questions involved, the dry crude drug has been determined upon as the unit of strength, the committee being firmly convinced that by adopting this standard the most satisfactory results would be secured, and uniformity insured, with the least friction and inconvenience to both physician and pharmacist.



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pestles and sieves, for the grinding and sifting of hard or insoluble substances.

Special Description. Macerating jars, percolators, funnels and all vessels used in homœopathic pharmacy should be of glass or glazed porcelain. No porous substance or metal will sufficiently protect drugs from contamination with each other.

From the beginning of homœopathic pharmacy it has been held as an inviolable rule to provide a separate macerator, percolator, funnel or vessel of any kind for the preparation and preservation of each drug. As far as possible this ideal rule should be observed.

Presses should be lined with block-tin, as this is not porous and is practically insoluble.

Chopping-boards are unobjectionable if a separate one is provided for each article to be chopped on it. The board should previously have been cleansed by steam, a method to be mentioned later.

Cleanliness and Cleansing of Utensils. The danger of contamination of medicines with each other or with the impurities from many other sources, merits some special consideration. The whole subject of utensils and their cleanliness in homœopathic pharmacy is embodied in the principle that each medicine must be prepared and administered singly, that is, without admixture or contamination with other medicines or noxious influences of any kind.

It has always been the aim of physicians and pharmacists to carry out this principle most minutely, especially on account of the extreme fineness of attenuations, fluid or dry, the protection of which against contaminating influences is justly to be considered as an object more difficult to attain than hitherto deemed possible. Some of the reasons for this will be found in the appended foot-note.* For the present we are limited to the following methods and precautions:—

*In the older works and treatises on homœopathic pharmacy, as well as in those of today, the final purpose of all measures has been, and is, to reach a sufficient degree of attenuation. Quite apart from the question as to the divisibility of matter beyond the 24th decimal (12th centesimal) attenuation, there can be no doubt that either within or beyond this limit, it is quite impossible to devise any precaution for the protection of medicines against extraneous admixtures of organic and inorganic matter. We therefore deem the following as an important subject for consideration, condensed from the original article:—

“In the making of dilutions there are many sources of error to be found in the utensils, the vehicles and in manipulation. Utensils are never obtained nor made absolutely clean, and it is more than doubtful if they ever can be. Cork is porous, and its interstices are filled with many substances which

For the purpose of cleansing utensils it will serve to wash and then to rinse them with the purest obtainable common water, after which distilled water, and, lastly, alcohol is to be used. The vessel or other implement is then to be inverted on blotting paper or some pure absorbent material until dry.

We would also urge that cleansing by steam on a properly constructed apparatus would insure the most perfect destruction of organic and other impurities. An apparatus of this kind need not be bulky, complicated nor expensive, and would save much time and labor. It could be applied to bottles and other vessels, as well as to mortars, pestles, percolators, macerators, etc. It has always been the custom to provide one of the last-named articles for each medicine, a condition which it is neither unreasonable nor difficult to fulfill, but it may be so in the case of more cumbersome and costly appliances for the production of pharmaceutical material on a large scale. It is here that steam cleansing would prove effectual and practical.

Menstrua, Vehicles or Solvents.

These should be inert, non-toxic substances, such as milk-sugar, water and glycerin. But as these are unable to dissolve or extract the toxic (medicinal) properties of most substances, *alcohol* is preferably used, for its superior solvent and preservative qualities.

The latter is not inert nor non-toxic, and is therefore not strictly in harmony with the principle of singleness of medicines. Yet, as there

do not belong to the fluid contained in the corked vessel. A fractional part of the substance of mortars is always added to the trituration. In distillation a glass retort is always considerably attacked in the process, as is well known to chemists. If metals such as tin are used, there is danger of the contamination with the lead of the solder. If tin is soluble in water even in the proportion of 1 to 100 millions of parts, we do not obtain pure water, but the fourth centesimal dilution. According to Fresenius, one litre of water dissolves fourteen milligrammes of Bohemian glass. Common sodium glass is much softer, and after distilled [or undistilled,—Ed.] water has been contained in glass bottles for several days, we shall have a solution of glass somewhat stronger than the 3rd centesimal dilution. If glass is as soluble in alcohol as in water, this solution will contain silica, potassium, sodium, lime and lead. In consequence of the impurities of the components used in the making of glass, we shall have also iron, manganese, and, in the case of brown glass, uranium.

“Milk-sugar, notwithstanding careful re-crystallization, will contain perceptible traces of the metals of the vessels used in making it.

“When a dilution is made of any of the above substances, more of any of them is already contained in the vehicle than is added to it for the purpose of dilution.”—From an article entitled “*The Purity of Medicines*,” by Dr. S. J. Van Royen, *Allgemeine Homeo. Zeitung*, August 18, 1891, p. 183. See also Dr. Lembke, *Ibid*, June 4, 1891, p. 164. Also articles in the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, referred to elsewhere.

We have already alluded to the ever-present atmospheric dust containing carbon, sodium, innumerable organic particles, and a multitude of microbes only to be destroyed by antiseptic means.

is no other menstruum which will serve the same purpose, the drug-substance held in solution by it, preponderates so largely that the effect of the solvent vehicle is not generally noticed; or, where that is the case in the proving of tinctures, or in their therapeutic use, the effect is to be eliminated by its characteristic signs.

If an attenuated dilution, made as is usual with alcohol, is added to water or milk-sugar, the volatility of alcohol renders it innocuous and imperceptible. The chief advantage is, that it does not alter the chemical, toxic and medicinal properties of drugs, while at the same time it is their most reliable preservative, retaining their active properties for an indefinite time.

The Object of Fluid Vehicles is two-fold. First, to extract and hold in solution the toxic properties of drugs, and, second, to dilute or expand tinctures or solutions, as will be explained in the paragraph on Dilutions.

Alcohol, or **Alcohol Fortior** (strong alcohol), contains about 91 per cent by weight or 94 per cent by volume of Ethyl Alcohol ($C_2H_5OH=45.9$), and about 9 per cent by weight or 6 per cent by volume of water. Its specific gravity at $60^\circ F.$ ($15.6^\circ C.$) is 820.

Strong alcohol should be kept in well-stoppered bottles, and in a cool place, and, on account of its inflammable nature, remote from fire. It may be diluted to any degree with water. Strong alcohol is used principally in the preparation of tinctures.

When the term Alcohol is used in the text of Part II., it is understood to refer to strong alcohol.

Officinal Alcohol, or **Dispensing Alcohol** (*Alcohol officinale*) contains 83 per cent by weight, or 88 per cent by volume, of Ethyl Alcohol ($C_2H_5OH=45.9$), and 17 per cent by weight, or 14 per cent by volume, of water. Its specific gravity at $60^\circ F.$ ($15.6^\circ C.$) is 840.

This strength of alcohol may be made by adding 1 part by volume of distilled water to 11.75 parts by volume of strong alcohol, or 1 part by weight of distilled water to 9.64 parts by weight of strong alcohol.

Dispensing alcohol is used for making most of the dilutions from tinctures, as this degree of strength is more readily absorbed by both cane- and milk-sugar, and is consequently better suited for medicating purposes.

Tests of Alcohol. Unless it corresponds to the following tests it is not suited to our purposes. It should be colorless, transparent and volatile, without residue at low temperature, and of agreeably pungent fragrance. It burns with a blue flame, and a few drops rubbed in the hand should disappear without leaving odor or stain. If a quantity of strong alcohol is evaporated to one-fifth its volume, and the same volume of pure sulfuric acid is added, the mixture should remain colorless, as a proof of the absence of fusel-oil and other impurities. Mixed with pure water in any proportion, it should remain clear. No weighable residue nor perceptible color should remain after evaporation of an ounce of alcohol in a clear glass vessel. When one volume of alcohol is mixed with half its volume of test solution of Potassium hydrate, the liquid should not at once become dark colored; the non-appearance of this dark color will prove the absence of aldehyde, methyl alcohol, or oak tannin. When mixed with silver nitrate, and exposed to sunlight for twenty-four hours, there should be no precipitate. The usual recommendation of re-distillation by the pharmacist is not practicable, as this process requires a more costly, complicated and perfect apparatus than would be likely to be in the outfit of any but a distiller, of whom a better article should be obtained.

Distilled Water (*Aqua distillata*). Much stress is laid in some pharmacopeias on the source from which water is taken. While it is good practice to take it from any source, pond or river, as free as possible from mineral and organic admixtures, for which it should be tested, pure water is to be obtained only by distillation. All authorities agree that a copper still and worm with pure tin lining is the best so far as known, provided also that such a still has not been used for any other purpose. The process of distillation should be conducted at a gentle heat, and with the still but half filled with water; the first five or six per cent should be rejected, and also the last 15 or 25 per cent. It is well to receive it from the still at once into the glass-stoppered bottles in which it is to be kept. It is said that hermetically sealed, it will remain pure for years, but it is best to prepare only a limited supply at a time, because inorganic dust and microbes will enter, and the latter will rapidly multiply, causing a scum or a mucous-like sediment.

Tests of Distilled Water. This should be colorless, odorless and tasteless, leaving no residue when evaporated on a glass plate. It should be perfectly indifferent to litmus paper, and no precipitate should be found on the addition of barium chlorid, silver nitrate, ammonium oxalate, sulfuric acid or lime water, which, in the presence of carbonic oxid, will cause a white precipitate.

Milk-Sugar (*Saccharum lactis* or *lactose*). Chemical formula, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}H_2O$. Molecular weight, 359.16. As its production, like that of alcohol, is not generally required of the pharmacist, a description of the process is omitted, but the tests for its purity should be carefully observed. It is one of the constituents of milk, and is present in small quantities in vegetable substances, where it is detected by their undergoing lactic acid fermentation. Milk-sugar occurs in four-sided rhombic prisms which are odorless, of pure white color, of faintly sweet taste, gritty, and soluble in one part of boiling water and in about six parts of water at 60° F., and insoluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether.

Tests of Milk-Sugar. Its perfect whiteness indicates freedom from fat. It should be non-hygroscopic, odorless and of its natural, faintly sweet taste. When pure, it should dissolve in hot water without cloudiness, and be neutral to litmus paper. Half an ounce of a hot saturated solution of milk-sugar added to an equal quantity of sodium hydrate to saturation, and gently warmed, will turn yellow and brownish-red, yielding a brick-red precipitate on the addition of a few drops of a saturated solution of copper sulfate.

When suspected of impurity, the ordinary commercial milk-sugar should be purified by re-crystallization from its solution in distilled water, or by precipitation by use of strong alcohol from a filtered watery solution. After this, the precipitate is to be washed in distilled water, dried, and preserved in a dry, cool place in carefully closed jars.

Like alcohol and water, it is one of three substances so indispensable in the preparation of drugs for homœopathic use. Like water, it has no toxic properties, while the hardness of its crystals renders it peculiarly useful in triturating hard and insoluble substances. It is easily made into tablets or other forms, which in their pores absorb

medicinal solutions. Its preservative properties are superior to cane-sugar and most other substances, keeping the minutest particles of triturated metals untarnished by oxidization, for an indefinite time. Even readily deflorescent substances, like potassium iodid and others that are easily decomposed, are preserved by trituration with equal parts of milk-sugar, even if kept in paper capsules, for a much longer time than without the milk-sugar.

Ether (*Æther fortior*). Strong Ether, anesthetic. Ether consists of 96 per cent by weight of ethyl oxid $(C_2H_5)_2O$. Its specific gravity at 60° F. is 0.725. It contains beside, about four per cent of alcohol and a small proportion of water. It is a colorless, very volatile and inflammable liquid, the vapor of which, mixed with air, is explosive if in contact with a flame, and hence dangerous. It is soluble in ten times its volume of water, and is miscible in all proportions with alcohol.

Tests. Ether is of a peculiarly characteristic and persistent odor. Mixed with equal proportion of water, well shaken and allowed to stand, nine-tenths will separate and float on top, undissolved. It is indifferent to blue litmus paper, and leaves no residue on evaporation. Ether is best preserved in hermetically closed tin cans in a cool place. It is used only for the solution of a few substances which will not dissolve in alcohol.

Glycerin (*Glycerinum, Glycerol*) is obtained by the decomposition of animal fats and fixed oils. Its chemical formula is $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. It is a clear, syrupy fluid, containing a small percentage of water. It is intensely sweet to the taste, very soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Its specific gravity at 60° F. is 1.25.

Tests. In watery solution it is neutral to litmus paper. If mixed with water it slowly evaporates with the water at its usual boiling point; but when heated by itself to a higher temperature, it emits acrid vapors. Mixed with six times its volume of distilled water, it should show no precipitate nor cloudiness when treated with hydrogen sulfid, barium chlorid, calcium chlorid, ammonium chlorid or strong alcohol.

DRUGS AND MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES.

A brief definition of the subjects, according to the tenets of homœopathy, may assist the pharmacist in his important calling, and is here subjoined:—

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 (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.

Derivation of Drugs. The mass of drugs, that is, the *Materia Medica*, is derived from, and already represents, all great natural divisions, such as animals, plants, minerals, and also many artificial products of chemistry.

In the early days of homœopathy, physicians, unable to obtain their materials in any other way, were obliged to collect and prepare their own medicines. But the increase in numbers of homœopathic physicians and their growing duties soon compelled them to intrust the preparation of medicines to pharmacists trained in the special methods of the homœopathic school. Homœopathic pharmacy, therefore, naturally fell into the hands of firms who obtain and prepare their material in large quantities. But it is still as desirable as ever that physicians should know how to prepare their own medicines and to collect their material for that purpose, according to the following general rules.

Of the thirty-two or more animal substances, only a few are in common use. Plants used as homœopathic medicines are much more numerous. Next to them in frequency of use come the chemical preparations, metals and minerals. The details of obtaining and preparing them will be stated under the head of each in Part II.



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General Treatment of Fresh Succulent and Dried Drugs.

Freshly gathered whole plants, flowers, and such roots as are to be used in their fresh state, should be made into tinctures (or triturations) as soon as possible. If this can not be done at once, such substances should not be allowed to dry. This is best prevented by keeping them in a refrigerator or other place, the temperature of which is not far above the freezing point (32° F.). They should not be immersed in water, but merely sprinkled, in order not to extract or dilute the natural juice, the proportion of which is to be ascertained and considered as a part of the menstruum in making a standard tincture.

The treatment of dried substances is different. Odorous substances are to be kept perfectly isolated, in tightly closed boxes or vessels adapted to this purpose, in order that the peculiar odor of such drugs may not be imparted to others. This is too often the case in the premises of the general apothecary, where all wares are impregnated with the mingled odors and dust of various drugs and perfumes. Such a condition of things is absolutely to be prevented in an homœopathic pharmacy. The precautions made use of should include those against light, heat and moisture.

Preparations from Drugs.

General Principles. 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.

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 $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, or $\frac{1}{1000}$, depending upon the degree of solubility of the substance. Aqueous

solutions are, as a rule, unstable and will keep but a short time. They should be clear and free from sediment, which if present may consist of crystals, confervæ or colonies of microbes. Any cloudiness should cause them to be condemned.

Solutions of Fluids in Alcohol. These are equivalent to tinctures, and are made of substances which either 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 1 part by weight of medicinal substance to be added to 10 parts by volume of alcohol, and hence equal to the first decimal dilution, to be marked *ix*. If not soluble in the proportion of 1 to 10, they should be made by adding 1 part by weight of drug to 100 parts by volume of alcohol, and the product marked *2x*. 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. (See "Dilutions.")

If liquid 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.

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. Such substances are to be often freshly prepared.

As most tinctures are made from plants or their parts, their treatment deserves special mention. It is very important that tinctures should be of uniform strength, instead of varying greatly on account of the variability of water contained in the same plant at different seasons and conditions of growth and protection. The variability of

water in the solvents, especially in alcohol, has also added to the variability of tinctures and of the dilutions made from them, causing great uncertainty in practice. Hence, the following rules were first devised in the "British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia" and retained by us in this work.

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 water. 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 water evaporated, for which allowance must be made in the preparation of the menstrea. The dry crude material after evaporation is taken as the unit of strength, the tincture being made to represent 1 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.

Having determined how much of dry substance is contained in a given quantity of the fresh moist material (say, 10 Gm.), this is to be compared with the special tincture formula for this drug (Part II.). 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 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 proportion 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 :—

Maceration. This process is preferable in the treatment of large quantities of drug-material needing ample time for the extraction of medicinal properties. Such would be the case with gummy and mucilaginous substances, or those having much viscid juice which would prevent the alcohol from permeating the mass as rapidly as is the case in the process of percolation.

If the drug-substance can be finely sliced or reduced to pulp in a glazed mortar, this should be done; otherwise, it may be used whole or as directed under its special head in Part II.

Having ascertained the excess or deficiency of water, strictly according to the rule given in the preceding paragraph, 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 jar or bottle should be carefully stoppered or sealed to prevent evaporation, placed in a dark room of ordinary temperature, and shaken every day. 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.

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 next to be described. Then add the clear percolated and filtered liquid to that previously decanted, and preserve the now completed tincture in a well corked bottle in a dark and cool place. The mixing of strong alcohol and water is accompanied by a contraction of, and consequent loss in volume. On the other hand, the liquefaction of solids is likely to cause an increase in volume. Both instances are to be compensated for according to the formulæ referring to each drug in Part II.

Percolation. Dry substances are to be reduced to a moderately fine powder in a mortar, and moist substances are to be reduced to pulp, either by means of a mortar or, if large quantities are used, in

a mincing machine of tin without lead seams or solder, and capable of being cleaned thoroughly.

The rule for the determination of water as above described must be carefully observed in the preparation.

The medicinal substance should be carefully weighed and a quantity of the solvent (menstruum) prepared equalling about ten per cent in excess of the amount required by the formula as given in Part II.; in other words, there is required about ten per cent more of the solvent than would be used provided the tincture was prepared by the process of maceration, as the finished product will in all but a few instances, yield a tincture representing exactly ten per cent of the dry crude drug, and the surplus quantity of menstruum is required to make good the waste in retention in the percolate. If the process is properly conducted, the result will be that the first part of the tincture passing through the drug, will be very nearly, if not fully, saturated with the medicinal substance, and the last portion of the tincture, provided the menstruum be sufficient in quantity to exhaust the drug-substance, will be very nearly, if not entirely free from taste, odor or color other than that of the alcohol contained therein.

If the percolator should not be provided with a stop-cock, insert a cork in the lower orifice, having first made a small; longitudinal groove in such a way that, by pressing the cork into the neck of the percolator with more or less force, the flow of the fluid may be regulated or entirely stopped. Insert a plug of absorbent cotton into the neck above the stop-cock or cork, cover this 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. The grades of coarseness can be obtained by coarser and finer sieves. Fine white sand may be used instead of glass. Spread the powdered drug or pulp little by little evenly upon the layers of glass, and press the mass down with a broad, flat cork on the end of a glass rod, more firmly if the mass is coarse than if it is fine, and particularly if the menstruum be strongly alcoholic. Next, cover the surface of the mass with a disc of filter paper or a thin layer of finely powdered glass or fine white sand. While holding down the mass by means of the flat cork, pour the solvent upon the contents of the jar until the mass is covered, allowing the fluid to run gently down the glass rod so that the glass or sand may not be displaced. Then cover the percolator to exclude

dust and prevent evaporation. Close the valve or stop-cock as soon as the fluid begins to drop, and allow it to stand twenty-four hours or longer, according to the nature of the contents. Next allow the fluid to pass through the percolator into the receiver, drop by drop, regulating it by means of the stop-cock or cork so as not to allow the flow to exceed 10 to 30 drops in a minute. The menstruum should be cautiously and frequently added so as to maintain a surface above the powder, thereby preventing access of air. Proceed in this manner until the requisite quantity has passed into the receiver. The strong tincture resulting from either the process of maceration or 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 $\phi \frac{1}{10}$, indicating the strongest liquid preparation made directly from the medicinal substance, and also showing the proportion of drug substance which the tincture represents, which proportion, under our rules is common to very nearly all of our tinctures. Any change of taste or odor indicates a deterioration, and as a rule they should remain clear and free from sediment. Changes of temperature will in some cases, however, cause precipitation, which should be removed by filtration.

Dilutions or Liquid Attenuations.

The homœopathic axiom calls for the utmost simplicity in prescribing and preparing drugs; hence, only one medicine is used at a time, that is, it is never mixed with another medicine. It was also early discovered that a very small quantity of medicine would produce effects, provided it was well diluted with menstruum or solvent, by means of which expansion the immense increase in points of contact more than compensates for the minuteness of the quantity.

The process of dilution by means of a progressive scale of 1 part of tincture to 100 parts of vehicle, known as the centesimal scale, was recommended by Hahnemann and adopted by him as the standard. Under this rule, each attenuation contained just $\frac{1}{100}$ part as much of the drug-substance as the preceding attenuation. In order to secure intermediate grades of strength, there has since been introduced the method of diluting in the proportion of 1 in 10, in place of

1 in 100, thus constituting the decimal scale. The great advantage offered in the use of this scale has led to its almost universal acceptance and adoption for the preparation of dilutions and triturations, although many still adhere to the use of the centesimal scale in the marking of the strength. This adherence to a dual system has led to great confusion, and we have yet to learn of any satisfactory reason why it should be continued. We have therefore adopted the decimal system as the standard scale of attenuation and notation, under which each successive dilution or trituration contains just $\frac{1}{10}$ as much of the drug-substance as the preceding dilution or trituration.

Attenuation or Expansion is accomplished in the process of dilution as well as in that of trituration with milk-sugar, by the interposition of the vehicle between either the molecules of the fluid, or the particles of the solid drug to be attenuated. This interposition is molecular in the case of soluble substances. In dry triturations there occurs only the interposition of milk-sugar between the minutest particles attainable by trituration of hard, insoluble substances. In triturations of moist and soluble substances a molecular saturation of milk-sugar must be assumed to occur.

In the decimal scale the original quantity of medicine is divided progressively by ten, so that the first decimal (1x) contains $\frac{1}{10}$, the second decimal (2x) $\frac{1}{100}$, the third decimal (3x) $\frac{1}{1000}$ 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 drug-substance in ten parts by volume of diluent, each tincture (with some exceptions to be stated) is equal or equivalent in medicinal strength to the first decimal dilution ($\frac{1}{10}$ or 1x).*

Where certain drugs are insoluble in the proportion of 1 to 10 and require more solvent, like arsenicum album, phosphorus, sulfur, etc.,

* It is to be remarked and carefully considered that the principle involved does not relate to the scale but to attenuation by dilution (fluid or dry) in the widest sense. And as physicians experimenting in this line, are beginning to perceive that the decimal scale affords less opportunity for the loss of curative power than the centesimal, they may quite probably in the future adopt some other scale, such as that of 1 : 1, as offering greater advantages in regard to a thorough division and distribution of drug matter without lessening in any way the "carrying up" of dilutions to any desired points.

See *Transactions of American Institute of Homœopathy*, 1892, p. 113, "The Scale Employed in Making Dilutions and Triturations."



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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 one cubic centimeter of the preceding dilution into the measuring-vial up to the lowest mark, and then adding 9 cubic centimeters of alcohol to the highest mark, shaking, turning into another vial, labelling and marking it 3x, and so on as far as desired. Using the same measuring-vial will insure exactitude and save trouble of dropping or re-measuring. Dispensing alcohol is used from the 3x upwards, unless otherwise directed in Part II.

The result of the whole process, including that of the making of the tincture, is easily understood by referring to the following synopsis:—

Belladonna ϕ $\frac{1}{10}$	. . . . .	1 volume.
Distilled Water	. . . . .	4 “
Dispensing Alcohol	. . . . .	5 “
		—
Are equal to		10 volumes.
Belladonna $\frac{1}{100}$ Or 2x.*		

If tinctures are not made in accordance with our formula of 1–10, if their medicinal strength is known, the volume of diluent required will have to be calculated accordingly. If the tincture is made in proportion of 1–100, add 9 volumes of solvent to 1 of the tincture, and mark the dilution 3x. If the tincture is in proportion of 1–1000, the first dilution made as above is to be marked 4x, etc.

* Dilutions made according to the centesimal scale as originally introduced by Hahnemann, and as followed in most pharmacopeias, differ from those made on the decimal scale in being prepared in proportion of 1 part to 99 parts of diluent. In all other respects the process is exactly as above described; it is progressive dilution by 100 instead of by 10. Hence, if it is desirable to make dilutions on the centesimal scale it is only necessary to label, *e. g.*, Belladonna 2x or 1c (or $\frac{1}{100}$) which it represents. One drop of this diluted with 99 drops of alcohol will then be the 2c, or 2d centesimal dilution, and so on *ad libitum*.

The following table will illustrate the comparative medicinal strength of dilutions made according to both scales:—

Centesimal.	Decimal.	Drug to Alcohol.
—	1X	1–10
1c	2X	1–100
—	3X	1–1000
2c	4X	1–10,000
—	5X	1–100,000
3c	6X	1–1,000,000

The numbers in the right-hand column indicating the degree of progressive dilution on the decimal and centesimal scales, are logarithms of $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ respectively.

In illustration of what has been said concerning the loss of intermediate dilution and the possible loss of curative opportunities or “chances,” it will be observed that the several decimal numbers 1, 3, 5 of the middle column are absent in the centesimal scale, having been skipped by too rapid progression, which is not the case in the decimal scale.

Triturations.

These consist of any medicinal substance ground as finely as possible with milk-sugar, which by virtue of its hard and gritty nature is admirably adapted to the fine sub-division of the drug-matter ground with it. Triturations are analagous 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; this, however, is not to be confounded with molecular fineness, which cannot be reached by mortar grinding. This sub-division enables a minute fraction of a grain to exert more toxic and curative influence respectively than a larger uncomminuted portion could do.

Therefore, triturations of substances insoluble in water or alcohol, should not be used for dilutions. But as triturations may be made of soluble substances derived from vegetable, animal and chemical products, these may, if desired, be used for dilutions, though it is preferable to adhere to the rule before given, to make solutions of soluble substances, and to reserve insoluble substances for triturations.*

To make Triturations. The method of Hahnemann is still adhered to with the exception of using 1 part of the drug to 9 parts † instead of 99 parts of milk-sugar. And instead of adhering to the one-hour rule, the time to be allotted to triturations is determined by the nature of the substance triturated and by the fineness to which it is possible to reduce it. If an insoluble substance, this can best be determined by the microscopic test, as will be shown.‡

* The limit of divisibility has been made the subject of careful research, which disclosed the fact that this limit, far from being indefinite or infinite, had distinctly discernable limits which it was impossible to transcend. By the mechanical method as used by us, all hard, practically insoluble substances are reduced in part to a degree of fineness in which each minutest particle, measuring $\frac{1}{2000}$ to $\frac{1}{3000}$ of a millimeter cannot be reduced any further by any method so far devised. Another considerable part of the substance, *e. g.*, charcoal, leaf gold or copper, does not reach this degree of fineness, and is present in large fragments in the most carefully made triturations.

The minutest particles attainable by mortar trituration are equal in size to those obtained by precipitation, and, like these, they are not further reducible by trituration. (See *Transactions American Institute, loc. cit.*)

These remarks have reference to the long established customs of attempting to make dilutions from the 3d centesimal or 6th decimal trituration, as this does not produce perfect solubility of ordinarily insoluble substances, in the sense hitherto erroneously accepted.

† As proposed by Dr. E. Stapf, at Dr. Constantine Hering's suggestion. "Archiv." Vol. XVII., 1.

‡ Hahnemann's original method was as follows: Take 100 grains of fine milk-sugar and divide it into three equal parts. Then add one grain of the drug to one of the three parts of milk-sugar in a

Mortar and pestle should be as clean as it is possible to make them by steam or by washing them with water and rinsing with alcohol, and then drying by moderate heat, avoiding exposure to dust.*

In making triturations by hand, physicians will do well to make them in limited quantities. But as these triturations are now made in large quantities to supply the extensive demand, apparatus and machinery of considerable power are required.

Separate mortars are to be provided, especially for non-volatile or insoluble substances like copper, lead and other metals, charcoal, lime, sulfur, etc. The mortar should not be made to grind more than one-tenth of what it will contain, otherwise the trituration will be imperfect.

First Trituration. The above details being arranged, add 1 part by weight of the drug to 9 parts by weight of finely powdered milk-sugar and triturate until the largest drug particles do not exceed $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter. This rule is inapplicable to moist and soluble substances, and relates chiefly to those which are hard and practically insoluble, such as metals and minerals. It will be found difficult to reach the desired comminution under a time limit, and therefore the old one-hour rule is not to be depended on, some substances being

mortar, mix well with a spatula, and then grind for six minutes with a moderate degree of force. The trituration is then to be scraped together during four minutes. Another third of milk-sugar is then added and treated exactly like the first third; and finally the last third is added and proceeded with in the same manner. This results in the $\frac{1}{100}$ or 1c trituration. The second centesimal, $\frac{1}{1000}$ or 2c, is made by taking one grain of the first, and by proceeding with it in the manner described above. The third centesimal, $\frac{1}{10000}$ or 3c, is made in the same manner.

* The subject of cleanliness, and especially that of mortars, has been made the subject of study and of discussion, particularly in reference to the peculiar fact that if a new pestle is rubbed rather forcibly against a new and "clean" porcelain or wedgewood mortar, there appears a greyish-black streak apparently produced by the contact of the mortar-substance with the pestle, or, as suggested by Mr. Mitchell, from the admixture of carbon produced by the combustion of oxidizable matter in consequence of occasional percussion of the flinty surfaces.

As this caused a marked darkening of triturations, it was once supposed to be due to the progressive sub-division, and proof of great fineness of the medicinal substance. Evidence that this was not the case, and other information concerning the subject, will be found in the following:—

"Effect of Trituration on Wedgewood and Porcelain Mortars." C. Wesselhoeft, M. D., *Transact. Am. Inst. Hom.* 1883, p. 339.

"Development of Drug Power by Trituration and Succussion." Lewis Sherman, M. D., *ib.* 1886, p. 147.

"Examination of Certain Drug Preparations." C. Wesselhoeft, M. D., *ib.* 1886, p. 158.

"Report of Committee on Pharmacy:" paper by Lewis Sherman, M. D., *ib.* 1887, p. 47; paper by C. Wesselhoeft, M. D., p. 52.

"On the Cause and Prevention of the Darkening of Milk-Sugar during Trituration," by Lewis Sherman, M. D., *ib.* 1888, p. 48.

"The Pharmacy of Triturations," by J. Wilkinson Clapp, M. D., *ib.* 1891, p. 550.

reducible in less, while most of the metals require much more time. When this stage has been reached (or, if the grinding has been prolonged at least for two hours) the product is to be designated as the first decimal trituration, $\frac{1}{10}$ (1x).

Second Trituration. This is made by adding 1 part by weight of the 1x trituration to 9 parts by weight of milk-sugar, and by continuing the process of trituration until the largest drug-particles have been reduced to not more than $\frac{1}{2000}$ of an inch in diameter, except in case of drugs with which experiment has demonstrated the impossibility of attaining this degree of fineness.

The third, fourth and subsequent Triturations are to be made in the same manner, that is, by grinding 1 part by weight of the preceding triturations with 9 parts by weight of milk-sugar, until the largest particles of the third trituration do not exceed $\frac{1}{4000}$ of an inch in diameter, with some few exceptions where experiment has demonstrated the impossibility of reaching this degree of fineness. In the fourth and subsequent grades the process of grinding should be continued until each 100 grains has received the same amount of trituration as was required to reduce the drug-particles in the 2x of the same medicine to the degree of fineness demanded by the tests given for the 2x triturations.

Tests of Triturations. After due consideration, the committee adopted the following tests for the determination of the quality, especially of the second trituration, though the tests apply to all. The microscope is the best, if not at present the only means of determining the degree of comminution during trituration. In order to obtain the best observations, dry powder should not be used, but a small fragment, no larger than a mustard seed, should be dissolved on a glass slide by adding a minute drop of water and gently warming it over a spirit lamp, avoiding ebullition. It may then be examined under a covering-glass, or allowed to dry into a clear, varnish-like spot. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch objective will easily disclose the largest particles; but a higher power, such as a $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$, is required to see and measure particles as minute as $\frac{1}{2000}$ mm. After a little practice, a much lower power will answer.

This is not to be regarded as a severe test for the microscope, which will disclose much more minute objects.

Other important tests are as follows:—

The powder should not feel gritty when rubbed between thumb and finger.

If any drug particles are visible to the unaided eye by good daylight, the trituration is to be regarded as very coarse and imperfect.

If three grains of a trituration are shaken in a two-drachm vial filled with water until the milk-sugar is dissolved, the liquid, after standing an hour, should not become clear in good transmitted light; this would demonstrate that the medicinal substance is so finely divided as to remain suspended in the liquid a long time.

In getting beyond the application of the ordinary physical tests of drug-examination, the pharmacist must rely for assurance of sufficient fineness of his product, upon the thoroughness of his methods and means. It is well known that the drug, the neutral material and mortar and pestle being the same, the fineness of the product must depend upon the following conditions:—

1. The time occupied in the process of trituration.
2. The extent and correspondence in the curvature of the grinding surface of the pestle or pestles to the interior surface of the mortars.
3. The weight or pressure of the pestles.
4. The speed of pestles or mortar for a given time, or, in other words, the distance travelled by the pestles.

To secure the necessary conditions, and to effect the object in view, various time-saving mechanical devices and different modes of applying power have been proposed. The principles of mechanics must be recognized as applicable here.

Tincture Triturations are prepared directly from strong tinctures, consequently they contain the soluble constituents only of the drug, and should therefore be clearly distinguished from triturations made to include the entire drug-substance. They can be designated by adding a minus sign above the figure denoting strength; for example, \bar{ix} , indicating that this preparation contains less of drug material.

In making add 10 cubic centimeters of strong tincture to 10 grammes 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 $\frac{1}{10}$, the resulting tincture-trituration should be marked $\overline{1x}$; if, however, the tincture represents but $\frac{1}{100}$, it should be marked $\overline{2x}$.

Succeeding triturations may then be made by adding to 1 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 other triturations, the product being marked $\overline{2x}$, $\overline{3x}$, etc., according to the amount of drug-substance it may represent.

Forms of Vehicles for Prescription.

These, like all other conditions of homœopathic 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.

Trituration Tablets. 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 be moulded.

Medications.

Medicated Powders are prepared by adding to each 10 grammes of milk-sugar 1 cubic centimeter 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.

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 dilution 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 per cent, or that of dispensing alcohol.

Medicated Cones, also called disks, are made of 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 common size, 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 writing of prescriptions falls exclusively within the duties of the physician. He prefers to prepare and dispense his own medicines, he should exercise the greatest care and exactitude in giving his instructions to the pharmacist who is to be governed by them. Not the slightest doubt should exist concerning the physician's directions.

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.).



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PART II.

SPECIAL PHARMACEUTICS.

ABIES CANADENSIS.

Hemlock Spruce.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Pinus canadensis*; *English*, Hemlock spruce.

Description.—An evergreen tree attaining a height of from 70 to 80 feet, with a trunk 2 to 3 feet in diameter, straight, with rough bark; branches are slender, nearly horizontal and brittle; the twigs pubescent; the leaves are flat, 1 to 2 inches in length, green shining above, whitish beneath and downy when young. The cones are small, ovoid, terminal, persistent; the scales are round and entire.

Habitat.—Native of North America, hilly woods, Canada to North Carolina. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 264; Millspaugh, 164.

History.—It was known as an article of pharmacy as early as 1759. It is the source of Canada pitch or balsam (sometimes erroneously called Balm of Gilead), also of an oil of spruce; the inner bark is used in tanning. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Dr. H. P. Gatchell, *Med. Inv.* x. 54. (1873.) [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 1.]

Parts Used.—The fresh bark and buds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Abies canadensis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Strong alcohol,

792 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ABIES NIGRA.**Black Spruce.**

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Resina Abietis nigræ, Pinus nigra; *English*, Black or double spruce.

Description.—An evergreen tree, from 60 to 80 feet high, with dark green leaves and ovate cones, 1 to 1½ inches long, with thin and wavy edged scales. When an incision is made in the tree a gum oozes freely, almost white or colorless as it exudes, afterward turning of a pinkish and finally a brown color.

Habitat.—Swamps and cold mountain woods, New England States to Wisconsin and northward, southward along mountains.

History.—From the twigs a decoction is made and used in the preparation of a beverage known as spruce beer. [Seaman, O. M. & S. Rep. I. 65 (1867); Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 2.]

Part Used.—The resin.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Abies nigra gum,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

d. Triturations: 2x and higher.

ABSINTHIUM.**Common Wormwood.**

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Absinthium vulgare, A. majus, A. rusticans, Artemesia absinthium; *English*, Absinth, Wormwood; *French*, Absinthe, Armoise amère; *German*, Wermuth.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial, herbaceous plant, 3 to 4 feet high, with several roundish, furrowed stems; lower leaves 6 to 8 inches, upper 1 to 3 inches long, both petiolate and sessile, pinnatifid. Yellow, hemispherical flowers, in paniculated racemes, appear in July and August.

Habitat.—Originally from Greece, indigenous to Northern Africa, north of Asia, the greater part of Europe, naturalized in the United States; found mostly in mountainous regions, by roadsides, in sunny places. *Fig.*, Jahr & Cat. 153; Bent. and Trim. 155; Millspaugh, 88.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic materia medica by Dr. Gatchell. The toxicological symptoms from the effects of an extract prepared from various species of *Artemesia* are described in Allen's Encyclopædia, I. 2.

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant, gathered when in flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Absinthium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Distilled water,	333
Strong alcohol,	100 Cc.
	700 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ACALYPHA INDICA.

Indian Acalypha.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Acalypha canescans*, *A. ciliata*, *A. spicata*; *English*, Indian Nettle; *Vernacular*, Cupameni, Koopameni, Shwetbusunta, Moorkanda.

Description.—An annual herb, 2 feet high; stem round, smooth, branched; leaves ovate, acuminate, serrate; green flowers, axillary spikes, sterile above, fertile below. Flowers July to September.

Habitat.—Common in gardens in India, found on dung-hills; said by Dr. Henry Thomas to have been “first discovered in Vera Cruz, where it inhabits marshy places.”

History.—Name derived from the *Greek*, signifying nettle. A common remedy in India, it was introduced into homœopathic materia medica by Dr. Tonnerre (1856), *Hom. Month. Rev.*, London, I. 256. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 3.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength, $\frac{1}{10}$.

Acalypha indica, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

400

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

Acetic Acid.

Acid, Acetic.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$; 59.86.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum aceticum glaciale; Aceti acidum; *English*, Glacial acetic acid; *French*, Acide acétique; *German*, Essigsäure.

Description.—The glacial, or full strength Acetic Acid is a clear, limpid liquid, having a strong odor of vinegar and a sharp, acid taste. It crystallizes below 17°C . in flat, colorless, rhombic crystals. In closed vessels it can be kept in the liquid state at a temperature of 12°C ., but agitation or the addition of a crystal of glacial acid causes it to solidify. It is soluble in all proportions in alcohol or water. When heated, it is vaporized, leaving no residue; its vapor burns with a blue flame. It decomposes calcium carbonate only in the presence of water. It combines with metals forming acetates which are all soluble in water, the least soluble being argentic and mercuric acetates. Its specific gravity is about 1.058 at ordinary temperature, and its boiling point is 117.3°C . It is prepared by the distillation of dry acetates with sulfuric acid or acid potassium sulfate.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Acid, Acetic (glacial),

100 Gm.

Distilled water,

900 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

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

c. Triturations: 2x and higher.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.**Benzoic Acid.****Acid, Benzoic.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$; 121.71.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum benzoicum sublimatum, Flores benzoës; *English*, Flowers of Benzoin; *French*, Acide benzoïque; *German*, Benzoësäure.

Description.—White, shining, permanent, crystalline plates, odorless when pure, but generally having a faint aromatic smell and a somewhat acid taste. Soluble in 500 parts of water and in 2 parts of alcohol at 15° C. Benzoic acid, by the action of heat, melts at 121.4° C. (250.5° F.) Its specific gravity is 1.29. Its solutions are of acid reaction. Heated with calcium hydrate, benzol is produced. In natural solution of ferric chlorid it produces a flesh-colored precipitate of ferric benzoate. By the action of fuming nitric acid, substitution compounds are obtained. Deodorized by nascent hydrogen, benzoic acid gives benzaldehyd, benzyl alcohol and hydro-benzoic acid. It is generally extracted from gum benzoin, but is also contained in Tolu and Peru balsams and several other resinous exudations. The commercial product is now made synthetically from Toluol.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Acid, Benzoic,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol, *a sufficient quantity*.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

ACIDUM BORACICUM.**Boric Acid.****Acid, Boracic.**

Chemical Symbol.— H_3BO_3 ; 61.78.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum boricum; *French*, Acide borique; *German*, Borsäure.

Description.—White, transparent, shining scales having a pearly lustre, unctuous to the touch, inodorous and of an acid and astringent taste. When heated it melts, disengaging aqueous vapors which carry with them some of the acid. Between 80°C . and 100°C . it is converted into metaboracic acid, HBO_2 ; between 140°C . and 160°C . into pyroboracic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$, and at a red heat it loses all its water and is converted into anhydrid, B_2O_3 . It is soluble in 25.6 parts of water; in 15 parts of alcohol at 15°C . and in 3 parts of boiling water. Its specific gravity is 1.43. Its aqueous solution, which is faintly acid, colors turmeric paper brown. It gives a green coloration to the Bunsen flame or alcohol flame. It readily forms ethers with alcohol. Heated with glycerin, a soluble, neutral ether is formed, called boro-glycerid, used as an antiseptic. It is found in volcanic territories and in some mineral waters. It is also prepared by the decomposition of native borates with sulfuric acid.

PREPARATION.

Trituration: ix and higher.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.**Carbolic Acid.****Acid, Carbolic.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$; 93.78.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum Phenicum, Phenylicum crystallisatum; *English*, Phenol, Phenic acid, Phenic alcohol, Phenylic acid, Phenylic hydrate; *French*, Acide phénique; *German*, Carbolsäure.

Description.—Colorless, crystalline needles having a specific odor and an acrid, burning taste. Very soluble in alcohol. According to the U. S. P., carbolic acid is soluble at 15°C . in about 15 parts of water, the solubility varying according to the degree of hydration of the acid. According to Alfred H. Allen, an accepted authority [Commercial



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At a temperature of 250° C. it gives off oxygen, leaving a residue of dark-green chromic acid. Its salts are generally of a yellow or yellow-red color. Its aqueous solution gives with lead salts a yellow precipitate of lead chromate; with argentic salts a red-brown precipitate of argentic chromate. These chromates are insoluble in water, but soluble in nitric acid. Chromic acid is obtained from the decomposition of chromates with sulfuric acid.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with distilled water; to be freshly made, for immediate use only.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Citric Acid.

Acid, Citric.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; 209.50.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum Citri s. limonum; *English*, Citric acid; *French*, Acide citrique; *German*, Citronensäure.

Description.—Colorless, translucent, odorless, rhombic prisms, having a pleasant acidulous taste; efflorescent in dry and deliquescent 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 135° C. another molecule is given off, leaving aconitic acid. On further heating, it is broken up into carbon dioxide, acetone, itaconic and citraconic acids. 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* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

ACIDUM FORMICUM.**Formic Acid.****Acid, Formic.****Chemical Symbol.**— HCHO_2 ; 45.89.**Synonyms.**—*Latin*, Acidum formicicum; *English*, Formic acid; *French*, Acide formique; *German*, Ameisensäure.

Description.—A colorless liquid, having a pungent acid odor and a burning taste; it crystallizes at 0°C . and boils at 100°C .; soluble in all proportions in water, alcohol or glycerin. Its specific gravity is 1.23. Applied to the skin, it produces a burning sensation, and even blisters. The vapor is inflammable and burns with a blue flame. By the action of heat, it is entirely vaporized. It is decomposed into water and carbon monoxid by the action of mineral acids. Oxidizing reagents convert it into water and carbon dioxid, while potassium and sodium oxids decompose it, with formation of a carbonate and liberation of hydrogen. When heated with solutions of the salts of mercury, silver or gold, these are reduced to the metallic state. It is contained in the acid secretion of the red ants, in the stinging hair of caterpillars, in various animal secretions and in stinging nettles, and is obtained by the oxidation of sugar, starch, gum and organic substances in general. The best mode of preparation consists, however, in heating oxalic acid with glycerin.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

ACIDUM GALLICUM.**Gallic Acid.****Acid, Gallic.****Chemical Symbol.**— $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; 187.55.**Synonyms.**—*English*, Trioxybenzoic acid, Dioxysalicylic acid; *French*, Acide gallique; *German*, Gallussaure.

Description.—*Fine white or pale yellow, shining needles, odorless, with a faintly acid and astringent taste. Soluble at 15° C. in 100 parts of water and in 5 parts of alcohol; also soluble in 12 parts of glycerin. At a temperature of 100° C. Gallic acid loses its water of crystallization and at about 240° C. it melts, yields carbon dioxide and a sublimate of pyrogallol, without residue. Its aqueous solution gives a brown color with alkalis, a dark blue color with persalts of iron, and it reduces to the metallic states salts of silver and of gold. It does not precipitate gelatine. It is obtained from nut-galls.*

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Triturations: 1x and higher.*
- b. Tincture ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.*
- c. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.*
- d. Medications: 2x and higher.*

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

Hydrocyanic Acid.

Acid, Hydrocyanic.

Chemical Symbol.—HCN; 26.98.

Synonyms.—*Latin, Acidum hydrocyanatum; English, Prussic acid, Cyanhydric acid; French, Acide hydrocyanique; German, Cyanwasserstoffsäure.*

Description.—A colorless and transparent liquid, having a specific and marked odor resembling bitter almonds; in taste, at first cooling, then irritating and burning. It mixes readily with alcohol, water and ether in all proportions; is inflammable and volatile; boils at 27°, and congeals at 15° C. It is a rapid and powerful poison, rarely admitting of treatment to counteract its effects, and should, therefore, be tasted, even in dilution, with the utmost caution. The strongest solution obtainable in the general trade is aqueous, and contains 2 per cent of the acid. This reddens litmus paper transiently, or if permanently, because of some acid impurity. It readily decomposes, and should be kept in small, amber-colored, cork-stoppered vials, in a dark, cool place. An active poison. *Maximum dose* of 2 per cent solution, 10m.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{100}$.

Acid, Hydrocyanic, in 2 per cent solution,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	500 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

b. Dilutions: 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

All preparations of this acid should be freshly made.

ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM.**Hydrofluoric Acid.****Acid, Fluoric.**

Chemical Symbol.—HF1; 20.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum fluoricum, Acidum fluorhydricum; *English*, Fluoric acid, Hydrogen fluorid; *French*, Acide fluorhydrique; *German*: Fluorwasserstoffsäure.

Description.—A colorless, very mobile liquid emitting fumes in the air, having a pungent, suffocating odor and a very acid, acrid taste. In contact with the skin or the mucous surfaces, it produces painful burns, inflammation and sores, which take long to heal. It solidifies at -102.5° C. and liquefies again at -92.3° C. Its aqueous solution when saturated contains 36 per cent of pure acid, is colorless and corrosive, gives off fumes in the air, and must be kept in platinum, lead, gutta percha or paraffin vessels. It dissolves in all proportions in water and is entirely volatilized by heat. With solutions of calcium and barium salts, it gives white precipitates. It does not precipitate argentic salts, as the fluorid of that metal is soluble in water. It is obtained by heating calcium fluorid and sulfuric acid.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Acid, Fluoric, sp. gr. 1.15,	278 Gm.
Distilled water, <i>a sufficient quantity</i> .	

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with distilled water.

All preparations of this acid should be kept in bottles made of gutta percha or in glass bottles, the interiors of which are coated with paraffin or petrolatum.

ACIDUM LACTICUM.**Lactic Acid.****Acid, Lactic.****Chemical Symbol.**— $\text{HC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$; 89.79.**Synonyms.**—*English*, Isolactic, Ethyledene-lactic, or Oxypropionic acid; *French*, Acid lactique; *German*, Milchsäure.**Description.**—A colorless, syrupy liquid, having a faint, not disagreeable odor, and a very acid taste. The specific gravity of the pure acid is 1.213. It is soluble in all proportions in water and in alcohol. At a temperature of 145°C . it is converted into dilactic acid, and at about 150°C . it gives lactid anhydrid in volatile, fusible, rhombic plates; at a higher temperature it gives off inflammable vapors. When slowly ignited, it is entirely volatilized. It coagulates milk and albumen, and decomposes carbonates and acetates. By the action of nitric acid it yields oxalic acid, and with chromic acid, formic and acetic acid are produced. Its aqueous solutions do not precipitate argentic or barium salts. It exists in nature widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom; it is a product of fermentation, and is obtained by the fermentation of casein.**PREPARATIONS.***a. Solution ϕ* : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Acid, Lactic, sp. gr. 1.213, strength 75 per cent,

133 Gm.

Distilled water, *a sufficient quantity*.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

b. Dilutions: 2x with dilute alcohol; 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.*c. Medications*: 3x and higher.**ACIDUM MURIATICUM.****Hydrochloric Acid.****Acid, Muriatic.****Chemical Symbol.**— HCl ; 36.37.**Synonyms.**—*Latin*, Acidum hydrochloricum, Acidum hydrochloratum, Acidum chlorhydricum; *English*, Hydrogen chlorid, Hydrochloric acid, Chlorhydric acid; *French*, Acide chlorhydrique s. muriatique; *German*, Chlorwasserstoffsäure.

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 hydrate, 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 ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Acid, Muriatic, sp. gr. 1.163, 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 NITRICUM.

Nitric Acid.

Acid, Nitric.

Chemical Symbol.— HNO_3 ; 62.89.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum nitri, Spiritus nitri acidus, Aqua fortis; *English*, Hydrogen Nitrate; *French*, Acide azotique s. nitrique; *German*, Salpetersäure.

Description.—A colorless liquid with a pungent odor and a very acid taste. Brought in contact with the skin, it produces yellow spots. It is soluble in all proportions in water and dilute alcohol. With strong alcohol a violent reaction takes place, substitution products being obtained. Exposed to light or heated near its boiling point, it turns a reddish-yellow, owing to the formation of nitrogen oxids. Its specific

gravity is 1.414 and boiling point 36° C. Exposed to heat it is entirely volatilized with decomposition. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, converting most metals into oxids or nitrates. It decomposes almost all organic substances. All the nitrates are soluble in water. It gives a brown coloration with ferrous sulfate dissolved in sulfuric acid, and a red coloration with brucin. It is prepared by decomposition of sodium nitrate with sulfuric acid. Acidum Nitricum of the U. S. P. contains 68 per cent by weight of absolute nitric acid and 32 per cent of water; specific gravity 1.414 at 15° C.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Acid, Nitric, sp. gr. 1.414,
 Distilled water, *a sufficient quantity*.

147 Gm.

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 NITRO-MURIATICUM. Nitro-hydrochloric Acid. Acid, Nitro-Muriatic.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum, Acidum chloro-nitrosus, Aqua regia; *French*, Acide chloro-azotique s. chloro-nitreux; *German*, Salpetersalzsäure.

Description.—A liquid of a deep yellow color, an odor of chlorin and a very acid taste. It is soluble in all proportions in water, but should not be brought into contact with alcohol. It is entirely volatilized by heat, and cannot be kept for a long time. It dissolves gold and platinum, transforms metals into chlorids, and liberates iodine and bromine from their combinations. It is prepared by mixing nitric and hydrochloric acids in the following-named proportions:—

Nitric Acid,	180 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid,	820 Cc.



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ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.**Phosphoric Acid.****Acid, Phosphoric.**

Chemical Symbol.— H_3PO_4 ; 97.8.

Synonyms.—*English*, Orthophosphoric Acid; *French*, Acide phosphorique; *German*, Phosphorsäure.

Description.—The anhydrid, P_2O_5 , consists of snow-white, odorless flakes, attracting moisture with avidity and giving metaphosphoric or glacial acid, HPO_3 , or of phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4 , which is contained in the bones of animals. A third modification is pyrophosphoric acid, $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$. Meta-phosphoric acid coagulates albumen, and gives a transparent, gelatinous precipitate with argentic nitrate. Pyrophosphoric acid does not coagulate albumen, and gives a white precipitate with argentic nitrate. Orthophosphoric acid is without action upon albumen, and gives a yellow precipitate with argentic nitrate. The officinal acid represents 85 per cent of the ortho modification. It is a colorless, odorless liquid having an acid taste; specific gravity 1.710. It is soluble in water and alcohol in all proportions; when heated it loses water and is transformed at 200°C . into the pyro modification. It is extracted from bones.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Acid, Phosphoric, sp. gr. 1.710, strength 85 per cent, 118 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 prepared, for immediate use only.

ACIDUM PICRICUM.**Picric Acid.****Acid, Picric.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OH}$; 228.57.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum carbazoticum; *English*, Carbazotic acid, Nitrophenisic acid, Trinitrophenol; *French*, Acide picrique; *German*, Pikrinsäure.

Description.—Bright yellow needles or scales, without odor, having an intensely bitter taste; specific gravity 1.777. Soluble in 86 parts of water at 15° C. and readily soluble in alcohol. It melts at 122.5° C. and should not be heated, as it is explosive. When cautiously heated, it sublimes without decomposition. Quickly heated in a test tube it detonates; on a platinum foil it burns with a smoky flame, without residue. Its aqueous solution is acid, producing on the skin and on organic matters a permanent yellow coloration; it precipitates gelatin. It forms salts which are mostly yellow, crystalline, and very bitter; they explode by percussion or by the action of heat. The potassium salt is soluble in 260 parts of water at 15° C. It is obtained by the action of nitric acid upon organic substances, such as indigo, sugar, starch, salicin, aloes, benzoin, silk, etc.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Solution*: $\frac{1}{100}$ in strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Salicylic Acid.

Acid, Salicylic.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$; 137.67.

Synonyms.—*English*, Ortho-oxybenzoic Acid; *French*, Acide salicylique; *German*, Salicylsäure.

Description.—Snow-white, small, acicular, shining crystals, without odor and of a sweetish, faintly acid taste. It is soluble in 450 parts of water and in 2.4 parts of alcohol at 15° C. It fuses at 155.5° C., and if carefully heated sublimes without decomposition at 200° C. When rapidly heated to between 220° C. and 230° C. it gives carbon dioxide and phenol. Even very dilute aqueous or alcoholic solutions give a deep blue violet color with ferric chlorid; this reaction, however, does not take place in the presence of alkalies, alkaline salts or acids. A mixture of salicylic acid and sugar gives a deep red color, changing to black when heated with sulfuric acid; it is converted into chloranil by

potassium chlorate. It disengages carbon dioxid from carbonates. It occurs in the free state in the flowers of *Spiræa Ulmaria* and as methyl-ester in Wintergreen oil. The commercial acid is prepared synthetically from phenol.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 1x and higher.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Sulfuric Acid.

Acid, Sulfuric.

Chemical Symbol.— H_2SO_4 ; 97.82.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum sulfuricum; *English*, Oil of vitriol, Hydrogen sulphate; *French*, Acide sulfurique; *German*, Schwefelsäure.

Description.—A colorless, odorless liquid, markedly caustic and corrosive and having a very sharp and acid taste. It is soluble in all proportions in water, with which it forms several definite compounds. The mixture of the concentrated acid with water is productive of high temperatures, therefore great care should be exercised. Under no conditions should the water be poured into the acid, but rather a fine stream of acid allowed to drip into the stirred water. Sulfuric acid produces ethers with violent activity when mixed with alcohol. It is a heavy liquid, with a specific gravity of 1.84. At a temperature of $35^\circ C.$ it congeals, and boils at $338^\circ C.$, producing abundant white fumes without residue when in contact with moist air. Heated to a red heat it is dissociated into sulfur dioxid, oxygen and water. It carbonizes organic matters. With solutions of barium salts, a white precipitate of barium sulfate is obtained—insoluble in acids; with solutions of lead salts, a white precipitate of lead sulfate—insoluble in water or acids, but soluble in ammonium tartrate. Sulfuric acid is obtained by the oxidation of sulfur or sulfur dioxid in the presence of water. It contains 92.5 per cent by weight of absolute acid, and 7.5 per cent of water.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Acid, Sulfuric, sp. gr. 1.835, 108 Gm.
 Distilled water, *a sufficient quantity*.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution, the solution to be measured when cold.

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 ground-stoppered vials.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.**Tannic Acid.****Acid, Tannic.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{HC}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_9$; 321.22.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum gallo-tannicum, Tanninum; *English*, Tannin, Digallic acid; *French*, Acide tannique; *German*, Gerbsäure.

Description.—An amorphous powder of a yellowish white color, frequently having a greenish tinge, odorless, of a very astringent taste. At 15° C. it is soluble in 1 part of water or in 0.6 part of alcohol. It dissolves at a moderate heat in 1 part of glycerin. Exposed to heat, it melts, blackens, burns with a bright flame without residue. Carefully heated, at a temperature of 215° C., pyrogallol sublimes, leaving a residue of black metagallic acid, insoluble in water, soluble in alkalies. Its aqueous solution, which has an acid reaction, precipitates albumen and forms with gelatinoids compounds which do not putrefy with ferrous salts; no action takes place when oxygen is excluded, but with persalts of iron, a deep, blue-black coloration is obtained. In concentrated solutions, a precipitate of the same color is formed and the persalts are reduced to ferrous salts. With cupric salts it gives a dark blue coloration and a precipitate of the same color in concentrated solutions. In the presence of alkalies and by exposure to air the solutions of tannic acid assume a brown coloration. It unites with all vegetable alkaloids forming whitish precipitates nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in acetic acid. Iodin solutions containing tannic acid do not react upon starch. Tannic acid is obtained from nut-galls.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ with strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.**Tartaric Acid.****Acid, Tartaric.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{H}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$; 149.64.

Synonyms.—*English*, Dioxysuccinic acid, Dihydroxysuccinic acid; *French*, Acide tartrique; *German*, Weinsäure.

Description.—Colorless, transparent, rhombic prisms, odorless and having an acid taste, permanent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 0.8 part of water or in 2.5 parts of alcohol at the same temperature; also soluble in glycerin, but insoluble in chloroform and benzol. Submitted to the action of heat, it fuses at 170° C., at 180° C. it loses water and is converted into the anhydrid; between 200° and 211° C. it is decomposed. At a higher temperature it turns black, emits fumes having the odor of burned sugar, and is entirely decomposed into carbon monoxid and dioxid, hydrocarbons and water. When kept in fusion for some time, water escapes and tartrelic acid is produced. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction and forms with calcium salts a white precipitate of calcium tartrate nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in ammonium chlorid and in acetic acid. With a concentrated solution of a potassium salt, a precipitate of acid potassium, tartrate is obtained. It is prepared from crude tartrates extracted from the juice of grapes, tamarinds, pineapples and other acidulous fruits. It is a by-product in the manufacture of cream of tartar from argols.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.**Aconite.****Natural Order.**—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Aconitum angustifolium*, *A. caule-simplex*, *A. cœruleum*, *A. dissectum*, *A. multifidum*, *A. Stœrckianum*, *A. tauricum*, *A. vulgare*, *Napellum cœruleum*; *English*, *Friar's cap*, *Helmet flower*, *Monkshood*, *Wolfsbane*; *French*, *Aconit*; *German*, *Eisenhut*, *Sturmhat*.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a tapering root, descending perpendicularly. The stem is erect, 2 to 6 feet high, round, smooth, green, and slightly hairy above. The leaves are alternate, long-stalked, spreading and palmately cut, the lower more deeply than the upper, into three or five segments, which are again divided. They are dark-green and shiny on the upper surface, paler and slightly hairy on the under. The flowers, which are of a dark-violet color, appear from May to July, are stalked and racemose, not numerous nor large. The calyx is wanting, sepals five, the upper helmet-shaped and beaked, nearly hemispherical, the two lateral are roundish and hairy internally, the lower two, oblong-oval.

Habitat.—It is found in wet, shady places in hilly districts; growing at high altitudes, throughout the mountainous regions. It grows throughout Siberia, extending to mountainous ranges of the Pacific coast of this country. It has also been introduced as an ornamental flower. It has become naturalized in the west of England and Wales. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 1; *Jahr. and Cat.* 153; *Winkler*, 1; *Goullon*, 4; *Bent. and Trim.* 6.

History.—The name is said to be derived from *Aconis*, a city of Bithynia (Asia Minor), where it grew abundantly, and *napus* a turnip, from the shape of its roots. Its etymology is ascribed to *Akone*, a whetstone, *a-konigos*, without dust, as the plant grew on rocks destitute of soil; *akon*, a dart, because darts were poisoned therewith. Aconite was used as a medicine by the ancients and referred to in mythological history, but fell into disrepute until about the middle of the last century, when it was employed by Stœrck and given a place in the Pharmacopeia. Hahnemann published his provings of it in 1805 in his "*Fragmenta de Viribus Medicamentorum Positivus.*" [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 12.]

Parts Used.—The whole plant and root gathered at the beginning of flowering. At the time Hahnemann made his provings the many species were not accurately distinguished, and it is not certain which were employed by him. In subsequent provings different species have been used indiscriminately. The root is much stronger than the herb or leaves, and is more uniform in strength. The results of careful and repeated experiments show the root to possess nine times the strength of the leaf. In the provings the symptoms of the herb, root and seed have not been separated, not even those of different species.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Aconitum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 350 Cc. =

450

Strong alcohol,

683 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol. 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ACONITUM E RADICE.

Aconite Root.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Aconiti radix; *English*, Aconite root.

Description.—The root of *A. napellus* is a tuber, contracted below into a conical root resembling a parsnip, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch diameter at the crown and 2 to 3 inches in length. From a bud at the side, another tuber is formed at the end of a short branch, during the first summer, bearing a bud at its top, from which grows the stem of the succeeding year. This second root is fully developed in the fall of the first year, when the parent (officinal) becomes shrivelled longitudinally and covered with broken rootlets. This is dark-brown in color, has a thick bark, breaks with short fracture, showing white or gray inner substance, sometimes hollow in the center. A transverse section of the root shows a white central star-shaped, six- to eight-rayed pith.



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History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1852 by Dr. Petroz. Journ. d. l. Soc. Gal. III. 12. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 45.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Actæa spicata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Strong alcohol,

824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ADONIS VERNALIS.

Pheasant's Eye.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Adonis apennina; *English*, Pheasant's Eye.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, 1 foot high. Its lower leaves are abortive, the upper sessile, multifid. Its flowers appear from March to May, on the summit of each stem and branch; are bright yellow and cup-shaped; the involucre absent, sepals five, petals five to fifteen.

Habitat.—It is a native of northern Europe and Asia and has been found growing spontaneously in Western New York and Kentucky.

History.—It has been recently introduced into medical practice.

Parts Used.—Entire fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Adonis vernalis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 250 Cc. =

350

Distilled water,

250 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ÆSCULUS GLABRA.**Buckeye.****Natural Order.**—Sapindaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Æsculus carnea*, *A. echinata*, *A. ohioensis*, *A. pallida*, *A. rubicunda*, *A. watsoniana*, *Pavia glabra*, *P. pallida*, *P. watsoniana*; *English*, *Fætid*, or Ohio Buckeye, Buckeye tree, Smooth-leaved horse-chestnut.

Description.—A large, deciduous, ornamental tree, 12 feet in height, with smooth bark, exhaling an unpleasant odor, hence its name. Its leaves are opposite, digitate, straight-veined and smooth. The flowers, which appear in May and June in a terminal panicle, are of a pale-yellow color, often polygamous, the greater portion with imperfect pistils and sterile. The fruit is in a capsule, prickly when young. The seeds are very large, with a mahogany-colored, shining coat, and a large, round, pale scar.

Habitat.—North America. Introduced from northern parts of Asia, through Southern Europe to England. It is found on river banks from West Pennsylvania to Michigan and Kentucky. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 44.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale in 1864, *New Rem.* [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 48.]

Part Used.—The fresh ripe nut, not including outside shell.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Æsculus glabra, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 120 Cc. = 220

Distilled water, 280 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.**Horse Chestnut.****Natural Order.**—Sapindaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Castaneæ equinæ*, *Hippocastanum vulgare*; *English*, Common horse-chestnut; *French*, *Marronier d' Inde*; *German*, *Gemeine Kastanie*.

Description.—A large, round-headed tree, 40 to 60 feet in height, with many branches; tawny, smooth bark, white, not very firm wood. Leaves are opposite, bright-green, straight, digitate and obovate; acute and serrate leaflets. The flowers appear in June in numerous pink and white pyramidal racemes. The fruit is large, smooth, mahogany-colored, with large, round, pale scab, in a fleshy, prickly shell.

Habitat.—Native of India, Persia, or Northern Turkey; introduced into and abundant in Britain, France and United States. *Fig.*, Goullon, 40; Millspaugh, 43.

History.—It was introduced into Europe by an ambassador of the Ottoman Porte, who sent the seed to Vienna in 1576. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Helbig, 1844. The name was originally applied to a species of oak; also, to a tree which bore esculent fruit—esca-food. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 48.]

Part Used.—The fresh, ripe nut, not including outside shell.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Æsculus hippocastanum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 120 Cc. =	220
Distilled water,	280 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM.

Fool's Parsley.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Dog parsley, Dog poison, Fool's parsley, Garden hemlock, Lesser hemlock; *French*, *Ciguë des Jardins*; *German*, *Garten-schierling*.

Description.—A fetid, poisonous, annual herb, with tapering and branched whitish root. The stem, 1 to 2 feet high, is round, striate, leafy, not spotted, often purplish, branched and zigzag. The leaves are twice or thrice pinnatifid, bright green, sometimes tinged with red, wedge-lanceolate, lobed, and somewhat decurrent. The flowers are white, and appear from July to September. The involucre is wanting, but an involucre of three long and narrow leaves distinguishes this plant from the garden parsley, from which it also differs in the peculiar and disagreeable smell of the leaves.

Habitat.—Common weed in gardens and cultivated fields throughout Europe; also found about cultivated grounds from New England to Pennsylvania. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 15; Winkler, . 10; Jahr and Cat. 155; Bent. and Trim. 125; Millspaugh, 65.

History.—The name is said to be derived from “Aitho,” burn, from its acrid taste; “Aithusa,” beggarly, and also “Aithusso,” to set on fire. It was confounded by many of the early writers with *Conium maculatum*, the general name *Cicuta*, from which it may be distinguished by the absence of spots on its stem. It was introduced into homœopathic practice in 1828 by Nanning. [Allen’s *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 59.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Æthusa Cynapium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

Bug Agaric.

Natural Order.—*Fungi*.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Agaricus fulvus*, *A. imperialis*, *A. maculatus*, *A. plumbæus*, *A. puella*, *A. pustulatus*, *A. verrucosus*, *Amanita citrinus*, *A. muscarius*; *English*, Bug or fly agaric; *French*, Oronge fausse; *German*, Fliegenschwamm.

Description.—This mushroom has a sub-solid, bulbous stem, 4 to 9 inches high, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch thick, with white gills. The pileus is 3 to 7 inches broad, of a rich orange-scarlet color, but occasionally whitish, yellowish or brown. Its color varies according to the locality where it is found. It has numerous whitish, angular warts, which are viscid when moist.

Habitat.—Found in dry places in Northern Europe, Asia and America; not common in England, abundant in pine woods in some parts of Scotland and sandy deserts in Asia. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 21; Winkler, 4.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice by Stapf in 1828. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 69.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh fungus, with the exception of outer skin.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Agaricus muscarius, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

AGARICUS EMETICUS.

Emetic Mushroom.

Natural Order.—*Fungi*.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Russula emetica*; *English*, Acrid agaric.

Description.—A small, acrid mushroom, about 3 inches high, with a thick, stout stem. The upper portion is from 2 to 3 inches broad,

fleshy and firm; in shape obtuse, then depressed and funnel-form. The gills are narrow and closely set; the flesh compact, white and cheesy.

Habitat.—It is found in the woods of Europe.

History.—Poisonous effects. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 68.]

Parts Used.—The fresh mushroom.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Agaricus emet., moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

AGAVE AMERICANA.

Century Plant.

Natural Order.—Amaryllidaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, American aloe, Century plant, Maguey; *French*, Maguey; *German*, Agave.

Description.—A perennial herb, 3 to 30 feet high, fibrous-rooted, acaulescent, with dentate, lanceolate leaves 3 to 6 feet long, very thick and fleshy, with hard spines along the margins and at the points. Scape is branched, lofty and arborescent; corolla tube contracted in the middle; pedicel as long as corolla. The pod is coriaceous and many-seeded. The seeds are flattened; the flowers yellow.

Habitat.—Florida, Mexico, Central and Tropical America. Cultivated in south of Europe, for hedges.

History.—It was supposed to be the species from the juice of which the intoxicating pulque of the Mexicans was obtained, but this is doubtful. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1866 by Dr. Hale, New Rem. 2nd ed. 52.

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Agave, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 800 Cc. =

900

Strong alcohol,

222 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

AGNUS CASTUS.

Chaste Tree.

Natural Order.—Verbenaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Vitex agnus castus*, *V. verticillata*; *English*, Chaste tree; *French*, *Gattilier commun*; *German*, *Keusch-lamm*.

Description.—A deciduous shrub, 6 feet high, much branched, with opposite, petiolate, digitate leaves, five to seven partite, dark-green on upper, grayish on under surface, possessing a strong, aromatic odor. Flowers are numerous in long, terminal spikes, and blue or purplish in color. The berries resemble pepper-corn; are dark-purple, half-covered by green calyces, yellowish and hard within, and with an aromatic odor and taste.

Habitat.—The shores of the Mediterranean, south of *France* and *Greece*, on sandy spots and at the base of rocks. It is also cultivated in gardens. *Fig.*, *Goullon*, 318.

History.—It was used in medicine in the time of *Dioscorides*, and was introduced into homœopathic practice by *Stapf* in 1831, *Archiv.* X. I. 177. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 127.]

Part Used.—The recently dried berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Agnus castus,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.



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Description.—A deciduous tree, from 30 to 60 feet high, with straight, smooth trunk, 2 to 3 feet in diameter and much branched. The leaves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet long, odd-pinnately compound and glabrous. Flowers in terminal panicles, are staminate, pistillate or polygamous, exhaling a peculiar disagreeable odor.

Habitat.—Native of China. Introduced into England and brought to this country about 1800. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 35.

History.—From its general appearance it was thought to belong to the Rhus family. It is cultivated in France for the sake of its leaves, upon which the silk worm is fed. It was mistaken as the source of the Japan varnish, hence its name Japanese Varnish Tree. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Drs. Hering and Lippe in 1840–50. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 133.]

Parts Used.—The fresh bark of the young shoots, and the fresh, well-developed flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ailanthus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Star Grass.

Natural Order.—Hæmodoraceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Ague-grass, Ague-root, Aloe-root, Bettie-grass, Blazing-star, Colic-root, Crow corn, Devil's bit, Mealy starwort, Star grass, Star root, Unicorn root; *French*, Alétris farineux; *German*, Mehligle Aletris.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial, acaulescent herb, with rhizome consisting of four to six joints, brownish externally and white internally, breaking with a mealy fracture, inodorous, with per-

sistently bitter taste. The leaves are sessile, lanceolate and smooth, 3 to 4 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, spread star-like on the ground. The flowers are in a slender, wand-like, crowded raceme, and on a nearly naked scape, 1 to 3 feet high, creamy white, appearing from May to August; later, they have a wrinkled, mealy appearance.

Habitat.—It is indigenous to North America, and found in grassy or sandy woods. Common in New England and southward.

History.—The name signifies mealy, in allusion to the dust with which the plant seems to be covered. It is one of the most intensely bitter plants known. It was used as medicine by the aborigines; introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale in 1864, New Rem. p. 34. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 146.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Aletris, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ALLIUM CEPA.

Onion.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cepa; *English*, Onion; *French*, Oignon; *German*, Zwiebel.

Description.—A bulbous biennial plant, the bulb being compressed, round or oblong. The scape appears the second year, is 3 to 4 feet high, straight and smooth. The flowers are terminal, umbelliferous and greenish-white.

Habitat.—Native of Hungary. Numerous varieties are universally cultivated.

History.—It has been used as a medicine from time immemorial. Homœopathic provings were made by Dr. Hering in 1847, *Am. Arz. Prüfung*. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 146.]

Part Used.—The fresh mature bulb of the red onion.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Allium cepa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

ALLIUM SATIVUM.

Garlic.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Allium ophioscorodon, Porrum sativum; *English*, Garlic; *French*, Ail; *German*, Knoblauch.

Description.—An acaulescent, perennial, bulbous plant. The bulb is somewhat ovate, flattened below, tapering upwards, covered with a white membrane and composed of six or more small bulbs. The terminal scape is smooth, shining, solid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, surrounded by the sheathing leaves—seven or eight in number—all from the root stock. The flowers are umbelliferous, white, appearing in June and July.

Habitat.—Native of the Mediterranean region. Universally cultivated.

History.—It was well known to the ancients, and was used as a medicine by Hippocrates, but is now rarely employed by the old school. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1852 by Dr. Petros, *J. d. l. Soc. Gal.* III. 279. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 160.]

Part Used.—The fresh mature bulb.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Allium sativum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

ALNUS SERRULATA.

Tag Alder.

Natural Order.—Betulaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Alnus rubra; *English*, Common smooth or tag alder, Notch-leaved alder, Red alder.

Description.—A deciduous shrub or tree from 6 to 35 feet high, with numerous straight stems; bark smooth and brown, becoming rugged and black. The leaves are petiolate, obovate, acute at the base, serrate, green and smooth on both sides, often downy beneath. The flowers appear before the leaves, in March and April, from clustered catkins of the preceding season.

Habitat.—It is found in clumps, from New England to Wisconsin, Kentucky and southward; in wet ground, marshes and along streams, where it forms thickets. In mountains and high altitudes it is a shrub.

History.—Its name signifies near the river. The wood is very durable when submerged. The bark is used in tanning, and to a limited extent in medicine. It was introduced into homœopathic practice in 1866 by Dr. Hale (New Remedies, 2d ed.) under the old name of A. rubra. There are no provings, and Dr. Hale barely mentions it in subsequent editions.

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Alnus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

· plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, *five* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

ALOE SOCOTRINA.

Aloes.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Aloe gummi, A. lucida, A. officinalis, A. rubescens, A. spicata, A. vera; *English*, Hepatic, Mocha, Moka or Socotrina aloes; *French*, Aloës; *German*, Aloe.

Description.—The shrub from which Aloe is obtained has a straight, woody stem, attaining a height of 6 feet, surrounded with leaf scars. The leaves form large tufts at the ends of the branches; are 15 to 20 inches long, slightly concave above and convex beneath, curved at first, then erect, tapering to a spinous point, with spines along the margins.

Habitat.—Southern and Eastern Africa, shores of the Red Sea and East Indies. *Fig.*, Goullon, 259; Bent. and Trim. 283.

History.—It is said that Aloe was known as a production of the island of Socotra prior to the Christian era. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Helbig, who made provings of it in 1833. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 163.]

Part Used.—The inspissated juice of the leaves of one or more undetermined species, commonly known as Socotrine Aloes. It is in masses of a reddish-brown color, the varying shades deepening by exposure to the air. It is nearly transparent in thin films. Its fracture, usually smooth and resinous, is sometimes rough and irregular. It has a peculiarly strong and fragrant odor and an intensely

bitter taste. Is almost entirely soluble in alcohol and sparingly in water. While dissolving in alcohol it exhibits microscopic crystals. For the preparation of tincture use the inspissated juice, coarsely pulverized.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Aloe, 100 Gm.

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. Triturations: 2x and higher.

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS.

Dita Bark.

Natural Order.—Apocynaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Alstonia cuneata*, *Echites scholaris*; *English*, Dita bark, Devil tree; *Vernacular*, Chatium, Pali-mara, Satium, Satween; *French*, Écorce de dita; *German*, Ditarinde.

Description.—A tree 50 to 80 feet high, dark gray, rough, uneven bark; leaves oblong, petiolate, 4 to 8 inches long, 2 to 4 inches wide, in whorls; flowers greenish-white, appearing in December. The bark has a spongy texture, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, breaking readily with short, coarse fracture. Externally it is rough and uneven, dark-gray or brownish, with dark-brown spots; internally, bright-buff color. It has a bitter taste, but no marked odor.

Habitat.—India, Ceylon, Burmah, Australia and throughout the East Indies. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 173.

History.—Named for Prof. Chas. Alston and “lignum scholare” from the use of the wood in making writing tablets for schools. It is mentioned as a medicine as early as 1678. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1866, Monthly Hom. Rev. X. 50. [Allen’s Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 192.]

Part Used.—The dried bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Alstonia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS.

Marsh-Mallow.

Natural Order.—Malvaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Marsh-mallow; *French*, Racine de guimauve; *German*, Altheewurzel.

Description.—A perennial herb, having several stems springing from a thick, elongated, tapering root stalk, about 12 inches long. The stems are from 2 to 4 feet high, erect, firm, nearly unbranched, and covered with thick, woolly down. The leaves are alternate on stalks 1½ to 3 inches long; are greyish-green, velvety-downy on both sides, cordate ovate, irregularly serrate, sometimes three-lobed. The flowers, which are of a pale-purplish rose color, have short stalks, and appear in small, axillary, terminal clusters of 2 to 4, or solitary. The calyx is divided into 5 deep segments; the corolla is cup-shaped; the stamens are numerous and monadelphous.

Habitat.—Ditches and wet places near the sea, and tidal rivers in Europe, except Scandinavia and North Russia; also in Asia Minor, Western Asia, Algeria, the southern counties of England, and in the United States on the borders of salt marshes from Maine to New York. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 35.

History.—The name Althea is derived from a Greek word meaning to heal. For medicinal use the plant is cultivated chiefly in Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The roots, which contain the desired mucilaginous substance, are taken in the autumn from plants two years old. The marsh-mallow is much more widely used on the continent, especially in France, than in this country.

Part Used.—The dried root.



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ALUMINA.**Aluminum Hydrate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3$; 155.84.

Synonyms.—*English*, Aluminum trihydrate, Aluminum hydroxide; *French*, Hydrate d' alumine; *German*, Thonerdehydrat.

Preparation of crude.—Aluminum hydrate is prepared by precipitating ammonia alum with solution of ammonia as follows:—

Ammonia alum in crystals,	100 Gm.
Solution of ammonia $\frac{1}{10}$,	100 Cc.
Distilled water, <i>a sufficient quantity</i> .	

Powder the alum and dissolve in ten fluid ounces of warm distilled water; add the ammonia, collect the precipitate on a calico filter, and wash it with hot distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with barium chlorid, or any odor of ammonia when mixed with potassium hydrate and boiled. The alumina is then carefully dried on a water bath, and pulverized.

Description.—A very fine white powder, soft to the touch, tasteless, infusible, forming a paste with water, but not dissolved in it.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

ALUMINIUM METALLICUM.**Metallic Aluminum.****Aluminum.**

Chemical Symbol.—Al. 27.04.

Description.—A metal of an almost silvery-white, strong lustre; sonorous. Of great elasticity and tensile strength. Very ductile. Specific gravity, 2.583, which is nearly one-third that of iron. Occurs abundantly in nature as aluminum silicate (clay, feldspar, mica, etc.). For the first time isolated by Woehler in 1827. Fusible at red heat, without vaporizing. Remains almost unchanged at ordinary temperatures as well as on heating, consequently it is used for cooking utensils. Most foods and drinks slightly attack vessels made of aluminum, but on continued use this attack decreases rapidly. It exerts no detrimental influence upon health.

Part Used.—The pure metal.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Triturations: ix and higher.

AMBRA GRISEA.**Ambergris.**

Synonyms.—Ambarum, Ambra ambrosiacea, A. cinerea, A. maritima, A. nigra, A. vera, Ambrosiaca, Succinum griseum. *English*, Ambergris; *French*, Ambre gris; *German*, Graue Ambra.

Description.—A morbid secretion of the liver or intestines of the sperm whale, found floating on the eastern coast of Japan and on the shores of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The most esteemed is found from Madagascar to Sumatra. It is in solid, spongy, rough, opaque balls, weighing from fifty to two hundred pounds, formed of concentric layers. It is of a grayish-brown color externally, with black and yellowish-red streaks and whitish specks internally. It is almost tasteless, has an aromatic odor, softens like wax by the warmth of the hands, and is inflammable. It is soluble in ether, or absolute alcohol by the aid of heat, and partially so in alcohol. Mentioned by Hahnemann, *Mat. Med.* I., also in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, I. 238.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
 b. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{100}$.

Ambra grisea,

10 Gm.

Strong alcohol, *a sufficient quantity*.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- c. *Dilutions*: 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
 d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

AMBROSIA ARTEMISIÆFOLIA.**Rag Weed.****Natural Order.**—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ambrosia absinthifolia, A. elatior, A. heterophylla, A. paniculata, Iva monophylla; *English*, Bastard wormwood, Carrot weed, Hogweed, Mugwort leaved, Roman and wild wormwood.

Description.—An annual herb, extremely variable, from 1 to 3 feet high, erect, simple, and then branching; pubescent stem. The leaves are thin, finely cut, opposite and alternating, twice pinnatifid, smooth above and hairy beneath. The flowers are greenish-white, appearing from July to October.

Habitat.—Canada to Brazil. In waste places everywhere.

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ambrosia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

AMMONIACUM GUMMI.

Gum Ammoniac.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Diserneston gummiferum, Dorema ammoniacum, Peucedanum ammoniacum; *English*, Gum ammoniac; *German*, Ammoniak; *Vernacular*, Bal-kurai, Kandal, Ooshak; *French*, Gomme ammoniaque.

Description.—The principal source of gum ammoniacum, Dorema ammoniacum, is a perennial plant, with a stout, erect stem, 6 to 8 feet high, divided into numerous ascending branches, on which, on thick, short stalks, are small umbelliferous flowers. The plant abounds in a milky juice, which exudes on the slightest puncture, as the sting of the numerous beetles that infest the stem; the drops harden as they adhere or trickle down; from the root also the juice exudes into the surrounding soil. The best gum is in globular grains or tears, varying in size from that of a pea to a cherry; the poorer quality is in nodular lumps or masses. Externally the gum is of a pale, creamy-yellow color, darkening with age to a cinnamon-brown; internally it is opaque and milky-white; it is brittle, and has a waxy luster when broken; it readily softens by warmth, becomes sticky, but does not melt; it has a bitter, acrid taste, and a characteristic odor, and is partially soluble in ether and alcohol.

Habitat.—The plant grows throughout Persia in arid, exposed situations. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 130.

History.—The name is supposed to be derived from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert, where it is said to have been collected; again, it is considered a corruption of Armeniacum, as it was imported through Armenia. It was named Diserneston from two botanists, whose names were both Ernest. The tree has been described as recently as 1833, though the gum was mentioned by Dioscorides. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Buchner, Hygea. XIII. 212. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 249.]

Part Used.—The gum.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

AMMONIUM ACETICUM.

Ammonium Acetate.

Ammonium Acetate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$; 76.87.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Liquor ammonii acetatis, Spiritus mindereri; *English*, Solution of acetate of ammonium, Spirit of mindererus; *French*, Acetate d'ammoniaque liquide; *German*, Ammoniumacetat-Lösung.

Description.—An aqueous solution of ammonium acetate, containing about 7 per cent of the salt.

PREPARATIONS.

Ammonium carbonate,	5 Gm.
Dilute acetic acid,	100 Cc.

Add the salt gradually to the acid, and stir until dissolved. Care should be taken to select pure crystals of ammonium carbonate, free from the bicarbonate. The solution is unstable, and should be made fresh when wanted.

Solution φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{100}$.

Ammonium acetate solution,	143 Cc.
Distilled water,	857 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

To be prepared fresh when wanted.

AMMONIUM BENZOICUM. **Ammonium Benzoate.****Ammonium Benzoate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$; 138.72.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ammonii benzoas, Benzoas ammonicus; *French*, Benzoate d'ammoniaque; *German*, Benzöesaures Ammonium.

Description.—Prismatic, colorless, transparent crystals, or white and granular, turning yellow on long exposure to the air; of a bitter, saline taste, and an odor suggestive of gum benzoin. It is soluble at 15°C . in 5 parts of water and in 28 parts of alcohol, in 1.2 parts of boiling water and in 7.6 parts of boiling alcohol. The salt is prepared by crystallization, from solutions obtained by mixing either ammonium carbonate or ammonium hydrate with benzoic acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 256.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

AMMONIUM BROMATUM. **Ammonium Bromid.****Ammonium Bromid.**

Chemical Symbol.— NH_4Br ; 97.77.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ammonii bromidum; *French*, Bromure d'ammonium; *German*, Bromammonium.

Description.—Long, colorless, easily soluble crystals, turning yellow on exposure to the air. Soluble in 1.5 parts of water and in 30 parts of alcohol; can be sublimed. Prepared (1) by saturating a hydrobromic acid solution, with ammonium hydrate, or (2) by pouring bromin into an excess of aqueous ammonia, nitrogen being evolved at the same time. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 256.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher, freshly prepared from the pure, colorless crystals.

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM. Ammonium Carbonate.**Ammonium Carbonate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3\text{NH}_4\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2$; 156.77.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ammonii carbonas, Ammoniaë sesquicarbonas, Carbonas ammonicus, Sal volatile siccum; *English*, Volatile salt; *French*, Carbonate d'ammoniaque; *German*, Kohlensaures Ammonium.

Description.—Consists of white, hard, translucent, crystalline masses, with strong, ammoniacal odor and saline taste. It loses both ammonia and carbonic acid on exposure to air and changes to opaque masses, and finally to a white powder. It is soluble in 5 parts of water at 15°C . and is decomposed by hot water. Alcohol dissolves but a portion of the salt, leaving ammonium bicarbonate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 259.

PREPARATIONS.

From the fresh, crystalline salt.

a. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with distilled water.

All preparations of this salt to be freshly prepared, and should be kept in well-stoppered vials.

AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM. Ammonium Hydrate.**Ammonia.**

Chemical Symbol.— NH_4HO .

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Liquor ammonii caustici, Aqua ammoniaë; *English*, Ammonia water; *French*, Eau d'ammoniaque; *German*, Ammoniak-Flussigkeit.

Description.—Ammonia gas (NH_3 ; 17) dissolved in water is a colorless, transparent liquid, with a powerful specific odor and a strongly alkaline taste and reaction. At ordinary temperatures, water is capable of absorbing 690 times its volume of ammonia. Aqua ammoniaë fortior (U. S.) has a specific gravity of 0.901 and contains 28 per cent of the gas. It gradually becomes reduced in strength, from escape of ammonia, and the stronger ammonia water, as sold in commerce, usually has a specific gravity ranging from .900 to .920. Its density should be ascertained by use of hydrometer or specific gravity bottle. A solution containing 10 per cent of the gas has a specific gravity of .959. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 283.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Reduce strong ammonia water by adding distilled water until the mixture has a specific gravity of .959.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol; to be freshly prepared.

AMMONIUM IODATUM.

Ammonium Iodid.

Ammonium Iodid.

Chemical Symbol.— NH_4I ; 144.54.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ammonii iodidum; *English*, Iodide of ammonium; *French*, Iodure d'ammonium; *German*, Jodammonium.

Description.—A white, granular powder, or minute, colorless, cubical crystals, odorless when white, having a sharp, saline taste. Markedly hygroscopic, turns yellow on exposure to air and light. At ordinary temperature, soluble in 1 part of water or in 9 parts of alcohol. It is decomposed by chlorin. On the addition of a little chlorin water to its aqueous solution, iodine is set free and can be dissolved in chloroform, with a violet color; excess of chlorin will prevent this color reaction through the formation of colorless compounds. It is prepared by mixing solutions of potassium iodid and ammonium sulfate.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher, freshly prepared.

To be kept in well-stoppered vials, protected from the light.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Ammonium Chlorid.

Ammonium Muriate.

Chemical Symbol.— NH_4Cl ; 53.38.

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



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PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

All preparations of this salt should be freshly made.

AMMONIUM PHOSPHORICUM. Ammonium Phosphate.

Ammonium Phosphate.

Chemical Symbol.— $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$; 131.82.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ammonii phosphas, Ammoniaë phosphas, Phosphas ammonicus; *English*, Phosphate of ammonium, Diammonium orthophosphate; *French*, Phosphate d'ammoniaque; *German*, Phosphorsaures Ammoniak.

Description.—Consists of transparent prisms, with a cooling, saline taste. It effloresces superficially in a damp atmosphere through loss of ammonia. Soluble in 4 parts of water at common temperature, insoluble in alcohol. When heated it fuses, disengages ammonia, and at a red heat is entirely volatilized. Wood and textile fabrics immersed in its aqueous solution and then dried are charred by heat and burn without producing any flame. It is obtained by neutralizing a solution of phosphoric acid with ammonia. The liquid is evaporated, ammonia being added in small quantities in order to keep the solution faintly alkaline; the crystals are quickly dried and preserved in well-closed vessels.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

AMMONIUM PICRICUM.

Ammonium Picrate.

Ammonium Picrate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{ONH}_4$; 245.58.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ammonii picras, Ammonium carbazoticum; *English*, Picrate of ammonium, Carbazotate of ammonium; *French*, Picrate d'ammoniaque.

Description.—Consists of bright-yellow scales, or prisms, having an extremely bitter taste. Partially soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. Quickly exploded by percussion or heat.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

As all picrates are very explosive, the triturations should be prepared in small quantities and with great care.

AMMONIUM VALERIANICUM. Ammonium Valerianate.
Ammonium Valerianate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$; 118.78.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ammonii valerianas, Valerianas ammonicus; *English*, Valerianate of ammonium; *French*, Valérianate d'ammoniaque; *German*, Ammoniumvalerianat.

Description.—Consists of snow-white, or colorless, quadrangular plates, emitting the odor of valerianic acid, and having a sharp, sweet taste. Very soluble in water and in alcohol, also soluble in ether. Its aqueous solution is neutral, but by evaporation it turns acid through the loss of ammonia; it is decomposed by alkalies, producing ammonia. By treating its solution with strong acids, oily valerianic acid is separated, which floats on the surface of the liquid. Submitted to heat, the greatest part volatilizes without decomposition, but a small part through the loss of ammonia is converted into an acid salt before vaporization. It is obtained by saturating valerianic acid with gaseous ammonia, and should be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. American Ivy.

Natural Order.—Vitaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ampelopsis hederacea, A. heptaphylla, A. hirsuta, Cissus hederacea, Hedera quinquefolia, Quinaria hederacea,

Q. hirsuta, *Vitis hederacea*, *V. quinquefolia*; *English*, American ivy, False grape, Five leaves, Virginia creeper, Wild-wood vine, Woodbine; *French*, Vigne vierge; *German*, Wilder Wein.

Description.—A woody vine, climbing to the height of 40 to 60 feet by tendrils with an adhesive foot, or by rootlets as well. The digitate oblong leaves have five coarsely serrated leaflets, are acuminate and dentate, with smooth surfaces, turning bright-crimson in autumn. The cymose flowers, greenish-white, appear in July. The calyx is slightly five-toothed; the corolla of five concave petals, which expand before they fall. The berries are small, dark-blue, and ripen in October.

Habitat.—United States, in woods, thickets, and low, rich ground. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 40.

History.—Its name signifies resemblance to a vine, as from its woody stem it partakes of the character of a shrub. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale in 1866, *New Remedies*, 2d ed.

Parts Used.—Fresh bark and young twigs.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ampelopsis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

AMYGDALA AMARA.

Bitter Almond.

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Amygdalus communis*, *Prunus amygdalus*; *English*, Bitter almond; *French*, Amandes; *German*, Mandeln.



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Description.—A straw-yellow, ethereal liquid, having a fruity odor and an aromatic taste, boiling at 98° C., and burning with a yellowish and smoky flame. It is insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. On exposure to air and light it becomes acid, and must therefore be kept in small, well-closed bottles, stored in cool, dark places, or in small glass tubes, hermetically sealed. The commercial article contains about 80 per cent of amyl nitrite. It is obtained by directing nitrous vapors into isoamylic alcohol, or by distilling a mixture of potassium nitrite, isoamylic alcohol, and dilute sulfuric acid; it is very volatile at ordinary temperature and inflammable. It should be kept in dark-colored and glass-stoppered vials, in a cool, dark place, away from lights and fire. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 309.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in alcohol.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with alcohol.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.

Marking Nut.

Natural Order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anacardium latifolium, A. officinarum, Avicennia tomentosa, Semecarpus anacardium; *English*, Marking nut; *French*, Acajou à pommes; *German*, Caschunuss.

Description.—Semecarpus anacardium is an evergreen tree, 20 feet high, with rough, ash-colored bark and numerous spreading branches; the leaves are petiolate, alternate, about 18 inches long, and 4 or 5 broad. The flowers are small, and of a green-yellow color. The fruit is borne on a pear-shaped receptacle, and ripens in January or February. It is a blackish-brown, heart-shaped nut, with a somewhat reddish tinge, containing a corrosive, resinous juice in cells, between the hard outer shell and the sweet kernel. The juice is at first of a light color, of the consistency of honey, becoming blackish-brown and drying. It is not soluble in water, and only so in alcohol after it has been made alkaline.

Habitat.—Native of the East Indies, found in the dry, mountainous forests of Asia. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 27; Winkler, 128; Jahr and Cat. 160.

History.—The name signifies being without a heart, as the pulp of the fruit, instead of having the seed enclosed, has the nut growing out of the end of it. This is not to be confounded with cashew nut (*A. occidentale*), which is lighter colored and kidney-shaped, instead of heart-shaped. The juice produces an inflammation of the skin, and hence should be carefully handled. Mentioned in homœopathic literature, Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 312.]

Part Used.—The resinous juice contained in the seed.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher, from the resinous juice.

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS.

Scarlet Pimpernel.

Natural Order.—Primulaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Anagallis cœrulea*, *A. phœnicea*; *English*, Common pimpernel, Poor man's or shepherd's hour, weather, or water glass, Scarlet pimpernel, Red chicken-weed; *French*, Mouron rouge; *German*, Gauchheil.

Description.—A trailing, annual plant, with stem 6 to 20 inches long, more or less procumbent, square, glabrous, and branching; the leaves are opposite, entire, ovate, and sessile, dotted on the under surface. The flowers are small, opposite, with pedicel longer than the leaves; calyx and corolla both five-parted. They appear from June to August, in color varying, being scarlet, purple, blue, or white.

Habitat.—Native of Europe, Asia, and Africa, naturalized in the United States, and found in waste places along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 108.

History.—The name signifies to laugh, expressing the qualities of the plant, which according to Pliny and Dioscorides, removed obstructions of the liver, and thereby a cause of despondency. Opening and closing its flowers daily at regular hours, and not opening, but closing, if there be much moisture in the atmosphere, gave it one of its common names. It was introduced into homœopathic literature in 1846 by Dr. Schreter, *N. Archiv.* III. 3, 174. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 329.]

Parts Used.—The whole plant of the scarlet variety.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Anagallis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ANATHERUM MURICATUM.

Vetiver.

Natural Order.—Gramineæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Andropogon muricatus, A. squarrosus, Phalaris zizanoides, Vetiveria odorata, Virana; *Vernacular*, Bena, Cuscus, Khus khus, Vittie vayr, Woetiwear.

Description.—Andropogon muricatus is a large grass, with a fibrous root. The spikelets are in pairs, the terminal ones in threes, one being complete and awned, the other one or two sterile, awnless.

Habitat.—It grows abundantly in moist ground throughout India and Bengal.

History.—The derivation means bread and man. It is largely used in India for tatties or coverings for bamboo door and window screens on account of its odor, especially when moistened, as it not only cools but gives a fragrance to the hot wind. The root has been used in medicine since the time of Dioscorides. In 1837 it was worn in Paris as a cholera prophylactic. Its use is now almost exclusively confined to perfumery. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. L. Houat. Translated from Nouv. Donn. in N. A. J. H. XVIII. 176, Nov. 1869. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 330.]

Part Used.—The dried root.



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History.—Introduced into Spain as a medicine in 1759, and the rest of Europe in 1788. It took its present name from the town of Angostura. In the beginning of the century a quantity of bark reached Europe from India, mistaken for cuspari, which turned out to be that of *strychnos nux vomica*, causing great alarm, and the prohibition for a time of the true bark. The false bark has no odor, but a pure, intensely bitter taste, no white spots, and when touched with nitric acid the fractured surface assumes an arterial, blood-red color, while the true bark has a dull, purplish color. The suberous layer of the false bark is colored emerald green by nitric acid, while that of the true is not acted on. Introduced by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L. VI. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 344.]

Part Used.—The dried bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Angustura,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	300 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

ANILINUM.

Anilin.

Chemical Symbol.— C_6H_7N ; 92.83.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anilina, Amidobenzol; *English*, Phenylamine, Anilin oil; *French*, Aniline; *German*, Anilin.

Description.—A colorless oily liquid, turning red on exposure to air, having a burning, aromatic taste, and a peculiar, fishy odor. Sparingly soluble in water — 1 to $\frac{1}{30}$ — but freely soluble in alcohol and ether. It dissolves sulfur, caoutchine, gum-copal, indigo, etc., and coagulates albumin. Although its basic properties are stronger than those of ammonia, its reaction is not alkaline. It is congealed

by cold. Anilin and many oxidizing agents give intensely colored products. The reaction with calcium hypochlorite, which is characteristic, gives a violet color, readily turning to brown. Most of its salts crystallize easily. It is obtained when nitrobenzil is brought into contact with nascent hydrogen. Anilinum changes readily on exposure to light, turning yellow and finally brown with age. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 357.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in alcohol.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with alcohol.

Should be kept in glass-stoppered vials, protected from the light.

ANILINUM SULPHURICUM.

Anilin Sulfate.

Anilinum Sulfate.

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_6H_5NH_2)SO_4H_2$; 283.48.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anilini sulphas; *English*, Sulfate of anilin, Phenylamin sulfate.

Description.—Consists of colorless crystals, easily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol. It is not decomposed at a temperature of 100° C., but at an increased heat, splits into water and anilin, and is converted into phenylsulfomic acid; at a still higher temperature it gives off sulfurous anhydrid and anilin sulfite, leaving a residue of carbon. It is obtained from anilin and sulfuric acid. Should be kept in well-stoppered vials, protected from the light.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

Chamomile.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anthemis aurea, Chamomilla nobilis, Ormenis nobilis; *English*, Chamomile, common, officinal, Roman, or true chamomile; *French*, Chamomille romaine; *German*, Römische Kamille.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a small, branched rhizome, and numerous, sterile, recumbent, and fertile ascending pubescent stems 6 to 12 inches long, with numerous hairy branches. The leaves

1 to 2 inches long, are greenish-gray, alternate, sessile, bi- or tri-pinnatifid. The heads are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, few, on long, terminal, pubescent peduncles. The numerous disk flowers are convex, polygamous, with yellow, tubular corollas. The ray flowers, twelve to twenty, are fertile, with white, oblong, oval corollas. The flowers appear from June to September. Single and double flowers are obtained by cultivation.

Habitat.—Rather common in England, growing on heaths, commons, roadsides, and similar places; also in France, Spain, and Italy, somewhat naturalized in some of the Southern States. *Fig.*, Goullon, 142; Bent. and Trim. 154; Millspaugh, 84.

History.—It has been used as a domestic remedy since the sixteenth century. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1869 by Dr. Berridge, *Month. Hom. Rev.* XIII. 475. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 358.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant beginning to flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Anthemis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. Sweet Vernal Grass.

Natural Order.—Gramineæ.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with culm 10 to 18 inches high; the spikes ovate, oblong. The spikelets are brownish-green, three-flowered, spreading at flowering from May to July. The lateral flowers, consisting of one palea, hairy on the outside and awned on the back, are neutral. One of the neutral flowers bears a bent awn from near its base, the other is short-awned below the tip.



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Description.—A fused mass, which when broken presents a striated, crystalline texture, having a lead-gray metallic brilliancy; when pulverized, it is of an iron-gray color. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in hot, concentrated, hydrochloric acid, with production of hydrogen sulfid; this solution, dropped into water, produces an abundant white precipitate, soluble in tartaric acid. Heated on charcoal it fuses, emitting abundant white fumes, and the odor of sulfur dioxid. Found in nature, and before purification it often contains sulfids of iron, lead, copper, and arsenic. It is purified by fusion, being more fusible than the sulfids to which it is allied. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 363.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

ANTIMONIUM IODATUM.

Antimonious Iodid.

Antimonium Iodid.

Chemical Symbol.— SbI_3 ; 499.19.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Antimonii iodidum; *English*, Iodide of antimony.

Description.—A dark-red substance, decomposed by water, forming an oxi-iodid, obtained by gently heating antimony and iodine in a dry flask. The elements suddenly combine, liquefy, and on cooling again become solid. It is removed by breaking the flask. It should be kept in a glass-stoppered bottle, protected from the light.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher; freshly made and protected from light and air.

ANTIMONIUM OXYDATUM.

Antimonious Oxid.

Antimonium Oxid.

Chemical Symbol.— Sb_2O_3 ; 287.08.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Antimonii oxidum, Stibium oxydatum, Oxydum antimonicum; *English*, Oxide of antimony; *French*, Oxyde d'antimoine; *German*, Antimonoxyd.

Description.— Heavy, white or grayish-white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. When heated in air it turns yellow, takes fire, or is converted into the tetroxid Sb_2O_4 . When heated with carbon it is reduced into brittle, metallic antimony. It is dissolved by hydrochloric acid, and when this solution is poured into water it produces a white precipitate. It is obtained by the combustion of antimony in air, or by the decomposition of antimony chlorid in aqueous solution by sodium carbonate. It is also found in nature as white antimony ore. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 376.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM AURATUM.

Antimonium Sulfid (golden). Antimonious Sulfid (yellow).

Chemical Symbol.— Sb_2S_3 ; 335.14.

Synonyms.— *Latin*, Antimonii oxysulphuretum, Antimonii sulphuretum aureum; *French*, Sulfure d'antimoine précipité; *German*, Gefälltes Schwefelantimon.

Description.— An amorphous, orange-colored powder, odorless and tasteless, gradually losing its color by the action of air and light. It is insoluble in water or alcohol. Heated in a dry, glass tube, it splits into sulfur, which is volatilized with a residuum of black, antimonious sulfid. Heated on charcoal it burns with a pale-blue flame, emitting the odor of sulfur dioxid and producing a white coating on the charcoal. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 377.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

APIS MELLIFICA.

Honey Bee.

Natural Order.— Hymenoptera.

Family.— Apidæ.

Synonyms.— *English*, The common hive bee; *French*, Abeille; *German*, Honig Biene.

Description.—The genus *Apis* is of European origin and is widely distributed throughout the civilized world. The swarms consist of the queen bee, several hundred drones, and ten thousand or more workers. The queen bees are the only perfectly developed females. The drones are males; the workers, females. The eyes of the male are united above, the mouth parts are nearly aborted, and the hind legs are smooth. There are two paraglossæ on the ligula in the female, and the maxillary palpi are one-jointed. The shorter abdomen of the female marks the external difference from the male. This species is without terminal spurs on the hind legs. Only the queens and workers have the poison-apparatus, commonly called the sting.

Part Used.—The live bees.

Preparation.—Place live bees in a clean, wide-mouthed, stoppered bottle. After irritating them by shaking, the menstruum should be poured in and the whole allowed to macerate for ten days, being shaken twice daily. The resulting tincture should be poured off and filtered. The bees should not be pressed. The contents of the poison sac only is desired, but the tincture takes up in solution much of the animal fluids, besides honey from the abdomen and pollen adhering to the antennæ. The drug strength of the tincture varies, depending on the season of the year when the bees are secured. When they are dormant, their poison is supposed to be less virulent. The tincture in drug strength is but little in excess of the third decimal trituration of *Apis virus*. (See "*Apis Virus*.")

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture.

<i>Apis mellifica</i> , containing solids 100 Gm., moisture 150 Cc. =	250
Glycerin,	225 Cc.
Distilled water,	225 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	425 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.



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appearing from June to September in terminal, smooth, nodding cymes, loose-spreading. The fruit is in the form of two pendent pods, 3 to 4 inches long. The seeds are many and oblong.

Habitat.—Borders of thickets. Common in hedges and fields from Maine to Florida, in dry, sandy soil. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 132.

History.—Both plant and root abound in a milky juice. It yields its properties to alcohol, and particularly water. Its virtues are impaired by age. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1844 by Attomyr, *N. Arch.* I. 1, 181, and by Dr. J. H. Henry, 1854, *Phil. J. of Hom.* III. 368. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 424.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Apocynum androsæmifolium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm., plant moisture 233 Cc. =	333
Distilled water,	167
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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

Indian Hemp.

Natural Order.—Apocynaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Apocynum hypericifolium, A. pubescens, A. sibiricum; *English*, Dog's-bane, Indian hemp; *French*, Chanvre du Canada; *German*, Canadische Hanfwurzel.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, resembling the A. androsæmifolium, with a creeping root and a straight stem 2 to 4 feet high, dividing above in long, slender branches. The leaves opposite, petiole, mucronate, when young downy beneath, 2 to 3 inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad. The flowers are greenish-white and appear from June to September in terminal and lateral cymes. Calyx divisions as long as corolla tube; corolla tube bell-form. The fruit is in pods 3 to 5 inches long, slender and pendulous.

Habitat.— Borders of thickets. Common in hedges and fields from Maine to Florida, in dry, sandy soil; also common on river banks or banks of streams, and moist grounds. The different varieties run into one another. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 133.

History.— The Indians prepare a substitute for hemp from its fibre, hence one of its common names. It is replete with milky juice, which becomes hard like opium on exposure to the air. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale in 1864, *New Rem.* 1st ed. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 425.]

Part Used.— The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Apocynum cannabinum, moist magma containing solids 100

Gm., plant moisture 233 Cc. = 333

Distilled water, 167

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

APOMORPHINUM MURIATICUM.

Apomorphinum Muriate.

Apomorphin Hydrochlorid.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2HCl$; 302.79.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Apomorphinæ hydrochloras, Apomorphinum hydrochloricum, Apomorpha; *English*, Hydrochlorate or hydrochloride of apomorpha, Muriate of apomorpha, Apomorphin; *French*, Chlorhydrate d'apomorphine; *German*, Apomorphin Hydrochlorat.

Description.— Consists of small, white, shining crystals, without odor, turning green when exposed to air, and having a faintly bitter taste. Soluble in about 45 parts of water at 15° C. and in 45 parts of alcohol. It is decomposed when heated to 100° C.; in aqueous solution, at the same temperature, decomposition is more rapid. When

the aqueous solution is gently warmed, it turns green. Sodium carbonate produces a white precipitate in its solutions, which turns green on exposure to air; it turns blood-red with nitric acid and is soluble in an excess of a solution of sodium hydrate with a purple color, which after a while turns black. It is obtained by heating morphin in a sealed tube with an excess of hydrochloric acid for 2 to 3 hours, at a temperature of 140° to 150° C. Should be kept well-stoppered and in a dark place. *Maximum dose* as an emetic $\frac{1}{10}$ grain. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 427.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

ARALIA QUINQUEFOLIA.

Ginseng.

Natural Order.—Araliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Aralia canadensis*, *A. quinquefolia*, *Aureliana canadensis*, *Ginseng quinquefolium*, *Panax americanum*, *P. ginseng*, *P. quinquefolium*; *English and Vernacular*, Chinese physic, Five-fingers, Garantogen, Gensang, Ninsin, Red berry, Tartar root.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb with a large, generally fleshy, fusiform root, terminating in fibres, sometimes branched, on the larger end of which is an irregular, cylindrical, knotty portion, narrower at its junction with the main root, showing scars of stems. Both parts are wrinkled transversely above, and sparsely so below. The stem is simple, erect, 1 foot high. The leaves are ternate or quinate lobed; the leaflets obovate, thin, acuminate, serrate, and in two sets, three large and two small, all long petioled. The flowers, light-yellow, appear in June and July in terminal peduncled umbels.

Habitat.—Northern, Middle, and Western United States; found in rich, cool woods. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 212; Millspaugh, 70.

History.—Name derived from *pan*, all, and *akos*, a remedy, considered a panacea by the Chinese from time immemorial. It is largely exported to China, and similar to if not identical with the species of that country. It was introduced into homœopathic literature in 1836, a proving by Dr. Jouve, Bib. Hom. d. Gen., Dec. 1836. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 415.]

Part Used.—The freshly dried root.



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Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Epeira diadema*; *English*, Diadem spider, Papal-cross spider; *French*, *Araignée à croix papule*; *German*, *Kreutz Spinne*.

Description.—This spider is readily distinguished from others of its species by its large globular abdomen. Its mandibles are used exclusively for biting. The head thorax is attached to the abdomen by a slender pedicel. Respiration is carried on by both the lungs and the trachea. The abdomen, which is not divided into segments, is often as large as a small nut. A longitudinal line of yellow and white spots traverses the back, and is crossed by three similar lines. The web is composed of spiral threads, crossed by other threads radiating from a center. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 433.

Habitat.—Europe and America, in stables and old walls, etc.

Parts Used.—The entire animal.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Aranea diadema, containing solids 100 Gm.,

moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

724 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

ARGENTUM CYANATUM.

Argentum Cyanid.

Argentum Cyanid.

Chemical Symbol.—AgCy; 133.64.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Argenti cyanidum*; *English*, Cyanide of silver, Cyanuret of silver; *French*, *Cyanure d'argent*; *German*, *Silbercyanid*.

Description.—A white, amorphous, odorless, tasteless powder, turning brown on exposure to light and air. Insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in potassium cyanid, ammonia, and sodium hyposulfite. When heated it fuses, gives off cyanogen, and leaves metallic silver.

It is acted upon by boiling nitric acid, with the production of hydrogen cyanid. Is prepared from silver nitrate and potassium ferrocyanid. This salt should be kept in dark amber-colored vials away from the light. A poison: *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{20}$ grain. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 452.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher; to be protected from light.

ARGENTUM IODATUM.

Argentum Iodid.

Argentum Iodid.

Chemical Symbol.—AgI; 234.19.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Argenti iodidum; *English*, Iodide of silver; *French*, Iodure d'argent; *German*, Silberjodid.

Description.—An amorphous, light-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder, turning a greenish-yellow when impure on exposure to light. Insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in about 2500 parts of stronger ammonia water. At a temperature of about 400° C. it melts to a dark-red liquid, which solidifies on the withdrawal of heat to a yellow, slightly translucent mass. It is dissolved by both the cyanid and iodid of potassium, and is decomposed by chlorin. It is obtained from silver nitrate and potassium iodid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

Preparations of this salt should be protected from light and air.

ARGENTUM METALLICUM.

Metallic Silver.

Argentum.

Chemical Symbol.—Ag; 107.66.

Synonyms.—*English*, Silver; *French*, Argent; *German*, Silber.

Description.—A white, brilliant, tenacious, ductile metal, tasteless and odorless. Insoluble in water and alcohol; soluble with nitric acid, the solution giving a heavy, white, curdy precipitate with aqueous solu-

tions of chlorids. It melts at a white heat, and absorbs oxygen, which is liberated when cooling, forming excrescences on the surface of the metal. Argentum does not oxidize in air, but is quickly tarnished by hydrogen sulfid. It can be distilled at a temperature of about 2800° C. It is extracted from native silver ores. It is obtained as a black powder by the calcination of any organic silver salt, or in minute crystals by the decomposition of its neutral solutions by means of certain metals, such as copper and zinc. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 436.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

ARGENTUM MURIATICUM.

Argentum Chlorid.

Argentum Muriate.

Chemical Symbol.—AgCl; 143.03.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Argenti chloridum; *English*, Chloride of silver; *French*, Chlorure d'argent; *German*, Silberchlorid.

Description.—A white, amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless, turning black on exposure to light. Insoluble in water and alcohol. It is dissolved in aqueous ammonia, and is reprecipitated from its solution when the ammonia is neutralized with an acid. When submitted to heat, it fuses, and on cooling solidifies in transparent, yellowish plates. It has the property of absorbing large quantities of ammonia gas. It is reduced into metallic silver when in contact with nascent hydrogen. It is obtained from silver nitrate and sodium chlorid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 452.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher, freshly prepared.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Argentum Nitrate.

Argentum Nitrate.

Chemical Symbol.—AgNO₃; 169.55.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Argenti nitras; *English*, Nitrate of silver; *French*, Azotate d'argent; *German*, Silbernitrat.



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Description.—Argentum ortho-phosphate is a lemon-yellow powder resembling argentum iodid. It is insoluble in water, but readily soluble in acid, even in acetic acid. Aqueous ammonia dissolves it, and by evaporation it is obtained in yellow crystalline grains. It turns black, and is decomposed on exposure to light. When heated it turns red-orange, and melts at a strong red heat. It is distinguished from argentic iodid by being readily soluble in ammonia. It is obtained by treating argentic nitrate with an aqueous solution of an alkaline ortho-phosphate.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher, to be protected from light.

ARISTOLOCHIA MILHOMENS. · Brazilian Snakeroot.

Natural Order.—Aristolochiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Aristolochia cymbifera, A. grandiflora.

Description.—A climbing shrub, with glabrous stem. The leaves are large, alternate, long-petioled, pedate-nerved, with reticulated little veins between the nerves, cordate, smooth, with large, entire, reniform, sheathing stipules. The very large, purple-spotted yellow flowers are solitary on a furrowed peduncle 4 to 5 inches long.

Habitat.—Brazil, in shady thickets. *Fig.*, Mure, Mat. Med. 157.

History.—It has been mistaken for and used for guaco; a popular remedy in Brazil, and reputed antidote to bites of serpents. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1849 by Dr. Mure, Pathogen. Bresilien, 315. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 475.]

Part Used.—The fresh flowers or root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Aristolochia milhomens, moist magma containing solids

100 Gm., plant moisture 300 Cc. = 400

Strong alcohol, 730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA. *Virginia Snakeroot.*

Natural Order.—Aristolochiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Aristolochia hastata, A. hirsuta, A. officinalis, A. sagittata, A. virginica, Contrajerva virginiana, Endodeca bartonii, E. serpentaria, Serpentaria, S. virginica; *English*, Birthwort, Snake-weed, Virginia snakeroot; *French*, Serpentaire de virginie; *German*, Virginische Schlangenzwurzel.

Description.—A small, perennial herb, having a short, horizontal rhizome, with long, slender rootlets below, top scarred by previous stems, sending up numerous stems. The stems rise singly or severally from the same root, are branched at the base, jointed, flexuous, cylindrical, fine, with a reddish tinge, and are generally less than a foot high. The leaves, on upper part of stem, are alternate, petiolate, oblong or ovate, thin, cordate, and acuminate. The flowers appearing in June and July grow close to the ground, have a stiff, leathery texture and dull, brownish-purple color, radical pedicel, and many bracts. The calyx tube is smoothish, contracted in the middle, bent in the form of the letter S.

Habitat.—Found in rich woods from Connecticut to Louisiana and west to Illinois, common near the Alleghany mountains. *Fig.*, Winkler, 11; Jahr and Cat. 275; Goullon, 246; Bent. and Trim. 246; Millspaugh, 138.

History.—Derivation from aristos, best, and locheia, parturition considered as an aid in expelling the placenta and exciting lochia. It is said to have been chewed by the Egyptian snake-jugglers to stupefy the snakes by their saliva. The root has a penetrating odor, somewhat like valerian, and a bitter, pungent taste. It has long been used in medicine. Provings were made by Jorg in 1825. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 659.]

Part Used.—The root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Aristolochia serpentaria, root,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	400 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 2x and higher.

ARNICA MONTANA.

Leopard's Bane.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Caltha alpina*, *Chrysanthemum latifolium*, *Doronicum austriacum quartum*, *D. germanicum*, *D. montanum*, *D. oppositifolium*, *D. plantaginis folio alternum*, *Nardus celtica altera*, *Panacea lapsorum*, *Ptarmica montana*; *English*, Celtic nard, Leopard's bane, Mountain arnica, Mountain tobacco; *French*, Arnique; *German*, Arnika, Wohlverleth.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a slender, blackish rhizome 1 to 2 inches long, from which are given off numerous filiform roots. The stem, 10 to 12 inches high, is erect, pubescent, rough, striated, either simple or with one pair of opposite branches. The leaves, 1½ to 3 inches long, are few, entire, sessile, opposite, obovate; the radical ones crowded at the base, the upper smaller than the rest. The heads, 2 to 2½ inches wide, are large and solitary at the summit of the stem and lateral branches. The involucre is cylindrical, dull green, with purplish points and hairy. The disk flowers are yellow and numerous, with tubular corolla with five spreading teeth. The ray flowers are about fifteen in number, yellow in color. It flowers in July and August.

Habitat.—Moist, upland meadows of the cooler parts of Europe, a mountain plant in Central Europe, from the sea coast to the limits of eternal snow. It extends through Russia to Siberia. Is also found sparsely in the northwestern part of the United States. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 37; *Winkler*, 23; *Jahr and Cat.* 167; *Goullon*, 155; *Bent. and Trim.* 158.

History.—Name said to be derived from *arnakis*, lamb's skin, on account of woolly appearance of the leaf, also a corruption of *ptarmica*, a sternutatory. It was a popular remedy in the beginning of the last century as a panacea for contusions and bruises, hence called *Panacææ lapsorum*, but fell into disuse. It was mentioned by Hahnemann in



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- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *three* parts distilled water, *six* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Arsenious Oxid.

Arsenicum Album.

Chemical Symbol.— As_2O_3 ; 197.68.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acidum arseniosum, A. arsenicosum; *English*, Arsenic, White arsenic, Arsenious acid, A. anhydrid; *French*, Acide arsénieux, Arsenic blanc; *German*, Arsenige Säure.

Description.—In the hydrated state, forms arsenious acid. When freshly prepared, consists of large, vitreous, amorphous masses, which gradually become opaque, crystalline and porcelain-like. Soluble in 25 parts of water at ordinary temperature, and in alkalies; quite sparingly soluble in alcohol. Its aqueous solutions give a yellow precipitate with hydrogen sulfid, soluble in aqueous ammonia. At a temperature of 218°C ., it volatilizes without fusing. Its vapor is colorless and odorless, and on cooling, brilliant octahedrons are formed. Heated with reducing substances, such as charcoal, potassium cyanid or organic matters, it emits a strong garlic odor, and is reduced to the metallic state. It is found native, and is extracted from its ore. An active poison. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 496. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{12}$ grain, not to exceed $\frac{1}{6}$ grain per day.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Triturations:* 2x and higher.
- b. Solution ϕ :* Drug strength $\frac{1}{100}$.

Vitreous Arsenious acid, finely powdered,	10 Gm.
Distilled water, <i>a sufficient quantity</i> .	
Strong alcohol,	100 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

The powdered arsenic should be added to 800 parts of distilled water; boiled in a flask to complete solution and filtered: the filtrate should be increased to 900 parts by the addition of distilled water, plus 100 parts of alcohol to complete the 1000 Cc. of solution.

- c. Dilutions:* 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. Medications:* 3x and higher.

ARSENICUM HYDROGENATUM. Hydrogen Arsenid. Arsenitted Hydrogen.

Chemical Symbol.— AsH_3 ; 77.9.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arsenicum hydrogenisatum; *English*, Arsine.

Description.—A colorless gas, having a strong odor resembling garlic; very poisonous; burning with a blueish flame, yielding water and arsenious oxid. It is analogous in composition to ammonia. Is slightly soluble in water, absorbing $\frac{1}{5}$ its volume of gas; insoluble in alcohol. It does not combine with acids nor bases. It is entirely absorbed by copper sulfate. From solutions of silver, gold and platinum salts, it precipitates the metals, and is converted into arsenious oxid, which remains in solution. It is obtained when nascent hydrogen is liberated in contact with soluble arsenic compounds. The gas is a deadly poison, and its inhalation is attended with great danger. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 550.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$. A saturated aqueous solution, freshly prepared, will contain about $\frac{1}{5}$ of its volume of the gas; the ix solution can therefore be prepared by the addition of an equal quantity of distilled water.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with distilled water, freshly made.

Caution: A deadly poison; avoid inhalation, as the smallest quantity may cause serious, if not fatal results.

ARSENICUM IODATUM. Arsenious Iodid. Arsenicum Iodid.

Chemical Symbol.— AsI_3 ; 454.49.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arseni iodidum, Arsenicum iodatum, Ioduretum arseniosum, Arsenici iodidum; *English*, Arsenious iodide, Iodide of arsenic, Ter-iodide of arsenic; *French*, Iodure d'arsenic; *German*, Arsenikjodür.

Description.—An orange crystalline, or purple mass, having the odor and taste of iodine, gradually losing iodine on exposure to air. It is soluble in 7 parts of water, and the solution when boiled and slowly

cooled, deposits crystals of a compound of arsenious oxid with arsenic oxi-iodid, also soluble in 30 parts of alcohol. It is completely volatilized by heat, and with nitric acid emits violet vapors of iodine. Its aqueous solution is yellow, and gradually decomposes into arsenious and hydriodic acids. The commercial salt is often deficient in arsenic. It is obtained by heating iodine and arsenic together. It is also obtained by treating pulverized arsenic with a solution of iodine in carbon disulfid. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher; freshly prepared and preserved in glass-stoppered bottles, protected from the light.

ARSENICUM METALLICUM.

Metallic Arsenic.

Arsenicum Metal.

Chemical Symbol.—As; 74.9.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arsenum; *French*, Arsenic; *German*, Arsenik.

Description.—Consists of very brittle metallic masses of a steel-gray color. It crystallizes in rhombohedrons, and is insoluble in water and alcohol. Is tasteless and odorless, but when rubbed in the hands emits a peculiar odor. On exposure to air, it oxidizes slowly and its surface turns black. Without previous fusion it volatilizes at a dull-red heat, emitting a garlic-like odor. Several organic arsenic radicles are known. A poison. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 554.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher, from the finely pulverized metal.

ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM FLAVUM.

Arsenicum Sulfid (yellow).

Arsenious Sulfid.

Chemical Symbol.—As₂S₃; 245.74.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arsenicum citrinum, Arsenii sulphidum, Arsenic trisulphide; *English*, Yellow sulphide of arsenic, Orpiment, King's yellow; *French*, Sulfure jaune d'arsenic; *German*, Sulfide arsenieux, Goldgelb.



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appearing from August to October, fertile; the heads nodding in wand-like panicles. The involucre whitish, downy, hemispherical; the corolla naked.

Habitat.—Southern Europe. Cultivated for its fragrant foliage. *Fig.*, Goullon, 150.

History.—Named for Artemis, one of the names of Diana; according to Pliny, named for Queen Artemisia. The abrotanum signifying *immortal*, as a preservative of life. It is used in making beer. It was used in the Eastern countries as a moxa for the cure of gout. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1869 by Dr. Gatchell, U. S. M. & S. Jour. V. 291. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 558.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and young shoots.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Artemisia abrotanum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 233 Cc. =	333
Strong alcohol,	794 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS.

Mugwort.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Artemisia heterophyllus, A. indica canadensis; *English*, Mugwort, Wormwood; *French*, Couronne de Saint-Jean; *German*, Beifuss.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with creeping root. The stem, 2 to 3 feet high, furrowed and loosely branched. The lower leaves are laciniate, the middle pinnatifid and the upper lanceolate. The branches and lower surface of the leaves are whitish, woolly. The heads are numerous, small, somewhat racemose, ovoid. The flowers are all fertile, of purple color, appearing from August to October.

Habitat.—Naturalized from Europe. In Canada and the Atlantic states, found in waste places on banks of streams, roadsides, near dwellings. *Fig.*, Winkler, 9; Jahr and Cat. 168; Goullon, 151; Millspaugh, 87.

History.—It was used as a popular remedy for epilepsy. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1838, Allg. Hom. Zeit. XII. 374. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 558.]

Part Used.—The root gathered in dry weather, taking care not to wash it.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Artemisia vulgaris, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 233 Cc. =	333
Distilled water,	100
Strong alcohol,	694 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ARUM DRACONTIUM.

Green Dragon.

Natural Order.—Araceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arisæma dracontium; *English*, Dragon root, Green dragon; *French*, Govet à dragon; *German*, Drachen aron.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with wrinkled, clustered corm, from which arise numerous stems 1 to 2 feet high, each bearing a solitary leaf, pedately divided into seven to ten oblong, lanceolate, pointed leaflets. Spadix is awl-shaped, longer than the oblong convoluted spathe, which is green, scaphoid, with a short, erect point. Flowers May and June.

Habitat.—North America, found in low grounds along streams. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 168.

History.—Mentioned in 1875 by Dr. Hart, Am. Hom. Obs. XII. 537. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 363.]

Part Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Arum dracontium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

ARUM MACULATUM.

Wake Robin.

Natural Order.—Araceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arum vulgare, Aronis communis; *English*, Common arum, Cuckoo-pint, Lords and ladies, Spotted arum, Wake robin; *French*, Pied de veau; *German*, Geflecter Aron, Aronswurzel.

Description.—A perennial herb, having a whitish, tuberous root, about the size of a large nutmeg. The stem, 1 foot high. The leaves are radical, stalked, erect, hastate, sagitate, spotted a dingy purple or unspotted. White flowers appear from May to June on a purple spadix, which is club-shaped, obtuse, and shorter than the spathe, the latter being erect, pale green and occasionally spotted; the scarlet berries remaining long after their spathe and the foliage have withered.

Habitat.—Found in middle and southern Europe in shady forests, coast of Barbary and the higher mountains of Madeira. *Fig.*, Winkler, 19; Jahr & Cat. 169; Goullon, 251.

History.—The root is used both as food and medicine. On first tasting, it is merely mucilaginous and insipid, but soon leaves a sensation as if pricked by needles. This acrimony is lost in drying, and the roots become farinaceous and fit for boiling and baking. In the Isle of Portland, Britain, where the plant is very abundant, the roots are frequently eaten. It was introduced into homœopathic practice in 1833 by Dr. Hering, Archiv. III. 1, 169. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 560.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Arum triphyllum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

ASAFŒTIDA.

Asafœtida.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Asafœtida disgunensis, Ferula asafœtida, F. narthex, F. persica, Narthex asafœtida, Scorodosma foetidum; *English*, Assafetida; *French*, Ase fétide; *German*, Asant, Stinkasant, Teufelsdreck.

Description.—This gum resin is an amorphous mass, composed of agglutinated tears of a waxy consistency. It is white, but by contact with the air becomes rosy or reddish, and afterwards brownish. It has a shining surface; becomes brittle by age and cold; is softened by heat, so that it may be squeezed through a coarse cloth and freed from mechanical impurities. The best masses are clear, of a pale-reddish color, variegated with a great number of white tears, which have a bitter, acrid taste and a nauseous, alliaceous smell. It is inflammable, burning with a whitish flame and much smoke. This gum is soluble in alcohol. Its properties are impaired by age.

Habitat.—Persia and neighboring countries. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 45; Winkler, 71; Jahr and Cat. 170; Goullon, 123; Bent. and Trim. 126.

History and Source.—This drug, or a similiar one, was described by Dioscorides and other medical authorities. Its present source seems to be from two umbelliferous plants, Ferula narthex (Narthex asafœtida) and Ferula scorodosma (Scorodosma foetidum), differing but slightly in minor characteristics. Both abound throughout in a milky juice, which is obtained from transverse cuttings of the roots, and

which is allowed to dry and harden in tears or masses, being carelessly mixed with earth, or purposely so, to facilitate its drying. The mass thus dried contains from 3 to 5 per cent of oil, 50 to 65 of resin and 26 to 32 of gum. The roots vary in size from 1 inch to 6 inches in diameter, and yield from a half-ounce to two pounds of juice. One drachm of the fresh juice is said to diffuse a more powerful odor through a close room than one hundred pounds of the drug. It was mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1822 by Dr. Franz, *Archiv.* I. 3, 187. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 569.]

Part Used.—The gum resin.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Asafoetida,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

ASARUM CANADENSE.

Wild Ginger.

Natural Order.—Aristolochiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Radix asari canadensis; *English*, Canada, Indian or Wild snake-root, Canadian or Kidney-leaved asarabacca, Canada ginger, Colt's foot, Heart-root, Indian ginger, Vermont snake-root, Wild ginger, Wild turnip; *French*, Assaret du Canada; *German*, Canadische Haselwurz.

Description.—A perennial herb, with creeping, fleshy, somewhat jointed rhizome, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, brown and wrinkled externally, whitish internally, hard and brittle. The stem is short, forked before leaving the ground, each branch bearing a reniform mucronate leaf, 3 to 4 inches long, and 3 to 5 inches broad, with long, round petioles. A solitary brown flower grows from the fork of the stem upon a pendulous peduncle. The corolla is wanting, calyx brownish-purple. All the parts are downy or hairy. The time for flowering is April to July.

Habitat.—The United States, common especially northward and along the Alleghanies, growing in woods, on hillsides and mountains.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale in 1866, New Rem. 2d ed. 96.

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Asarum canadense, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 200 Cc. =

Distilled water,	300
Strong alcohol,	200 Cc.
	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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

Asarabacca.

Natural Order.—Aristolochiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Asarum vulgare, Nardum rusticanum; *English*, Asarabacca, European snake-root, Fole's foot, Hazelwort, Wild-nard; *French*, Cabaret de l'Europe, Asaret; *German*, Hazelwurz, Haselkraut.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with creeping rhizome, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, knotted and twisted, with a short, simple pubescent stem, 1 foot high. This bears a single pair of leaves, 2 inches wide, on long, downy petioles. These leaves are reniform, obtuse, glossy green, darkening as they wither, and having a pungent odor, not perceptible when fresh. The flowers are solitary, and appear from April to June, from the axils of the leaves, on short terminal pedicels; calyx greenish without, brownish within; corolla wanting.

Habitat.—Throughout Europe in moist, shady, hilly places. *Fig.*, Flor. Hom. 1, 53; Winkler, 8; Jahr & Cat. 171; Goullon, 247.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Asclepias incarnata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

735 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA.

Milkweed.

Natural Order.—Asclepiadaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Asclepias cornuti; *English*, Milkweed, Silkweed, Virginian swallow-wort, Wild cotton; *French*, Asclépiade à la soie; *German*, Schwalbenwurz.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a root, or rhizome, a foot long, branched, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch thick, knotty, finely wrinkled lengthwise, few rootlets, thick white bark, odorless, bitter taste. The stem is large, stout, simple, somewhat branched, 3 to 5 feet high. Leaves, 4 to 8 inches long, are opposite, lanceolate, oblong, ovate, petiolate, gradually acute, dark green above, downy beneath. The large, pale-purple flowers, June to September, are fragrant and in several axillary, sub-terminal, nodding umbels. Few of the flowers are fertile. These produce oblong, pointed pods, with sharp prickles, containing long silky fibres, with seeds attached. When punctured, the plant emits a milky fluid, containing water and a wax-like, fatty matter.

Habitat.—Indigenous to the United States, in rich or sandy soils, along roadsides and waste places. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 134.

History.—Named from Asclepias, its discoverer, or Esculapius. The tender shoots in the spring are eaten as asparagus; sugar is made from the flowers, and cotton from the pods is used for filling beds. On account of its silkiness, it has been called Virginian silk or silkweed. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale in 1866, *New Rem.* 2d ed. 103. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* I. 590.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Asclepias syriaca, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Strong alcohol,

800 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.**Butterfly Weed.**

Natural Order.—Asclepiadaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Asclepias decumbens; *English*, Butterfly weed, Canada root, Colic root, Flux root, Orange apocynum, Orange swallow root, Pleurisy root, Swallow root, Tuber root, White root, Wind root; *French*, Racine d'asclépiade tubereuse; *German*, Knollige Schwalbenwurzel.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a large, fleshy, branching, white, sometimes fusiform-like root, 1 to 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch thick, the head irregular and knotty, annulate, wrinkled lengthwise, externally brownish-orange color, internally yellowish-white; the bark thin, odorless, and of a nauseous and slightly acrid taste. The stems are numerous, 1 to 3 feet high, erect, or oblique, round, hairy, green, or red, branching at the summit. The leaves are alternate, the lower ones petiolate, the upper sessile, hairy, dark-green above, paler beneath, wavy on the edge and on the older plants revolute. Flowers, July to August, are numerous, erect, bright-orange color, arranged in terminal corymbs. The seeds are ovate, flat, marginal, and terminate in long silken hairs. Unlike other plants of this family it is destitute of the milky juice.

Habitat.—United States, Massachusetts to Georgia, and west to Texas. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 135.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1856 by Savary, N. Z. f. H. K. 5. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 591.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Asclepias tuberosa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ASIMINA TRILOBA.**Common Pawpaw.**

Natural Order.—Anonaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Annona triloba, Asimina campaniflora, A. conoidea, Orchidocarpium arietinum, Porcelia triloba, Uvaria triloba; *English*, Pawpaw, American custard-apple; *French*, Asiminier; *German*, Dreilappige asimine.

Description.—An ornamental, deciduous tree, 10 to 20 feet high, with smooth, grayish, acrid, or foetid bark. The young shoots and expanding leaves are clothed with a rusty down and soon become glabrous. The leaves are alternate, entire, thin, obovate-oblong, petioles dark-purple. The dull-purple flowers, March to May, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, solitary and axillary, and appear with the leaves. The fruit, 2 to 3 inches long, resembles a banana, is yellowish, sweet and edible in October, after frost.

Habitat.—Native of Central United States, especially the Ohio valley. Banks of streams in rich soil, western New York and Pennsylvania to Illinois and southward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 13.

History.—Named from Asiminier. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 599.]

Part Used.—The ripe seed.



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

ASTERIAS RUBENS.**Star Fish.**

Class.—Echinodermata.

Order.—Asteroidea.

Family.—Asteriadae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Uraster rubens*; *English*, Common star fish.

Description.—A marine animal common to the Atlantic coasts in Europe, and to a limited extent in America. It is in shape like a star, having ray-like points, garnet-red to yellow in color. The central portion contains a globular sac, the stomach, the mouth being on the under surface and in the center; the upper surface being covered with hard, knob-like protuberances. It has an eye in the extremity of each arm. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 602; X. 362.

Part Used.—The entire living animal.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Asterias rubens, containing solids 100 Gm.,

moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

500

637 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

ATHAMANTA OREOSELINUM.**Mountain Parsley.**

Natural Order.—Umbelliferae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Athaminta oreoselinum*, *Apium montanum*, *Oreoselinum*, *Petroselinum montanum*, *Peucedanum oreoselinum*, *Polycresta*; *English*, *Galbanum*, *Mountain parsley*, *Speedwell*; *French*, *Persil sauvage*; *German*, *Bergpetersilie*.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb. Stem 2 to 4 feet high, tapering, striated. Leaves are tri-pinnate, with petiolate segments, ovate, cut, pinnate, shining, nearly pointless, straggling. Flowers white, June to August. Fruit roundish, oval.

Habitat.—Native of Germany, hills of middle Europe and the Caucasus.

History.—Name signifying *mountain* and *parsley*. The whole plant was formerly held in such high esteem as to be known as polychresta. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1839 by Dr. Franz, Archiv. XVII. 3, 177. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. I. 607.]

Part Used.—Tincture of the whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Athamanta oreoselinum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 400 Cc. =	500
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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

ATROPINUM.

Atropin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$; 288.38.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Atropia, Atropinum purum, Atropina; *English*, Atropine; *French*, Atropine; *German*, Atropin.

Description.—An alkaloid, consisting of colorless, silky crystals, turning yellow on exposure to air, having a very bitter and acrid taste, melting at 90° C. and decomposing at a higher temperature, without residue. It is soluble in 130 parts of cold water at 15° C. and in 3 parts of alcohol. The aqueous solution is alkaline in reaction and powerfully dilates the pupil of the eye. It forms salts with acid, which crystallize with difficulty. Atropin and its salts are decomposed by caustic alkalies, emitting when heated an ammoniacal odor. It

gives a yellowish color with nitric acid, and with colorless, concentrated sulfuric acid, a colorless solution, which turns yellow after some time, and on being warmed emits an odor resembling that of roses and orange flowers. When manganese dioxid is added to the solution of atropin in concentrated sulfuric acid, odors like that of bitter almonds and afterwards of benzoic acid are emitted. Its aqueous solutions are precipitated white by tannic acid, the precipitate being soluble in acids. If cyanogen is passed through its alcoholic solution, a blood-red coloration is produced. It is obtained from belladonna root. Atropin and its salts are very poisonous. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 608; X. 367. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{84}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

ATROPINUM SULPHURICUM.

Atropin Sulfate.

Atropinum Sulfate.

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$; 674.58.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Atropinæ sulphas, Atropiæ sulfas, Atropia sulphurica; *English*, Sulfate of atropin; *French*, Sulfate d'atropine; *German*, Atropinsulfat.

Description.—A white, odorless, partly crystallized powder, of a very acrid and bitter taste. Soluble in 0.4 parts of water and 6.5 parts of alcohol at 15° C. Fused by heat, it assumes a red color and volatilizes entirely. A solution having a $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of atropin sulfate has a very bitter taste. Its aqueous solution dilates the pupil, and is precipitated by sodium carbonate, the precipitate having all the characteristics of atropin; it is also precipitated by barium chlorid. Its reactions with nitric and sulfuric acid are the same as with atropin. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, I. 608. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{50}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.



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AURUM MURIATICUM NATRONATUM.

Aurum et Natrum Muriate.

Sodium Auro-Chlorid.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{AuCl}_3\text{NaCl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 397.1.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Auro-natrium chloratum, Aurum et natrum muriaticum, Auri et natri chloridum; *English*, Chloride of gold and sodium; *French*, Chlorure d'or et de sodium; *German*, Natriumgold-chlorid.

A mixture composed of equal parts by weight of dry chlorid of gold and chlorid of sodium.

Description.—Consists of long, four-sided, yellow prisms, having a metallic taste. Freely soluble in water, and at least one-half of it should be soluble in cold alcohol. It does not deliquesce when exposed to air. Its aqueous solution produces a dark-purple color of the skin. Submitted to a red heat, it is decomposed into sodium chlorid and metallic gold. Its reactions are the same as those of auric chlorid. It is prepared by adding sodium chlorid to auric chlorid and allowing the resulting salt to crystallize. It must not contain free hydrochloric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 18.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x to contain *one* part 1x solution, *four* parts distilled water, *five* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

Preparations should be protected from the light.

AURUM SULPHURATUM.

Auric Sulfid.

Aurum Sulfid.

Chemical Symbol.— Au_2S_3 ; 489.34.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Auri sulphidum; *English*, Yellow sulphide or sulphuret of gold.

Description.—A flocculent, inodorous, tasteless, yellow substance, insoluble in water and alcohol. Soluble in ammonium and potassium

sulfids. It loses its sulfur at a moderate heat, leaving a residuum of metallic gold. It is obtained by passing hydrogen sulfid into a cold, dilute solution of a gold salt. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 23.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

AVENA SATIVA.

Oat.

Natural Order.—Gramineæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Avena chinensis, A. nuda, A. orientalis; *English*, Oat; *French*, Farine d'Avoine; *German*, Hafermehl.

Description.—Annual grass, culms terete, erect, 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves few, alternate, 6 inches long, their sheaths long, split or bent on the side opposite the blade. The spikelets have two or three (rarely more) pendulous flowers. A genus distinguished by large membranaceous outer paleæ, enclosing two to three flowers, each with bent awn.

Habitat.—Original source uncertain; cultivated in all temperate climates, most successfully where the summer temperature is low and the atmosphere moist. *Fig.*, Goullon, 280; Bent. and Trim. 292.

History.—There is no record of its cultivation earlier than the time of Pliny.

Part Used.—The fresh seed.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Avena sativa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167

Strong alcohol,

635

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

BADIAGA.**Fresh Water Sponge.**

Natural Order.—Spongiæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Spongia palustris, Spongilla fluviatilis, S. lacustris; *English*, Fresh water sponge, River sponge; *French*, Éponge des fleuves; *German*, Russicher Flusschwamm.

Description.—Similar to marine sponge, having branching ramifications from the thickness of a quill to that of a finger, resembling stag's horns, with rounded corners and ends. Contains numerous round white granules, one side of which is excavated. It grows detached from the soil; is of a greenish color externally, and has a disagreeable fishy smell. It can be easily dried and pulverized.

Habitat.—It is found in stagnant waters and in ditches, abundantly in Russia, and less so in some parts of Germany.

History.—The powder is used in Russia to apply to bruises. It was introduced into homœopathic practice in 1835 by Dr. Fielitz, Allg. Hom. Zeit. VII. 71, and mentioned by Dr. Hering, Guid. Sympt. II. 298. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 25.]

Part Used.—The dried sponge, pulverized.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.**Balsam of Peru.**

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Balsamum indicum nigrum, B. peruvianum nigrum, Myrospermum peruiferum, M. pereiræ, Myroxylon pereiræ, M. peruiferum; *English*, Balsam of Peru, Quinquino; *French*, Baume de Péron; *German*, Perubalsam.

Description.—The source of this balsam is a tree about 50 feet high, with a straight, smooth trunk, coarse bark and spreading, ascending branches, 6 to 10 feet from the ground. The exudation from the trunk of the tree, after the removal of the bark, is an oleo-resin, which is collected on wrappings of rags, from which it is removed by boiling. During the latter process, impurities are skimmed off and the balsam obtained is a viscid liquid of the consist-



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and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Flowers, June to August, are bright yellow, and in small, loose, terminal racemes. Legume short, inflated, bluish-black, oval-globose, on a long stalk.

Habitat.—Growing in dry places in many parts of the United States, as far south as Florida and west to the Mississippi, occasionally in damp places. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 52.

History.—Its young shoots were eaten as asparagus. Provings were published in 1857 by Dr. W. L. Thompson, N. A. J. Hom. V. 547. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 31; X. 372.]

Part Used.—Bark of the fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Baptisia, moist magma containing solids	100 Gm.,	
plant moisture	233 Cc. =	333
Distilled water,		100
Strong alcohol,		700

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher

BAROSMA CRENATA.

Buchu.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Barosma crenulata, B. eckloniana, B. odoratum, Baryosma odorata, Buchu crenata, Diosma crenata, D. crenulata, D. latifolia, Parapetalifera odorata; *English*, Buchu; *Vernacular*, Bookoo, Buku; *French*, Feuilles de Bucco; *German*, Bukublätter.

Description.—A slender, smooth, upright, evergreen shrub, 2 to 3 feet in height, twiggy, somewhat angular branches, brownish-purple bark. The leaves, varying in form, are opposite, flat, short-stalked, spreading, about an inch long, ovate or obovate, acute, serrate, thick, glabrous on both sides; under surface dotted with oil cells, one also in each serrature. The flowers are pink or whitish, terminal, solitary, on short, lateral, leafy branches.

Habitat.—Southern Africa, growing abundantly in stony, hilly valleys, but limited in extent. *Fig.*, Goullon, 51; Bent. & Trim. 46.

History.—The leaves are odoriferous, and when powdered used by the Hottentots under the name of Bookoo or Buku for anointing their bodies. It was used as a medicine early in the 16th century.

Part Used.—The dried leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Barosma crenata,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol;	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

BAROSMA SERRATIFOLIA.

Buku.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Adenandra serratifolia, Diosma serratifolia, Parapetalifera serrata; *English*, Buku; *Vernacular*, Bucchu; *German*, Gesägtblätteriger Buccostrach.

Description.—A shrub, similar to Barosma crenata, having blunt-pointed, longer leaves, equally narrowed toward either end, 1 to 1½ inches long, ¼ inch wide.

Part Used.—The dried leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Barosma serratifolia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

BARYTA ACETICA.**Barium Acetate.****Barium Acetate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Ba } 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$; 254.62.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Barii acetas; *English*, Acetate of barium, Acetate of baryta; *French*, Acetate dé baryte; *German*, Essigsaurer Baryt.

Description.—A white powder, soluble in 1.25 parts of water at 15° C. It is obtained by the decomposition of barium carbonate or sulfid with acetic acid, the crystals thus obtained having the composition $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Ba} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, which, when dried at 0° C., yield the anhydrous salt. When strongly heated, it splits into acetone and barium carbonate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 42; X. 372.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solutions* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- b. *Dilutions*: To contain ϕ one part, two parts distilled water, seven parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

BARYTA CARBONICA.**Barium Carbonate.****Barium Carbonate.**

Chemical Symbol.— BaCO_3 ; 196.85.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Barii carbonas, Barytæ carbonas, Barium carbonicum, Carbonas baryticus; *English*, Carbonate of barium; *French*, Carbonate de baryte; *German*, Kohlensaures Barium.

Description.—A white, soft, tasteless and odorless powder, slightly soluble in water, 1 part in 4000. Insoluble in alcohol. It dissolves in acid with production of carbon dioxid, the solution giving a heavy, white precipitate of barium sulfate, with soluble sulfates. At a strong, red heat, it melts into a white enamel, without decomposition; at a stronger heat, is decomposed into carbon dioxid and barium oxid. It is formed when barium oxid is exposed to the air, and is obtained when an aqueous solution of barium chlorid or barium nitrate is



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The crystals decrepitate in the fire, and have an unpleasant, bitter and sharp saline taste. The aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with soluble sulfates. It becomes alkaline after fusion. It prevents the coagulation and putrefaction of blood. It is obtained from barium carbonate and hydrochloric acid, and is poisonous. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 65; X. 373.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x to contain ϕ one part, four parts distilled water, five parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

BEBEERINUM SULPHURICUM.

Bebeerin Sulfate.

Bebeerinum Sulfate.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Beberinæ sulphas, Beberinæ sulphas; *English*, Sulphate of beberine; *French*, Sulfate de bébéérine; *German*, Schwefelsaures Bebirin.

Description.—Consists of brown, thin, translucent scales, having a bitter taste. Readily soluble in water and alcohol. The commercial salt is very rarely pure, containing nectandrin sulfate $(C_{20}H_{23}NO_4)_2 H_2SO_4$, and other alkaloid sulfates. This commercial salt gives with from 6 to 8 parts of water a clear brown solution, but on further dilution a precipitate is formed, caused by deficiency of sulfuric acid. It is decomposed by heat, without residue. It is prepared from bebeeru bark and from nectandra. The pure salt is yellowish-white in color.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

BELLADONNA.

Deadly Nightshade.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Atropa belladonna, A. lethalis, Belladonna baccifera, B. trichotoma, Solanum furiosum, S. hortense, S. lethale,

S. magus, *S. maniacum*, *S. melanoceros*, *S. somniferum*, *S. sylvaticum*; *English*, Common dwale, Deadly nightshade; *French*, Belladoné; *German*, Tollkraut.

Description.—A large, bushy, perennial herb, with a thick, fleshy, juicy, branched and spreading root, pale-brown externally, white internally, when fresh. The stems are erect, 3 to 5 feet high, thick, cylindrical, smooth, dividing at first into three, then dichotomous, frequently branching, the youngest shoots pubescent. The leaves are numerous, alternate below, in pairs above, one larger than the other, short stalked, 3 to 9 inches long, ovate, entire, dark-green in color. The flowers, May to August, are solitary (rarely two or three together), axillary, stalked, drooping, pedicel as long or longer than the calyx, with short, glandular hairs; calyx five cleft. Corolla, bell-shaped, about an inch long, cut into five lobes, dull reddish-purple, tinged with pale-green below. The berries ripen in September. The whole plant is fetid when bruised, and of a dark-purplish color.

Habitat.—Common in Europe, growing in ruins and waste places. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 60; Winkler, 18; Jahr and Cat. 172; Goullon, 187; Bent. and Trim. 193.

History.—Named from Atropos, one of the fates, whose duty it was to cut the thread of human life. Belladonna—fine lady, from being used as a wash to remove pimples. It was used by Leucota, the famous poisoner of Italy, to destroy beautiful women. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Hahnemann, *Frag. d. viribus* 25. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 67; X. 373, 645.]

Part Used.—The whole plant, when beginning to flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Belladonna, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

470 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

BELLIS PERENNIS.

Daisy.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, English daisy, Garden daisy, Hen and chickens; *French*, La paquerette; *German*, Maslieben.

Description.—A perennial herbaceous plant, stemless, scape naked, single headed. Leaves obovate, crenate. Flowers are white. Heads many flowered, radiate, the rays numerous and pistillate. Scales on the involucre herbaceous. Flowers March to August.

Habitat.—Great Britain.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1858 by Dr. Henry Thomas, B. J. Hom. XVI. 128. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 128.]

Part Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Bellis perennis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 350 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

450

683 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

BENZINUM NITRICUM.

Nitro Benzol.

Benzinum Nitrate.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_6H_5NO_2$; 122.75.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Benzinum petrolii, Æther petrolei, Nitrobenzolum; *English*, Petroleum benzin, Petroleum ether, Nitro benzine, Artificial oil of bitter almonds, Essence of mirbane; *French*, Esprit de pétrole; *German*, Petroleumbensin.

Description.—A yellowish, oily liquid having a very sweet taste and an odor suggestive of bitter almonds. It boils at $210^\circ C.$ and crystallizes in needles at $3^\circ C.$ It is slightly soluble in water, and



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BERBERINUM.**Berberin.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$.

Synonyms.—Berberine, Berberia.

An alkaloid found in *Berberis vulgaris*, *Hydrastis canadensis*, *Calumba*, *Coptis*, and other plants.

Description.—Consists of yellow prisms or needles, permanent in air, but turns brown at a temperature of 110° , and blackens at 160° . Of a bitter taste, and has a faint quinin odor on warming. It dissolves in 300 parts of cold water, and is difficultly soluble in alcohol. Its solutions are neutral, and on being heated over a water-bath lose 19.3 per cent of water. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 139.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.**Mountain Grape.**

Natural Order.—Berberidaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Oregon grape root, Holly-leaved barberry.

Description.—A bushy, branching shrub, having a woody root, brownish externally, bright yellow internally, and a stem from 2 to 6 feet high. The leathery leaves are pinnate, in 3 to 6 pairs, ovate to oblong-lanceolate, inequilateral, or slightly cordate at the base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, with spinulose margins. The filaments are two-toothed. The yellow flowers are in short, upright clusters, and open early. A dark-purple, nearly spherical, few-seeded berry forms the fruit of this variety. As generally sold, the intensely bitter tasting root appears in pieces about 12 inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Its yellow color within is due to the alkaloid berberin.

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

Habitat.—Western United States; especially abundant in the northern part of the Pacific coast.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Berberis aquifolium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 100 Cc. =

Distilled water, 200 Cc.

Strong alcohol, 730 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.**Barberry.**

Natural Order.—Berberidaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Berberis canadensis dumetorum, B. irritabilis, B. pisifera, B. serrulata, B. sinensis, Oxycantha, Pedunculis racemosis, Spina acida, Spinis triplicibus; *English*, Pipperidge bush; *French*, Épine-vinette; *German*, Berberitzen.

Description.—A deciduous shrub with thick, branching, tough, porous root of pale-yellow color, with thin, inodorous, bitter bark of yellowish-gray color externally, and having a smooth, orange-yellow inner surface. The stem is from 3 to 8 feet high, higher under cultivation, with thorny, alternate, angular branches, hanging at the top, bark light gray or yellow-brown, the wood fine and yellow. The leaves are in tufts somewhat obovate, more or less pointed, serrated and fringed, and with three-cleft, spreading, sharp thorns at the base of each leaf-bud. The flowers, May and June, are in drooping many-flowered racemes; are bright yellow with red glands, and are succeeded by oblong, scarlet berries growing in loose bunches.

Habitat.—Common throughout Europe and north of Asia, naturalized in New England and other parts of the United States, where it has become wild. Found in waste grounds and thickets. *Fig.*, *Flor.* Hom. I. 88; Winkler, 25; Jahr and Cat. 173; Goullon, 9; Millspaugh, 15.

History.—The name is a corruption of amyrrberis, amerberys or berberys, the Arabic name of the fruit. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1835 by Dr. Hesse, Bib. Hom. de Gen. v. 46. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 139.]

Part Used.—The bark of the root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Berberis vulgaris, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 80 Cc. =

180

Distilled water,

420 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

BISMUTHUM OXYDATUM.

Bismuthous Oxid.

Bismuthum Oxid.

Chemical Symbol.— Bi_2O_3 ; 465.68.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Bismuthi oxidum, Oxydum bismuthicum; *English*, Oxide of bismuth, Sesqui-oxide of bismuth; *French*, Oxyde de bismuth; *German*, Wismuthoxyd.

Description.—A lemon-yellow, odorless, tasteless, partly crystalline powder, insoluble in water and alcohol; soluble in nitric acid, without effervescence. It melts at a red heat, and solidifies on cooling to a glassy mass of a deeper color than the powder. It is reduced to the metallic state when heated on carbon. It is prepared from bismuth sub-nitrate and sodium hydrate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 183.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.



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BOVISTA.**Puff Ball.**

Natural Order.—*Fungi.*

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Bovista lycopodon, B. nigrescens, B. officinalis, Crepitus lupi, Fungus chirurgorum, F. ovatus, Lycoperdon bovista, L. areolatum, L. cælatum, L. gemmatum, L. globosum; *English*, Warted puff ball; *French*, Vesse-loup; *German*, Bovist.

Description.—Stemless, globular in form, smooth, soft surface, varying from size of a pea to 12 inches in diameter, white inside and out when young, darkening with age and becoming black and stiff. The white, cottony contents become dark entangled fibers holding a quantity of black dust, or spores.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe and Asia Minor, growing in dry meadows. *Fig., Flora. Hom. I. 95; Winkler, 89; Jahr and Cat. 174.*

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1831 by Drs. Hartlaub & Trink, R. A. M. L. III. 1. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 212; X. 386.]

Part Used.—The ripe fungus.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Bovista, the ripe, dry powder,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	400 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

BRACHYGLOTTIS REPENS.**Puka Puka.**

Natural Order.—*Compositæ.*

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Brachyglottis forsteri; *Vernacular*, Puka Puka.

Description.—A shrub, at times attaining the size of a tree 20 feet high, with large, broad, deeply toothed, glossy leaves, downy on under surface. Flower-heads numerous, small, yellow, in terminal panicles.

Habitat.—Native of New Zealand.

History.—Name signifying a short tongue. It is used by the natives as paper, whence the native name puka puka came to be applied by them to English paper. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1878 by Dr. L. C. Fisher, N. A. J. Hom. XXVII. 41. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 386.]

Parts Used.—The green leaves and flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Brachyglottis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333 Cc.

Distilled water,

167 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

BRANCA URSINA.

Bear's Breech.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Acanthus vulgaris*, *Heracleum auritum*, *H. dulce*, *H. lanatum*, *H. panacea*, *H. sphondylium*, *Pastinacæ vulgaris*, *Pseudo-acanthus*; *English*, *Bear's breech*, *Common cow parsnip*, *Cow parsley*, *Hogweed*, *Masterwort*; *French*, *Berce*; *German*, *Barwurz*, *Gemeine Bärenklau*.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb with a large, fusiform, branching root, yellowish externally, whitish internally. The stem, about 3 to 6 feet high, is erect, furrowed, hairy, branching at top. The leaves are pinnatifid, with large sheathing petioles and leaflets with 3 to 5 lobed segments. The flowers, appearing in June and July, are white, in huge umbels. The rind and root are acrid and contain sugar.

Habitat.—All over Europe, in meadows and edges of woods.

History.— Named from Hercules. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1838 by Dr. Rosenburg, Arch. XVII. 2, 46. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 588.]

Part Used.— The whole plant during flowering.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Branca ursina, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions · 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

BROMIUM.

Bromin.

Chemical Symbol.—Br; 79.76.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Bromum, Brominium; *French*, Brôme; *German*, Brom.

Description.—A mobile, dark-red liquid at the ordinary temperature, having a disagreeable, irritating and suffocating odor. It congeals at 24° C., boils at 63° C., is soluble at 15° C. in 33 parts of water, but more readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform or carbon disulfid. Its aqueous solutions are decomposed and bleached by the action of light, and hydrobromic acid is formed. When in contact with water at a low temperature, bromin forms a hydrate, $\text{Br}_2 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, having a clear, deep red color, and crystallizing in octahedrons. This hydrate is decomposed into bromin and water at a temperature of 15° C. In contact with most of the metals it forms bromids and destroys organic matter. It is extracted from the water of mineral springs. It evaporates at low temperatures, and as it is very corrosive, the inhalation of its vapor must be avoided. Bromin should be kept in glass-stoppered bottles in a cool place. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 229; X. 392. *Maximum dose* 3 minims, well diluted.



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Description.—A perennial, climbing, herbaceous vine, with a fusiform, branched root 2 feet long, 2 to 4 inches thick, transversely wrinkled, yellowish gray externally, white internally, with a disagreeable taste, and a nauseating odor which disappears on drying. The stem is rough and channelled with spiral tendrils. The leaves are alternate, cordate, five-lobed, rough and of a bright green color. The flowers, June and July, are small, greenish yellow, monocious, in axillary racemes; the male flower being on long peduncles, and the female larger than the male. The berries are globular and black, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Habitat.—Middle and south of Europe, in vineyards and woods. *Fig., Flor. Hom. I. 99; Winkler, 26; Jahr and Cat. 175; Goullon, 111.*

History.—One of the remedies mentioned by Dioscorides. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1816, R. A. M. L., 1st ed. V. 2. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 249; X. 392.]

Part Used.—The fresh root before flowering.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Bryonia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

Strong alcohol,

635

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS. Night-Blooming Cereus.

Natural Order.—Cactaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cereus grandiflorus; *English*, Night-blooming cereus; *French*, Cierge à grandes fleurs; *German*, Königin der Nacht.

Description.—An evergreen undershrub, with a creeping root. The green, branching stem, 1 foot high, with 5 or 6 angles, is succulent and armed with clusters of 5 or 6 short radiating spines or bristles.

The large, beautiful, sweet-scented yellow flower, with pure white petals, opening only once and in the evening, and closing again before morning, is nearly 1 foot in diameter.

Habitat.—Generally hot, stony places of tropical America.

History.—Name originally given by Theophrastus to a spiny plant of Sicily. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1864 by Dr. Rubini, *El. Crit. Med.* V. 514. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* II. 321.]

Parts Used.—The flowers and young twigs.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cactus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture reduced to 567 Cc. = 667

Strong alcohol,

470 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CADMIUM SULPHURATUM.

Cadmium Sulfid.

Cadmium Sulfid.

Chemical Symbol.—CdS; 143.48.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cadmii sulphidum; *English*, Sulphide of cadmium, Cadmic sulfid, Greenockite; *French*, Sulfure de cadmium; *German*, Schwefelcadmium.

Description.—Found in nature in yellow prisms. Artificially prepared, it is a yellow, odorless and tasteless powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, soluble in concentrated hydrochloric acid with disengagement of hydrogen sulfid. At a red heat it melts and crystallizes in lemon-yellow plates. It is prepared by precipitating a solution of a cadmium salt with hydrogen sulfid, or by heating a mixture of sulfur and cadmium oxid. Mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, II. 330.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CADMIUM SULPHURICUM.**Cadmium Sulfate.****Cadmium Sulfate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $3\text{CdSO}_4 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 765.64,

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cadmii sulphas, Sulfas cadmicus; *English*, Sulphate of cadmium, Cadmic sulfate; *French*, Sulfate de cadmium; *German*, Schwefelsaures Cadmiumoxyd.

Description.—Consists of colorless, odorless, transparent prisms, having an astringent, metallic taste, efflorescent in air, soluble in 1.6 parts of water at ordinary temperature, slightly soluble in alcohol. Its aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with ammonia, soluble in an excess of reagent; with hydrogen sulfid, a yellow precipitate of cadmium sulfid, and with barium chlorid or nitrate, a white precipitate. At a white heat this salt is decomposed, sulfur dioxid and oxygen are given off, and cadmium oxid is left. It is prepared from cadmium oxid or carbonate and sulfuric acid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

CAFFEINUM.**Caffein.****Caffein.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; 211.68.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Caffeina; *English*, Caffeine, Caffeia, Theine, Guanine; *French*, Caféine Théine; *German*, Koffein Kaffein, Thein.

Description.—When crystallized, caffein consists of colorless or white, opaque, silky needles, or long, slender prisms, odorless, and having a rather bitter taste. Soluble in from 75 to 80 parts of water, in from 35 to 50 parts of alcohol at 15° C., and in 500 parts of ether; slightly soluble in carbon disulfid. The reaction of these solutions is neutral. It is fusible, and is sublimed without residue. It gives a reddish yellow residue when dissolved in chlorin water and evaporated at the heat of a water-bath. At a higher temperature this residue becomes golden-yellow. In strong aqueous solution, a white, crystalline precipitate is obtained with silver nitrate, long needles with



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CALADIUM SEGUINUM.

American Arum.

Natural Order.—Araceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arum seguinum, Diffenbachia seguina; *English*, Dumb cane, Poison arum, Poisonous American arum, Poisonous pediveau; *French*, Pédiveau vénéneux; *German*, Giftiger Aron, Schierlings Caladium.

Description.—A small, arborescent, palm-like, evergreen under-shrub, with stem 5 to 6 feet high, slender, singularly spotted or scarred by remains of fallen leaves. Rhizome, very poisonous if chewed. The leaves are ovate, oblong, undulated, acute, with a thick mid-rib, and often perforated. Spathes axillary, 5 to 6 inches long, oblong, stalked, convolute with the apex of spadix just protruding. Spadix cylindrical, male wholly at apex, female wholly with abortive stamens intermixed at the base, and naked in the middle. Flowers are white, appearing in May.

Habitat.—West Indies and South America. *Fig.*, Winkler, 29.

History.—Meaning unknown. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1832 by Dr. Hering, Arch. XI.; 2, 160. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 337; X. 398.]

Part Used.—The fresh plant or root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Caladium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CALCAREA ACETICA. Calcium Acetate of Hahnemann.

Calcarea Acetate Hahn.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$; 157.63.

Synonym.—Hahnemann's acetate of lime.

The substance used by Hahnemann was an impure acetate of lime, prepared in the following manner: Boil clean oyster shells for an hour, in pure water, break or crush to a coarse powder in a wedgewood or porcelain mortar, dissolve in dilute acetic acid by aid of heat until the acid is saturated, filter and reduce by evaporation to one-fifth its volume. The solution obtained will be of a deep yellow color, which, after a time, precipitates a dark brown, mucilaginous substance leaving a lighter colored liquid. To this lighter colored liquid add an equal quantity of dispensing alcohol. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 344.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

The above preparation should contain about ten per cent of acetate of lime, hence may be considered the ix solution.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

CALCAREA ARSENICICA.

Calcium Arsenate.

Calcarea Arseniate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Ca}_3(\text{AsO})_4$; 483.17.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii arsenias; *English*, Tricalcium ortho-arsenate.

Description.—A white, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, obtained by adding sodium arsenate to calcium chlorid. An active poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

CALCAREA BROMATA.

Calcium Bromid.

Calcarea Bromid.

Chemical Symbol.— CaBr_2 ; 199.43.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii bromidum, Calcium bromatum; *English*, Bromide of calcium; *French*, Bromure de calcium; *German*, Bromcalcium.

Description.—A white, granular or powdery, neutral salt, having an extremely bitter and saline taste. Deliquescent in air. It is soluble at 15° C. in 0.7 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol. It melts at a red heat, giving off bromin. Its aqueous solution is decomposed by chlorin; bromin is set free, and can be dissolved in chloroform, with a reddish color. It gives with ammonium oxalate a white precipitate, insoluble in acetic, soluble in hydrochloric acid. It is prepared by dissolving pure calcium carbonate in hydrobromic acid and evaporating the solution. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 394.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.

Calcarea Carbonate Hahn. Calcium Carbonate of Hahnemann.

Chemical Symbol.— CaCO_3 ; 99.76.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcarea ostrearum, Ostrea edulis, Testa ostryæ; *English*, Oyster shells, Impure carbonate of lime; *French*, Carbonate de chau; *German*, Calciumkarbonat.

The substance used by Hahnemann was an impure carbonate of lime as it exists in the oyster shell. Take well selected, tolerably thick oyster shells, clean and break in a wedgewood or porcelain mortar, select the pure white portions which exist between the exterior and inner surfaces, wash carefully in distilled water, dry over a water bath, and reduce to a fine powder. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 351.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CALCAREA CAUSTICA.

Calcium Hydrate.

Calcarea Caustic.

Chemical Symbol.— CaH_2O_2 ; 73.83.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii hydras, Calcis hydras; *English*, Hydrate of calcium, Hydrate of lime, Slacked lime; *French*, Chaux hydratée; *German*, Kalkhydrat.



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CALCAREA HYPOPHOSPHOROSA.**Calcareo Hypophosphite.****Calcium Hypophosphite.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Ca}_2\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2$; 169.67.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii hypophosphis, Calcis hypophosphis, Calcium hypophosphorosum, Hypophosphis calcicus; *English*, Hypophosphite of lime; *French*, Hypophosphite de chaux; *German*, Unterphosphorigsaurer Kalk.

Description.—Consists of a white, crystalline, glassy powder, odorless, having a bitter, nauseous taste. In the dry state it is permanent, but in aqueous solution it is gradually transformed by oxidation with calcium phosphate. Heated in a dry tube, it deflagrates, emits inflammable phosphorus vapors and leaves a residue of calcium pyrophosphate with small quantities of red phosphorus. It is soluble in six parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. It is obtained from phosphorus and calcium hydrate suspended in water.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

CALCAREA IODATA.**Calcium Iodid.****Calcareo Iodid.**

Chemical Symbol.— CaI_2 ; 292.97.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii iodas; *English*, Iodide of calcium, Calcic iodide; *French*, Iodate de chaux; *German*, Jodsaurer Kalk.

Description.—A white salt, crystallizing in pearly scales, markedly deliquescent. Soluble at 15° C. in 0.49 parts of water; readily soluble in alcohol. When its aqueous solution is exposed to air, it is partly decomposed, and a precipitate of calcium carbonate is formed. It gives a white precipitate with ammonium oxalate. It is obtained by dissolving calcium hydrate in hydriodic acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 392.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

CALCAREA MURIATICA.

Calcium Chlorid.

Calcarea Muriate.

Chemical Symbol.— CaCl_2 ; 110.65.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii chloridum, Calcium chloratum, Chloridum calcicum; *English*, Chloride of calcium, Calcic chlorid, Muriate of lime, Hydrochlorate of lime; *French*, Chlorure de calcium; *German*, Chlorcalcium.

Description.—A white, odorless, hygrometric salt, with a saline, bitter taste. It is soluble in 1.35 parts of water at common temperature, and in 8 parts of alcohol. Fuses at a red heat without decomposition, but at a higher temperature is partially decomposed. Some hydrochloric acid is disengaged and calcium oxid formed, which gives to the salt an alkaline reaction. Ammonium oxalate produces a white precipitate in its aqueous solutions. It is prepared from calcium oxid or its carbonate and hydrochloric acid. It must be kept in well-stoppered bottles. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 646.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x with dilute alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

Preparations of this medicine should be freshly made and kept in well-stoppered bottles.

CALCAREA OXALICA.

Calcium Oxalate.

Calcarea Oxalate.

Chemical Symbol.— Ca_2CO_2 ; 127.69.

Synonyms.—*English*, Oxalate of lime.

Description.—A white, crystalline powder, odorless and tasteless, permanent in air. Soluble in 500,000 parts of water; insoluble in alcohol, or acetic acid, but dissolved by hydrochloric acid. At a red heat it is decomposed into carbon monoxid and calcium carbonate; a

further decomposition takes place at a higher temperature, the calcium carbonate being decomposed into carbon dioxide and calcium oxide. It is prepared from a soluble salt of calcium and oxalic acid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

Calcium Phosphate.

Calcarea Phosphate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Ca}_3\text{2PO}_4$; 309.33.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii phosphas præcipitatus, Calcis phosphas, Calcium phosphoricum, Phosphas calcicus præcipitatus; *English*, Precipitated phosphate of calcium, Tri-calcic phosphate; *French*, Phosphate de chaux hydraté; *German*, Calciumphosphat.

Description.—A white, amorphous, tasteless, odorless powder; sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, soluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids and precipitated by ammonia from these solutions. At a strong red heat, it melts without decomposition, yielding, on cooling, a porcelain-like mass. It is contained in bones (80 per cent), and extracted from them by dissolving in hydrochloric acid and precipitating with ammonium hydrate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 394; X. 400.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

Calcium Sulfate.

Calcarea Sulfate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{CaSO}_4\text{2H}_2\text{O}$; 171.65.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcii sulphas, Calcis sulphas; *English*, Sulphate of calcium, Calcic sulfate, Gypsum; *French*, Sulfate de chaux; *German*, Calciumsulfat.

Description.—A white, amorphous, odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in 410 parts of water at 15° C., and in impure alcohol. Mixed with water, it forms a soft mass, which hardens after some time.



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- 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.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

Mudar.

Natural Order.—Asclepiadaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Asclepias gigantea*, *A. procera*, *Calotropis hamiltonii*, *C. procera*; *Vernacular*, Mudar; *French*, Ecorce de racine de Mudar; *German*, Mudarwurzelrinde.

Description.—An ornamental, evergreen plant with a long, woody, branching root, and large, erect stem 6 feet high, branching and downy. The leaves are opposite, sessile, cordate, entire. The flowers appear from July to September, are small, whitish or reddish, numerous on one stalk. All parts of the plant yield a milky, acrid juice.

Habitat.—India, the southwestern part of Asia, and Egypt; common in dry, waste ground. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 176.

History.—The name is derived from *kalos*, beautiful, and *tropis*, a keel. It has long been esteemed as a native remedy, and was introduced into the old-school pharmacy in 1826. It was first mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1878 by E. B. Ivatts, *Hom. World*, XIII. 15. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 651.]

Part Used.—The root.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Calotropis gigantea,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS.

Cowslip.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Caltha arctica*; *English*, Cowslip, Marsh marigold; *French*, Populage, Souci d'eau; *German*, Kuhblume.

Description.—A perennial, aquatic herb, with a stout, furrowed, erect, hollow, glabrous stem. The large leaves are roundish or kidney-shaped, cordate at the base, notched, crenate or nearly entire, glossy. The conspicuous bright-yellow flowers appear from May to August.

Habitat.—Throughout Europe generally, western Asia and North America, in marshy meadows and along borders of ponds, rivers, and brooks, common northward.

History.—Name from kalathos, a goblet, in allusion to the golden calyx. Mentioned in homœopathic practice in 1825 by Dr. Roth, *Mat. Med.* I. 326. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* II. 421.]

Part Used.—The whole plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Caltha palustris, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CAMPHORA.

Camphor.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{10}H_{16}O$; 151.66.

Synonyms.—Camphor officinarum; *French*, Camphre; *German*, Kampfer.

Description.—The concrete volatile oil obtained by distilling the wood of the camphor laurel, *Camphora officinarum*, and imported from China and Japan in the crude state. It is purified by sublimation, and appears in white, tough, translucent, crystalline cakes, having a

characteristic odor and a pungent taste, which is followed by a sensation of cold. At the ordinary temperature it slowly evaporates. It is sparingly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether or chloroform. Its specific gravity at 15° C. is from 0.990 to 0.995. Camphor fuses at 175° C., boils at 205° C., and sublimes entirely when heated. It burns with a sooty, luminous flame. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 422; X. 405.

Habitat.—China and Japan.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Camphor,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher, freshly made and well stoppered.

e. Saturated tincture: Drug strength $\frac{1}{2}$. A saturated solution in strong alcohol. This is also known under the name of Rubini's Camphor.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA. Camphor Monobromid. Camphor Monobromid.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$; 230.42.

Synonyms.—*English*, Monobromated camphor, Bromated camphor, Brominated camphor; *French*, Camphre monobromé; *German*, Monobromkampfer.

Description.—Consists of prismatic, colorless needles of camphor-like odor and taste. Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol. It is permanent in air and is not affected by sun-light; melting point 76° C. On the water-bath it volatilizes and on cooling forms white needles. At 274° C. it is entirely volatilized with partial decomposition. It dissolves in sulfuric acid and is separated by adding water to this solution. It is prepared from bromin and camphor.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.



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History.—An East Indian variety of *Cannabis sativa*. The plant grown in India differed somewhat from that cultivated in Europe, and was supposed to be a different species, but the variations were so unimportant botanically that the distinction has been abandoned. There is a dissimilarity, medicinally, between the hemp grown in India and that raised elsewhere, as there is also a great difference between that grown at an altitude of 8000 feet and that cultivated on the plains. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1841 by Dr. Trink, Allg. Hom. Zeit. XX. 268. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 448; X. 409.]

The substance used in the earlier provings of *Cannabis indica* was the resin prepared from the gunjah, or dried flowering tops of the female hemp, commercially called Cannabin.

Part Used.—The alcoholic extract, each Gm. of which represents 8 Gms. of the tops of Indian hemp.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cannabis indica alcoholic extract,	12.5 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

CANNABIS SATIVA.

Hemp.

Natural Order.—Urticaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Cannabis europea*, *C. chinensis*, *Polygonum viridiflorum*; *English*, Hemp, Gallow grass; *French*, Chanvre; *German*, Hanf.

Description.—Annual plant 4 to 10 feet high. The stem is erect, grooved or angular, much branched in plants growing separately, but when cultivated in masses, generally straight and unbranched. It is woody at the base, slightly rough, tomentose and with fibrous bark. The leaves are numerous, the lower opposite, the upper alternate, and are composed of from 5 to 7 lanceolate, sharp-pointed leaflets radiating from the top of the stalk, each strongly and sharply serrate, rough, dark green above, pale and downy beneath. The flowers, June to

August, are dioecious, the males being in axillary racemes and generally at the top of the plants or ends of the branches; the females axillary in short spikes. The fruit, commonly known as hemp seed, is a small, grayish-colored, smooth, shiny nut, containing a single, oily seed.

Habitat.—A native of the temperate parts of Asia, it is now cultivated in all parts of the world. *Fig.*, *Flora. Hom.* I. 134; Winkler, 56; Jahr and Cat. 180; Goullon, 232; Bent. and Trim. 231; Millspaugh, 154.

History.—The name is said to be derived from the Celtic can, a reed, and ab, small; that it was known to the Arabs under the name of ganeb. It is mentioned as in use as a medicine by the Chinese as early as the beginning of the third century. Hahnemann mentions it in 1811 in the first edition of his *R. A. M. L.* vol. I. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* II. 492; X. 427.]

Part Used.—The flowering tops of the fresh cultivated plants, both male and female.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cannabis sativa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

100 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CANTHARIS.

Spanish Fly.

Order.—Coleoptera.

Family.—Cantharidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Meloe vesicatorius*, *Muscæ Hispanicæ*, *Lytta vesicatoria*, *Cantharides*; *Scientific name*, *Cantharis vesicatoria*; *English*, Oil beetle, Blister beetle; *French*, *Cantharides*; *German*, *Spanische Fliegen*, *Kanthariden*.

Description.—A bronze-green beetle from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch broad. Its vertical head is sharply narrowed behind into a neck and is not set into the prothorax. The eleven-jointed antennæ are filiform. A longitudinal channel traverses the thorax, which is the same width as the head. The hind coxæ are large and prominent; the coxal cavities, open behind. The claws are cleft or toothed. This insect is supplied with ample, membranous, brownish-transparent wings. It has a strong disagreeable odor. Its blistering properties are due to a substance called cantharidin. Pure cantharidin is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in ether. It crystallizes in four-sided prisms or laminæ. May be extracted with ether; purified by separation from the accompanying oils and by crystallization. It is said that nearly 13,000 dried insects weigh but a kilogramme. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 505; X. 429.

Habitat.—Middle and southern Europe and in southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac and other trees.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cantharis,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM.

Red Pepper.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Capsicum cordiforme, C. longum, C. grossum, Piper hispanicum, P. indicum vulgatissimum, P. turcicum; *English*, Bird pepper, Cayenne pepper, Chilly, Cockspur pepper, Guinea pepper, Guinea pods, Red pepper, Spanish pepper, Tochillies; *French*, Poivre d'Inde, P. d'Espagne; *German*, Spanischer Pfeffer.

Description.—An herbaceous annual, 2 feet or a little more in height, with smooth, dichotomous stem, and alternate, glabrous, petiole leaves, one from the side of each bifurcation, 2 to 3 inches long,



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CARBO VEGETABILIS.**Vegetable Charcoal.**

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Carbo ligni, C. præparatus; *English*, Wood charcoal; *French*, Charbon végétal; *German*, Holzkohle.

Description.—Charcoal, prepared from selected birch or beech wood. A black, porous, brittle substance, odorless and tasteless. Insoluble and infusible. When heated in air it is converted into carbon dioxid or oxid. When burned it should give no smoke or unpleasant odor. Absence of flame shows freedom from organic compounds. It has marked absorbtive power of gasses; when saturated with them, this power may be restored by re-heating the charcoal. It is denser when obtained by pile-burning than when prepared in retorts. The best pieces show the form and texture of the wood used. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 565; X. 432.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

CARBONIUM SULPHURATUM.**Carbon Disulfid.****Carbon Disulfid.**

Chemical Symbol.— CS_2 ; 75.93.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Carbonii bisulphidum, Carbonei disulphidum. Carboneum sulfuratum, Alcohol sulfuris; *English*, Disulphide of carbon; *French*, Sulfure de carbon; *German*, Schwefelkohlenstoff.

Description.—A very mobile, colorless liquid, possessing a high refractive power, with an ethereal, not disagreeable odor when pure. It is soluble in 1000 parts of water at 15°C .; very soluble in alcohol. It burns with a blue flame, giving off sulfur dioxid and carbon dioxid vapors. It evaporates rapidly at ordinary temperature, producing cold. Its taste is aromatic. When impure, it has a repulsive, fetid odor, due to the presence of volatile sulfur compounds. It is obtained from sulfur and carbon. Its vapor is very inflammable at high temperature. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, II. 617; X. 445, 653.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Carbon disulfid,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	900 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.**Blessed Thistle.**

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Calcitrapa lanuginosa, Centaurea benedicta, Cnicus benedictus, Herba cardui benedicti; *English*, Blessed thistle, Carduus plant, Cursed thistle, Holy thistle, Lovely thistle, Spotted carduus, Spotted thistle, Star thistle, Thistle root; *French*, Chardon bénit; *German*, Benedictendistel.

Description.—An annual herbaceous plant, 2 feet high. The leaves are lanceolate, amplexicaul, pinnatifid, irregularly dentate and shiny, the lower petiolate, the upper sessile. When fresh they are bright-green and feel greasy, when dried they are grayish-green and woolly. The heads are yellow, many flowered, the ray flowers tubular and sterile, shorter than the rest, which are tubular and perfect.

Habitat.—Europe, found by roadsides, scarcely naturalized in this country. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 182; Goullon, 156.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1826 by Noack and Trinks, Prakt. Mittheil. d. corres. Gessell. hom. Aerzt. 1826, 23. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 633.]

Part Used.—The whole plant in flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Carduus benedictus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm., plant moisture 300 Cc. =	400
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

St. Mary's Thistle.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cnicus marianus, Silybum marianum; *English*, Blessed thistle, Milk thistle, Our Lady thistle, St. Mary's thistle; *French*, Chardon Marie; *German*, Frauendistel.

Description.—A biennial, deciduous herb, a weed with tap root; the stem, for the most part, glabrous, 4 to 5 feet high, solid, round, branched. The leaves are amplexicaul, spinous; the radical pinnatifid, dark shining green, white veined. The purple flower-heads, appearing in June and July, are large, solitary, terminal, erect, with the stout spines of their calyx-scales very conspicuous.

Habitat.—Southern Europe and Great Britain.

History.—Fabled to have had a portion of the Virgin Mary's milk fall on the leaves, producing the white veins. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1852 by Dr. Reil, Hom. v. j. Schrift III. 453. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 635.]

Parts Used.—Tincture of the plant at flowering, or its seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Carduus marianus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.



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Description.—The bark of an evergreen shrub or tree, 6 to 20 feet high, with few alternate petiolate, ovate-lanceolate leaves, and small, white, odorous, axillary, racemose flowers. It is in quills from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and 1 to 3 inches long, $\frac{1}{12}$ inch thick, of dull brown color, but usually covered with a grayish, easily detached, corky layer upon which are white patches of a minute lichen. It is hard and compact, and breaks with a resinous fracture; the taste is warm, aromatic, nauseous and bitter. When burned the bark emits a characteristic musk-like odor.

Habitat.—Native of the Bahamas and other West Indian islands. *Fig.*, Winkler, 30; Goullon, 224; Bent. and Trim. 238.

History.—It was confounded with cinchona bark, the name signifying in Spanish, little bark. It was introduced into homœopathic practice in 1835 by Dr. Stapf, *Archiv.* XV. I. 184. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 18.]

Part Used.—The bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cascarilla,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

CASTANEA VESCA.

Chestnut.

Natural Order.—Cupuliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Castanea edulis*; *English*, Chestnut; *French*, Châtaigne, Marron; *German*, Kastanie, Maronenbaum.

Description.—A large, deciduous timber tree, 50 feet high, and 2 to 4 feet in diameter, light, coarse-grained wood. The trunk has a thick, corrugated bark, and irregular and contorted branches. The leaves are alternate, oblong-lanceolate, coarsely serrate, pointed, smooth, and green on both sides. The flowers appear in June or July, later than

the leaves, in axillary catkins near the end of the branches. The nuts ripen in October, are coriaceous, ovoid and enclosed, 2 or 3 together, or solitary, in a hard, coriaceous, very prickly, 4-valved involucre.

Habitat.—Found in rocky or hilly woods from Maine to Michigan, Kentucky and southward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 158.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1873 by Dr. Hale, *New Rem.* 3d ed. 124. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 21.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Castanea vesca, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

315 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CASTOREUM.

Castor.

Order.—Rodentia.

Family.—Muridæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Castoreum sibiricum; *English*, Castor fiber, Beaver; *French*, Castoreum; *German*, Bibergeil.

Description.—This substance is stored in the genital glands of both the male and the female beaver. It is yellowish and somewhat cheesy when fresh; reddish-brown, hard and brittle when dry, with a resinous fracture. It has a strong, foetid odor, and a bitter, acrid, nauseous taste. Is largely soluble in ether and stronger alcohol. The glands themselves are in pairs,—fig-shaped, firm and heavy, brown or grayish-black, and about 3 inches long. Mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, III. 24; X. 452.

Habitat.—Russia and America.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Castoreum,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES. Blue Cohosh.

Natural Order.—Berberidaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Leontice thalictroides, Leontopetalon thalictroides; *English*, Blue cohosh, Blueberry root, Leontice, Pappoose root, Squaw root; *French*, La Leontice; *German*, Loewenblatt.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, having a contorted rhizome, with many knots, showing scars of previous stems. The stem, 1 to 2½ feet high, arises from several scales and terminates in a large, tri-ternately compound leaf, without any long petiole, the leaflets obovate, wedge-form. The purplish or yellowish-green flowers appear in April and May, in a loose raceme or panicle.

Habitat.—The United States, from Canada to Carolina and Kentucky, low moist grounds, mountains and shady hills, near running streams or on grounds which have been overflowed, common westward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 16.

History.—The name is derived from kaulos, a stem, and phyllon, a leaf, as the stem appears to be a leaf-stalk. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Dr. E. M. Hale, N. A. J. of Hom. VI. 372. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 34.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Caulophyllum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 233 Cc. =	333
Distilled water,	267 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ :

Causticum,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	500 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.

New Jersey Tea.

Natural Order.—Rhamnaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Ceanothus herbaceus*, *C. intermedius*, *C. officinalis*, *C. perennis*, *C. sanguineus*, *C. tardiflorus*, *C. trinervus*; *English*, New Jersey tea, Red root, Red-root-bark tree; *French*, Céanothe; *German*, Seckelblumen Wurzel.

Description.—An ornamental, deciduous shrub, with large and dark-red root. The stem is from 2 to 4 feet high, slender, with many round and smooth branches, the younger of which are pubescent. The leaves are rounded, or cordate at the base of the stem, acuminate serrate, nearly smooth above, and whitish tomentose beneath; the pubescence of the veins and petioles somewhat reddish. The flowers are white, in crowded panicles from the axils of the upper leaves, appearing in July.

Habitat.—North America; found in dry woodlands.

History.—It was used during the Revolutionary War as a substitute for tea, hence the name. Introduced into homoeopathic practice in 1873 by Dr. Hale, New Rem. 3d ed.

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ceanothus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 150 Cc. =	250
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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

CEDRON.**Cedrone.**

Natural Order.—Simarubaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Simaba cedron, Simaruba cedron; *English*, Cedrone, Rattlesnake beans; *French*, Cédron; *German*, Cedron-Bohne.

Description.—The seed of a small, erect tree, not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, with umbelliferous, terminal branches, large, glabrous, pinnate leaves and pale-brown flowers, in long-branching racemes. The seed is about an inch and a half long and half an inch in diameter. It is convex on one side, flat or slightly concave on the other, with an oval scar near one extremity of the flat surface. It is of a yellowish-ash color, hard, tough and compact in texture, readily cut, inodorous, and of an intensely bitter taste.

Habitat.—West Indies, Central America, and U. S. of Colombia.

History.—Used by the natives of Central and South America as long ago as the beginning of the 18th century, as an antidote for snake-bites. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1851, N. A. Hom. Journ. I. 272. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 70.]

Part Used.—The dried seed.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cedron,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS.**Button Bush.**

Natural Order.—Rubiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Button bush, Buttonwood, Crane willow, Globe flower, Pond dogwood, Snowball; *French*, Bois de plomb; *German*, Knopfbusch.

Description.—A deciduous shrub, about 6 feet high, having a smooth or pubescent, opposite branching stem, with large, opposite, petiolate, ovate, dark-green, smooth leaves. The white flowers, appearing in July and August, are axillary, terminal, densely aggregated in globular peduncled heads.

Habitat.—United States and Canada; found in wet places and borders of streams. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 76.

History.—Name derived from the Greek kephale, a head, and anthos, a flower. A short proving was published in 1875 by Dr. E. D. Wright, *Am. Hom. Obs.* XII. 177. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 456.]

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cephalanthus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CEREUS BONPLANDII.

Natural Order.—Cactaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cactus bonplandii, Opuntia tuna.

Description.—A variety of *Cereus grandiflorus*, having large, oval, oblong joints, long, yellowish, awl-shaped thorns and spotted, reddish flowers.

Habitat.—Tropical America.

History.—Provings published in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, III. 80.

Part Used.—The fresh stems.



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chamomilla, *Leucanthemum*, *Matricaria chamomilla*, *M. suaveolens*; *English*, Bitter chamomile, Corn fever-few, German chamomile, Wild chamomile; *French*, Chamomille commune; *German*, Feld-Kamille.

Description.—An annual herb, with large, woody, fibrous root. The stem is erect, 1 to 2 feet high, solid, smooth, shining, strongly striate, with long, slender branches. The leaves are numerous, alternate, sessile, amplexicaul; the upper simple, the others bi- or tri-pinnatifid; the segments strap-shaped, narrow and minutely pointed. The flowers, May to August, are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, numerous, terminal, solitary on striated, naked peduncles. The ray florets are white, reflexed at night, oblong, with 3 teeth; the disk florets are yellow, conical and prominent.

Habitat.—Found in waste or cultivated ground throughout Europe, except the extreme north, extending through northern Asia to the peninsula of India; also in Australia, where it is a troublesome weed. *Fig.*, *Flora*. Hom. I. 147; Winkler, 95; Jahr and Cat. 183; Goullon, 146; Bent. and Trim. 155.

History.—Chamomilla, from chamæmelum, matricaria, from matrix. It has been in use long and extensively as a domestic remedy. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Hahnemann in 1805, *Frag. de vir.* 73. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 89; X. 456.]

Part Used.—The whole plant in flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Chamomilla, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Distilled water,	400
Strong alcohol,	200 Cc.
	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.

Celandine.

Natural Order.—Papaveraceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Chelidonium hæmatodes*, *Papaver corniculatum luteum*; *English*, Calandine, Celandine, Tetter-wort; *French*, Chéridoine; *German*, Schöllkraut.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with a fusiform root, externally reddish-brown, internally whitish, extremely bitter. The stem is erect, 2 feet high, branching, hirsute, very brittle, and having a saffron-colored acrid juice. The leaves are large, alternate, petiole, glaucous, lyrate pinnatifid, border lobed or crenately cut. The small, yellow flowers, from May to October, are pedunculated, umbellate, axillary in clusters.

Habitat.—Naturalized from Europe, found in waste grounds near dwellings. *Fig.*, Winkler, 50; Jahr and Cat. 184; Goullon, 12; Millspaugh, 21.

History.—Name derived from cheledon, a swallow, as the flowers were said to bloom and wither with the arrival and departure of the swallows. It was introduced into homœopathic practice in 1819 by Hahnemann. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 127.]

Parts Used.—The entire fresh plant, including root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Chelidonium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CHELONE GLABRA.

Balmony.

Natural Order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Chelone alba*, *C. obliqua*, *Pentstemon auctus*; *English*, Balmony, B. snake-head, Bitter herb, Broomshell flower, Fish mouth, Salt rheum weed, Shell flower, Snake head, Turtle head; *French*, Chelone; *German*, Glatte Chelone.

Description.—A smooth, deciduous, perennial, herbaceous plant. The simple, smooth, erect stem is about 4 feet high, branching and somewhat quadrangular. The leaves, varying in width, are opposite, short petioled, lanceolate, pointed, serrate, smooth and shining. The large, white, rose-colored or purple flowers appear from July to September, nearly sessile, in short, dense, terminal spikes, and each furnished with 3 bracts.

Habitat.—United States, Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to Florida. Common in wet places.

History.—Name from *chelone*, a tortoise, from the resemblance of the flower to the head of a turtle. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale, New Rem. 2d ed. 190.

Part Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Chelone, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. Wormseed.

Natural Order.—Chenopodiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Ambrina ambrosioides*, *A. anthelmintica*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, var. *anthelmintica*, *C. suffruticosum*, *Cina americana*, *Orthosporum anthelminticum*; *English*, American wormseed, Jerusalem oak, Stinking weed, Worm goose-foot, Wormseed; *French*, Semences de chénopode anthelmintique; *German*, Amerikanischer Wurmsamen.



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Habitat.—North America, northern Asia, northern and central Europe. Found in high, dry woods from Canada to Georgia and west to the Pacific. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 165; Millspaugh, 104.

History.—The name from *cheima*, winter, and *philco*, to love, a translation of one of its common names, wintergreen. It was used in medicine as early as 1578, as stated by Dr. S. A. Jones, who first mentions it in homœopathic literature in 1875, *Am. Hom. Obs.* XII. 300. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 181; X. 458.]

Part Used.—The whole plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Chimaphila, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

100 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CHININUM ARSENICICUM.

Quinin Arsenate.

Chininum Arseniate.

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_3AsO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$; 926.10.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Quininæ arsenias; *English*, Arseniate of quinine, Triquinia arseniate; *French*, Arseniate de quinine

Description.—Long, white, odorless, bitter prisms; sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, and containing 74 per cent of quinin and 10.6 per cent of arsenic acid As_2O_5 . Obtained in saturating a hot solution of arsenic acid with quinin. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CHININUM ARSENICOSUM.**Quinin Arsenite.****Chininum Arsenite.**

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3H_3As_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$; 1148.68.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Quininæ arsenis; *English*, Arsenite of quinine; *French*, Arsenite de quinine.

Description.—White, inodorous, bitter prisms, slightly soluble in water, soluble in 15 parts of alcohol at ordinary temperature. Prepared with argentum arsenite and quinin hydrochlorid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 214. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

CHININUM MURIATICUM.**Quinin Hydrochlorid.****Chininum Muriate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2HCl \cdot 2H_2O$; 395.63.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Quininæ hydrochloras, Quiniæ hydrochloras, Chininum hydrochloricum; *English*, Hydrochlorate of quinine, Muriate of quinine, Quinia hydrochlorate; *French*, Chlorhydrate de quinine; *German*, Chininhydrochlorat.

Description.—White, silky, odorless, bitter, crystalline needles. Soluble in 34 parts of water at 15° C. and in 3 parts of alcohol. At ordinary temperature it is permanent in air. At a moderate heat it loses its water of crystallization (9.08 per cent) and effloresces. Diluted solutions are slightly fluorescent. On ignition it is slowly volatilized without residue. It gives the reaction of quinin with chlorin water and ammonia. With argentic nitrate a white, curdy precipitate is thrown down. It is obtained from quinin and hydrochloric acid, also by the decomposition of quinin sulfate with barium chlorid. It should be kept in well-stoppered bottles and in a dark place. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 214.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

CHININUM PURUM.**Quinin.****Chininum.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$; 377.22.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Quinina; *English*, Pure quinine; *French*, Quinine; *German*, Chinin.

Description.—It is known in three different states of hydration, viz., the monohydrate, dihydrate and trihydrate; also, anhydrous. The anhydrous form is amorphous. In hydrated form it is white, inodorous, very bitter, and crystallizes in hexagonal prisms. In dry air it becomes opaque. It has an alkaline reaction. Is soluble in 1,670 parts of water at 15° C. and in 6 parts of alcohol. Concentrated sulfuric and nitric acids dissolve quinin without color. Strongly heated in air it turns brown, burns with flame, evolving an aromatic odor and leaves no residue. Its solutions in acids are precipitated by ammonium hydrate, potassium and sodium hydrates and their carbonates. The precipitate is at first white and flocculent, but after a short time assumes a tenacious and viscid appearance. Quinin and its salts give an emerald green solution with chlorin water and an excess of ammonium hydrate, the green color changing into purple on the addition of potassium ferrocyanid. This reaction is characteristic. It is prepared from cinchona bark. It should be kept protected from the light and air.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

CHININUM SULPHURICUM.**Quinin Sulfate.****Chininum Sulfate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$; 870.22.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Quininæ sulphas, Quiniæ sulphas, Sulfas quinicus; *English*, Sulphate of quinia; *French*, Sulfate de quinine; *German*, Chininsulfat.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Chionanthus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

637 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CHLORINUM.

Chlorin.

Chlorum.

Chemical Symbol.—Cl; 35.37.

Synonyms.—*English*, Chlorine; *French*, Chlore; *German*, Chlor.

Description.—A greenish-yellow, irrespirable gas, nearly two and a half times as heavy as air; specific gravity, 2.47. It is liquefiable at a temperature of -34° C., or by a pressure of 8.5 atmospheres at $12^{\circ}.5$ C. At 15° C., one volume of water dissolves two volumes of this gas. This solution, when exposed to a temperature approaching 0° C., deposits crystals of chlorin hydrate ($\text{Cl}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5$) and becomes colorless. It is a very active germicide; it combines with all the elements, excepting fluorin, sometimes with evolution of heat or light, or even explosion. With hydrogen it combines slowly, forming hydrogen chlorid under the influence of diffused light, and with explosion, when exposed to direct sunlight, or to highly actinic artificial lights. It is readily fixed by many organic bodies, by addition or substitution. In contact with water it acts as a powerful bleaching agent. It may be prepared from hydrochloric acid and manganese dioxid. Chlorinum is also used in medicine in the form of chlorin water, which should contain at least 0.4 per cent of the gas. It is a greenish-yellow, clear liquid, with a suffocating odor and a disagreeable taste of chlorin. Evaporation gives no residue. This aqueous solution is officinal, and according to the United States Pharmacopœia is prepared as follows:

“Place the dioxide in a flask connected by a suitable tube with a small wash bottle containing fifty (50) cubic centimeters of water, and

connect this with a bottle having a capacity of one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters, and containing four hundred (400) cubic centimeters of distilled water, which has previously been boiled and allowed to cool. Add to the dioxide in the generating flask the hydrochloric acid, previously diluted with twenty-five (25) cubic centimeters of water, and, by means of a sand bath, apply a gentle heat. Conduct the generated chlorine through the water contained in the wash bottle into the bottle containing the distilled water, which should be loosely stopped with cotton and kept, during the operation, at a temperature of about 10° C. (50° F.). When the air has been entirely displaced by the gas, disconnect the bottle from the apparatus, and, having inserted the stopper, shake the bottle, loosening the stopper from time to time, until the gas ceases to be absorbed. If necessary, reconnect the bottle with the apparatus, and continue passing the gas and agitating until the distilled water is saturated. Finally, pour the chlorine water into small, dark amber-colored, glass-stoppered bottles, which should be completely filled therewith, and keep them in a dark and cool place. Chlorine water, even when kept from light and air, is apt to deteriorate. When it is required of full strength, it should be freshly prepared." Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 269; X. 464.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : 3x $\frac{1}{1000}$.

Chlorin water U. S. P. containing 0.4 per cent chlorin,	250 Cc.
Distilled water,	750 Cc.

To make 1000 Cc. of solution.

b. Dilutions: 4x and higher, with distilled water.

All preparations should be freshly made.

CHRYSAROBINUM.

Chrysarobin.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*French*, Chrysarobine; *German*, Chrysarobin.

Description.—A neutral principle in its impure, commercial form, extracted from Goa powder, a substance found deposited in the wood of *Andira Araroba*. This principle is commonly misnamed chrysophanic acid. Goa powder contains about 80 per cent of its weight of chrysarobinum. When pure it is a tasteless and odorless dull orange-

yellow powder, subliming in bright yellow needles. Exposed to the air, moistened with water, it absorbs oxygen and is converted into chrysophanic acid. It is slightly soluble in cold water or alcohol; practically soluble in 150 parts of boiling alcohol, in 33 parts of boiling benzol, and in solutions of the alkalies. It fuses at 304° F. The aqueous solution does not affect litmus paper. Chrysarobinum dissolves in concentrated sulfuric acid, assuming a deep red color, and is precipitated by water, unchanged.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS.

Chicory.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Chichorium sylvestre, Intybum erraticum; *English*, Chicory, Wild succory; *French*, Chicorée; *German*, Cichorie.

Description.—A perennial, branching herb, with a woody, branching, fusiform root, having a milky juice. It remains fleshy under cultivation. The stem is 2 to 3 feet high, bristly and hairy. The leaves are alternate, the lower oblong, lanceolate, those on branches varying to mere bracts. The flower-heads are axillary, terminal, appear July to September, in mornings and on cloudy days, withering in sunshine.

Habitat.—Europe; it has been naturalized in this country along the Atlantic coast. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 93.

History.—Used as a substitute for coffee. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Dr. W. Cattell, *Brit. J. of Hom.* XI. 521. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 181; X. 467.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cichorium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

300

200 Cc.

637 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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CICUTA VIROSA.

Water Hemlock.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Cicuta aquatica*, *Cicutaria aquatica*, *Sium majus angustifolium*; *English*, Cowbane, Long-leaved cowbane, Long-leaved water hemlock, Long-leaved water parsnip, Poisonous cowbane, Snakeweed, Water cowbane, Water hemlock, Water parsnip; *French*, Ciguë vireuse; *German*, Wasserschierling.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous plant, with a thick, white, fleshy, tuberous, hollow root having circles of slender rootlets. The stem is 2 to 4 feet high, hollow, branched, furrowed, smooth and often reddish. The leaves are long, on long-sheathing petioles, are bi-ternate, pinnate, bright-green in color, with spear-shaped, pointed, opposite, petiolate, sharply serrate leaflets from 1 to 2 inches long. The white flowers are numerous, small, on long, slender pedicels, in large, upright umbels, not crowded, partly terminal and partly opposite, appearing from July to September.

Habitat.—Arctic regions, growing in swamps and wet places. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 168; Winkler, 42; Jahr and Cat. 187; Bent. and Trim. 119.

History.—This plant is a deadly poison, its virulence depending somewhat upon the time and place of gathering. It is not identical with conium. Homœopathic authority, Hahnemann, R. A. M. L. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 281.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cicuta virosa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA.**Black Cohosh.**

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Actæa gyrostachya*, *A. monogyna*, *A. orthostachya*, *A. racemosa*, *Botrophis actæoides*, *B. serpentaria*, *Christopheriana canadensis racemosa*, *Cimicifuga serpentaria*, *Macrotys actæoides*, *M. octreoides*, *M. racemosa*, *M. serpentaria*; *English*, Black cohosh, Black snakeroot, Bugbane, Deerweed, Rattleroot, Rattlesnake root, Rattleweed, Richweed, Squawroot; *French*, *Racine d'actée à grappes*; *German*, *Schwarze Schlangenzwurz*.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous plant, with thick, short, horizontal, tough root, with numerous long fibers underneath, scarred from fallen scales. It is blackish externally, whitish internally, with a peculiar, disagreeable odor, and bitter, astringent taste. The stem is straight, simple, cylindrical, smooth, 3 to 8 feet high. The leaves are bi- or tri-pinnate, lower very large, upper smaller, leaflets cut and serrate. The flowers appear in June and July, are numerous, ½ inch wide, on slender horizontal pedicels, forming a terminal raceme 1 to 3 feet long, white and fetid. The fruit ripens in September.

Habitat.—Rich woodlands, edges of fields, newly cleared hillsides in the United States from Maine to Michigan, Canada and southward. *Fig.*, Bent and Trim. 8; Millspaugh, 11.

History.—Derivation of name from *cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, to drive away. It was a popular remedy among the aborigines. Its properties were made known to the medical profession in 1696. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1856 by Dr. A. Houghton, N. A. J. of Hom. V. 27. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 468.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cimicifuga, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

650 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

CINA.

Wormseed.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Absinthium austriacum tenuifolium, A. ponticum tenuifolium, A. seriphium, A. tridentium herbarior, Artemisia austriaca, A. contra, A. lercheana, A. maritima, var. stechmanniana, var. pauciflora, A. santonica, A. vahliana, Semen contra, S. sanctum, S. santocini, S. zedoariæ, S. zinæ, Sementina; *English*, Tartarian southern-wood, Wormseed; *French*, Graine de zedoaria; *German*, Zittersaame Würmsaame.

Description.—An evergreen, perennial shrub, with many slender, erect, flowering stems, 1 foot high, much branched, having at first leaves at the base, afterward bare. The flower-heads are about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, oblong, ovoid, sessile, pale brownish-green color, resembling seeds, odorous with bitter taste. They are densely arranged along the upper portions of the branches. The flowers appear in September.

Habitat.—Barbary and the Levant. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 176; Winkler, 12; Jahr and Cat. 188; Goullon, 152.

History.—This medicine is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Crusaders as an anthelmintic, but was not so much used after the discovery and isolation of the proximate principle, Santonin. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1829 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L. Vol. I. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 307; X. 460.]

Parts Used.—The flower-heads of the Aleppo or Levant Artemisia contra, as imported.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cina,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 1x and higher.

d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.



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school as being the immediate cause, while studying its effects, of Hahnemann's discovery of the law of cure. *Fragmenta de Viribus Medicamentorum Positivus*. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 182; X. 460.]

Part Used.—The bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cinchona,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

CINCHONINUM SULPHURICUM. Cinchonin Sulfate.

Cinchoninum Sulfate.

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$; 720.54.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cinchoninæ sulphas, Cinchoninæ sulphas; *English*, Sulphate of cinchonine; *French*, Sulfate de cinchonine; *German*, Schwefelsaures Cinchonin.

Description.—Consists of hard, white, shining, odorless, very bitter prisms. Permanent in air. Soluble in 66 parts of water at 15° C. and in 10 parts of alcohol. At 100° C. it gives off its water of crystallization; at 240° C. it melts like wax, is partially volatilized, turns dark-red, then burns, emitting vapors of an aromatic odor and leaving no residue. Its solutions are not fluorescent. It gives a white precipitate of barium sulfate with barium chlorid, and a white precipitate of cinchonin with ammonia. It is obtained from cinchona bark. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 316.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CINNAMOMUM.**Cinnamon.**

Natural Order.—Lauraceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Canella zeylanica*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, *Laurus cassia*, *L. cinnamomum*; *English*, Cinnamon; *French*, Canelle; *German*, Zimmt.

Description.—An evergreen tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with erect trunk, 12 to 18 inches in diameter, smooth ash-colored bark, and numerous wide-spreading, declining branches. The leaves are opposite, petiolate, bright-green above, pale beneath, and white veined. The flowers are large, paniced, terminal, drooping, axillary. The bark is thin as writing paper, brittle, dull yellowish-brown externally, darker brown internally, having little holes on outer surface where leaves have been removed. It has a fragrant odor, a warm sweet and aromatic taste. It is imported in sticks $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, composed of rolled quills covering smaller quills.

Habitat.—Ceylon, growing from the sea level to an elevation of 3,000 feet, exceedingly variable in form and size, extensively cultivated. *Fig.*, Winkler, 45; Jahr and Cat. 189; Goullon, 218; Bent. and Trim. 224.

History.—It was held in high esteem and seems to have been the spice most sought for in all oriental voyages. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1855, Hirschel's Archiv. f. r. u. a. Arzneiwirkungslehre, I. 195. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 333; X. 470, 654.]

Part Used.—The inner bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Triturations: 1x and higher.

b. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cinnamomum,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

c. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

d. Medications: 1x and higher.

CIRSIUM ARVENSE.**Canada Thistle.**

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Canada thistle; *French*, Le chardon; *German*, Haberdistel.

Description.—A low, branched herb, with extensively creeping root. The leaves are alternate, spreading or lanceolate, smooth, or slightly woolly beneath, with prickly margins. The flowers are purple and appear in July and August, in small, naked, numerous heads.

Habitat.—Naturalized and found in cultivated fields and pastures. Common at the north. A very troublesome weed.

Parts Used.—The whole plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cirsium arvense, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

735 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CISTUS CANADENSE.

Frost-weed.

Natural Order.—Cistaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cistus helianthemum, C. ramuliflorum, Helianthemum canadense, H. corymbosum, H. ramuliflorum, H. rosmarifolium, Heteromeris canadense, H. michauxii, Lechea major; *English*, Canadian rock-rose, Garden sunflower, Frost-plant, Frost-weed, Frost-wort, Holly-rose, Ice-plant, Rock-rose, Scrofula-weed; *French*, Le ciste Canade; *German*, Canadisches Sonnenröschen.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous, herbaceous plant, 1 to 2 feet high, with pubescent stem, simple at first. The leaves are simple entire; the lower opposite, the upper alternate. The flowers are yellow, of two sorts, the primary few or solitary, large, pedunculate; the secondary are small, clustered, axillary, nearly sessile. They appear from June to August, open only once in sunshine and cast their petals by the next day. Late in autumn, moisture issuing from the cracked bark at the root is found crystallized in the early morning, hence the name, frost-weed.



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History.—Name from klema, a vine. It was employed in the old school pharmacy as a local irritant; used by beggars to create compassion for the ulcers it produced. It was introduced in homœopathic literature in 1828 by Hahnemann, Archiv. VII. I. 177. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 340.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves and stems shortly before blossoming.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Clematis erecta, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

Strong alcohol,

635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

COBALTUM METALLICUM.

Metallic Cobalt.

Cobalt.

Chemical Symbol.—Co; 58.6.

Description.—A not very abundant, steel-gray, hard, brittle metal. It tarnishes in moist air. Is soluble in sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, freely soluble in nitric acid. Specific gravity approximately 8.8. It oxidizes at a red heat. By passing a current of pure hydrogen through a solution of its chlorid, the metal is obtained for homœopathic purposes in a spongy form. Cobalt is frequently rendered impure by the presence of nickel, or its salts may contain arsenic. If arsenic, it may be detected by treating a solution of the salt, acidified with hydrochloric acid, with hydrogen sulfid. Cobalt occurs as smaltine, or tin-white cobalt; cobalt bloom, erythin, or arsenate; cobalt glance, or sulfarsenate; earthy cobalt or wad, and as speiss cobalt from which cobalt salts are frequently obtained. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 361.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

COCAINUM MURIATICUM.**Cocain Hydrochlorid.****Cocainum Muriate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HCl$; 338.71.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cocainæ hydrochloras; *English*, Hydrochlorate of cocaine.

Description.—Consists of a white, crystalline powder, or of transparent, colorless, odorless prisms. Is permanent in air. Soluble in 0.48 parts of water at 15° C. and in 3.5 parts of alcohol. Its aqueous solution has a bitter taste and produces on the tongue a tingling sensation, followed by numbness. Submitted to heat it burns without residue. Freshly made solutions are neutral. It must not give any precipitate with either barium chlorid or ammonium oxalate. Its aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with auric chlorid, platinic chlorid, picric acid; also a white precipitate with mercuric chlorid, stannous chlorid, alkalies and their carbonates. It is dissolved by cold mineral acids without coloration. It is prepared from cocain—an alkaloid of erythroxyton coca—and hydrochloric acid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

COCCULUS INDICUS.**Indian Cockle.**

Natural Order.—Menispermaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anamirta cocculus, A. paniculata, Cocculus suberosus, Menispermum cocculus, M. heteroclitum, M. monadelphum; *English*, Indian cockle, Oriental berries; *French*, Coque du Levant; *German*, Kokkelskörner.

Description.—A climbing shrub, with corky, ash-colored, deeply corrugated bark. The leaves are alternate, on long petioles, thickened at the ends, smooth, coriaceous, broad. The flowers are small, dioecious, in pendulous, compound racemes. The fruit is a dry, light, roundish nut, ½ inch in diameter, grayish-black, wrinkled externally, with a white, thin, internal shell, containing an oily, whitish-yellow, odorless, but intensely bitter seed, not filling the cavity.

Habitat.—Malabar and East India Islands. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 184; Winkler, 3; Jahr and Cat. 192; Goullon, 8; Bent. and Trim. 14.

History.—It was principally used for stupefying fish. Mentioned by Hahnemann in 1805, *Frag. d. v. Med. Pos.* [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 338.]

Part Used.—The seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cocculus indicus,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

The tincture should be filtered at a temperature of or below 50° F. to remove the fatty acids.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

COCCUS CACTI.

Cochineal.

Order.—Homoptera.

Family.—Coccidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Coccinella Indica, Coccionella; *French*, Cochenille; *German*, Nopal-Schildlaus.

Description.—Only the female of this species is made use of in medicine. The male is smaller than the female; has a snout in the thorax and a red body which ends in two long bristles. The female is much larger; has a bluish-red oval body, transversely striated, without wings or terminal bristles. She lays several thousand eggs in a season and then dies, the eggs remaining in the body, from which the young are soon hatched. They are allowed to grow until the females become fecundated, when the majority are brushed from the cactus plants upon which they feed, and killed by immersion in hot water. They are afterwards dried in the sun, or in ovens built for the purpose. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 402.

Habitat.—The cochineal insect is found native in Mexico and Central America, but is now cultivated in the East and West Indies, Algiers, and in the southern part of Spain.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cochlearia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

100 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

CODEINUM.**Codein.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3H_2O$; 316.31.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Codeina; *English*, Codeia, Methyl morphine; *French*, Codéine; *German*, Codein, Kodein.

An alkaloid prepared from opium.

Description.—Consists of white, or yellowish-white, partially translucent, rhombic prisms, odorless, and having a slightly bitter taste. It effloresces in warm air. Is soluble in 80 parts of water at 15° C. and in 17 parts of boiling water; freely soluble in alcohol and chloroform. At 120° C. it loses its water of crystallization and melts at 150° C., forming a colorless liquid; reaction alkaline. It burns without residue. Its aqueous solution precipitates the salts of ferrum, cuprum, plumbum and several other metals. Codein may be distinguished from morphin by the fact that it does not separate iodine from iodic acid, nor does it become blue on the addition of ferric chlorid. With chlorin water, codein gives a colorless solution, which ammonia turns red-brown. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 430; X. 473. *Maximum dose* 1½ grains, or by injection one-half as much.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

COFFEA CRUDA.**Coffee.**

Natural Order.—Rubiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Coffea arabica*, *C. laurifolia*, *C. vulgaris*, *Jasminum arabicum*; *English*, *Coffee*; *French*, *Café*; *German*, *Kaffee*.

Description.—An evergreen pyramidal-shaped shrub, of which there are many species, with spreading roots. The stem is straight, 4 inches thick, 10 to 16 feet high, with long, horizontal, arching, opposite branches. The leaves are oval, opposite, petiolate, smooth, dark green. The flowers are axillary, nearly sessile, white and fragrant. The fruit is a fleshy berry, resembling a cherry, changing from green to red, then becoming dark purple. The fruit contains two seeds which, divested of their coverings, constitute coffee.

Habitat.—Low mountains of Arabia and tropical parts of Africa, and cultivated in West Indies, tropical America, India, Ceylon and various places where the temperature is sufficiently high and uniform. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 190; Winkler, 31; Jahr and Cat. 193; Goullon, 133; Bent. and Trim. 144.

History.—The name is possibly derived from Coffa, a province in Africa, where it is indigenous in great abundance. It was used as early as the ninth century. It is not officinal in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. It was introduced into homœopathic practice in 1823 by Dr. Stapf, who published its pathogenesis, *Archiv.* II. 3, 150. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 435.]

Part Used.—The seed; using the best unroasted Mocha coffee.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Coffea cruda,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 1x and higher.

d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.**Meadow Saffron.**

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Colchicum anglicum, C. commune; *English*, Meadow saffron, Naked lady, Tuber-root, Upstart, Wild saffron; *French*, Colchique; *German*, Herbstzeitlose.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a short subterranean stem, having three to five dark-green shining leaves, 6 to 12 inches long and 1 to 2 inches broad, appearing in April. A solitary, large, reddish-lilac colored flower, with a tube 6 to 7 inches long, appearing for a few days only, the preceding September or October. The bulb, or corm, is somewhat the shape of a chestnut; has a tuft of filiform roots beneath, an external brown and internal reddish-yellow coat. When gathered, about a year old, it is from 1½ to 2 inches in length, 1 inch wide at the lower end, flattened on the side on which a new corm is forming, and rounded on the other. The interior is white, firm, fleshy and homogeneous, unlike the tulip, which is scaly. It yields a milky juice of an acrid, bitter taste and disagreeable smell.

Habitat.—It is found in moist meadows, in middle and southern Europe to the Mediterranean, Grèce, Turkey and the Crimea, and in many parts of England. In the Swiss Alps it is found at an altitude of 5,000 feet. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 199; Winkler, 34; Jahr and Cat. 195; Goullon, 265; Bent. and Trim. 288.

History.—It is named from Colchis, a province of Armenia. It was used in medicine as early as the thirteenth century, as the principal ingredient in all gout specifics. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Stapf in 1826, Archiv. VI. 1, 136. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 448; X. 474.]

Parts Used.—The fresh bulbs; dug in the spring, according to Stapf. Its medicinal virtue appears to depend largely on the soil and climate where grown and the season when it is gathered.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Colchicum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

COLOCYNTH.

Bitter Apple.

Natural Order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Citrullus colocynthis, Colocynthis vulgaris, Cucumis colocynthis; *English*, Bitter apple, Bitter cucumber, Bitter gourd; *French*, Coloquinte; *German*, Koloquinten.

Description.—An annual, deciduous, trailing vine, with large, long, woody and branched roots, from which arise several slender, rough, angular, tough stems, with alternate, petiolate, multifold leaves, variable in size. The flowers are yellow, large, solitary, axillary, monœcious, pedunculate, appearing from May to August. The fruit, pepo or gourd, the size and shape of an orange, from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter, is yellow, with a thin, solid, smooth rind. It is found in this market dried, and known as the Turkey or peeled variety. It is in the form of pithy, light, nearly white balls, consisting of the dried internal pulp and imbedded seeds, inodorous, with an intensely bitter taste.

Habitat.—It grows in warm and dry situations over an extensive area, in India, Ceylon, Arabia, Northern Africa, Cape of Good Hope and Japan. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 210; Winkler, 46; Jahr and Cat. 196; Goullon, 110; Bent. and Trim. 114.

History.—It was known to the Greek and Roman physicians as well as to the Arabian, as early as the eleventh century. It was proved by Hahnemann in 1821, R. A. M. L. 2d ed. II. 173. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 477.]

Part Used.—The pulp of the fruit; rejecting the seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Colocynth,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

COMOCLADIA DENTATA.

Guao.

Natural Order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Vernacular*, Guao; *English*, Bastard Brazil wood; Toothed-leaved maiden-plum; *French*, Comoclade; *German*, Die Astlose.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, 4 to 8 feet high, with erect trunk, not much branched. The top branches are tufted, hence the name, derived from the *Greek*, signifying hair and branch. The leaves are divided, leaflets 6 to 10 pairs, with an odd terminal one, pinnate, acute, toothed, with a brownish tinge at the margin, shining green above, downy beneath. The flowers are small, bluish-brown, in clusters, appearing in July. All the parts emit a milky, glutinous juice, becoming black by exposure, staining linen or skin indelibly. If the tree be wounded ever so little it emits an odor of dung.

Habitat.—Cuba and San Domingo, growing luxuriantly near the coast, on barren or stony soil.

History.—The natives of Cuba think it fatal to sleep under it. All parts are poisonous to touch. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1853 by Dr. J. G. Houard, *Phil. J. of Hom.* IV. 73. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 509; X. 478.]

Parts Used.—The leaves and bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Comocladia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Strong alcohol,

830 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

CONIUM MACULATUM.

Poison Hemlock.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Cicuta vulgaris*, *Conium major*, *Coriandrum cicuta*; *English*, Herb-Bennet, *Cicuta*, Hemlock, Poison hemlock, Poison parsley, Spotted hemlock; *French*, Grande ciguë; *German*, Schierling.

Description.—A biennial, deciduous herb, with a tap-shaped, simple, whitish root. The stem is erect, branching, round, hollow, except at the joints, smooth, spotted, reddish-brown, glaucous, and from 4 to 8 feet high. The leaves are large, alternate, with long furrowed petioles, sheathing at their base, tri-pinnate, with lanceolate, pinnatifid leaflets. They are dark, dull green above and pale beneath, with a fetid odor when bruised. The flowers, June and July, are perfect, white, terminal, in umbels, with 10 or more rays.

Habitat.—It grows in waste places in temperate countries of Asia, Europe and northern Africa. It has been naturalized in some portions of North America. Found in waste places near the water. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 219; Winkler, 49; Jahr and Cat. 197; Goullon, 129; Millspaugh, 68.

History.—This plant is generally supposed to be the Greek Koneion (from Konos, a cone or top), the celebrated state poison. It was called by the Romans, *Cicuta*, and known in the fourth or fifth century, B. C. In 1825, Hahnemann published his proving, R. A. M. L. 2d edition. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 519; X. 490.]

Part Used.—The whole fresh plant in blossom.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Conium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

400

100 Cc.

637 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.



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Description.—A deciduous, smooth, climbing herb, 10 feet long. The leaves are large, lanceolate, entire, generally cordate, rising from the axils of the flower-bearing branches. The flowers are white, trumpet shaped, in twos or threes, pediceled, appearing in July and August.

Habitat.—West Indies; cultivated in Europe and America.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice by Mure in 1849, *Pathogenesie Bresilienne*, 307. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 553.]

Part Used.—The flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Convolvulus duartinus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. = 400

Strong alcohol, 730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

COPAIVA OFFICINALIS.

Balsam of Copaiba.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Copaifera glabra, C. jacquini, C. lansdorffii, C. laxa, C. multijuga, C. nitida, C. officinalis, C. sellowii; *English*, Balsam of copaiba; *French*, Oleo-résine (Baume) de copahu; *German*, Copaiva-balsam.

Description.—An oleo-resin, obtained from several species of ever-green trees, varying from the dimensions of shrubs to forest trees, growing in moist forests and in dry and high altitudes. It is a clear, transparent liquid, of the consistence and color of olive oil, having a peculiar aromatic odor, and persistent, acrid, hot, bitterish, nauseous taste. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. On exposure to the air it becomes thicker, dark colored, dries and is brittle. That obtained from Brazil is esteemed the best.

Habitat.—Native of Central and South America ; cultivated in the West Indies and elsewhere. *Fig.*, Winkler, 40; Goullon, 81; Bent. and Trim. 93.

History.—Mentioned by Hahnemann, *Fragmenta de Viribus Medicamentorum*, 116. It was described and used in medicine in the seventeenth century. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* III. 554; X. 491.]

Part Used.—The oleo-resin.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Copaiba,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

900 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions : 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications : 2x and higher.

d. Triturations : 1x and higher.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

Red Coral.

Order.—Actinoida.

Family.—Gorgoniadæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Gorgonia nobilis*, *Isis nobilis*; *English*, Red coral; *French*, Corail rouge; *German*, Rothe Koralle.

Description.—This structure is the product of the coral Zoophyte. It resembles a branching shrub without leaves; is compact and solid, and of a rose or red color. It is hard and brilliant; can be polished like gems, and shines like garnet. Besides the central axis, which is hard and brittle, the stem has a soft covering, or epidermis, which is friable or brittle when dry. From cavities in the epidermis, small, milk-white polypes protrude. Each polype has a mouth surrounded by arms, ciliated or covered with fine fringes. The epidermis is of a delicate white tissue, containing the long cavities of the polypes and numerous canals sprinkled with small calcareous corpuscles. Carbonate of lime is the chief of the chemical constituents of the red coral, while rather more than four per cent of oxid of iron gives it its color. Mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, III. 561.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations : 1x and higher.

CORIARIA RUSCIFOLIA.

Toot-Berry.

Natural Order.—Coriaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Coriaria sarmentosa, C. tormentosa; *English*, Toot-berry, Toot-poison; *Vernacular*, Tupa-kihi, Tutee, Tutu; *French*, Redoue; *German*, Gerberstrauch.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, 6 to 20 feet high, with angular branches. The leaves are opposite, entire, simple, ribbed, sub-ovate, shining dark green, 1 to 3 inches long. The flowers are very minute, axillary, in drooping racemes; are either hermaphrodite, monoecious or dioecious.

Habitat.—New Zealand.

History.—Name derived from Corium, a hide. The juice of the berries affords a pleasant drink. The seeds are very poisonous. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1866 by Dr. J. Giles, Monthly Hom. Rev. IX. 278, X. 188. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 564; X. 492.]

Part Used.—The seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$:

Coriaria,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	400 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

CORNUS CIRCINATA.

Round-Leaved Dogwood.

Natural Order.—Cornaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cornus rugosa, C. tomentulosa; *English*, Alder dogwood, Cornea, Dogwood, Green osier, Round-leaved cornel, Round-leaved dogwood, Swamp sassafras; *French*, Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies; *German*, Canadisches (Rundblätteriger) Kornel.



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opposite, petiolate, entire, ovate, acute at both ends, slightly rough, dark green above, paler beneath, finely pubescent when young. The flowers appear in May to June, are small, sessile, greenish, 12 to 20 on expanded end of stout peduncle, an inch or more in length, the whole surrounded by a white involucre of 4 inversely heart-shaped leaves, rose-tinted in the notches.

Habitat.—United States, from Massachusetts to Florida, westward to the Mississippi; found in rocky woods. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 136; Millspaugh, 71.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Dr. Bates in 1864, *Am. Hom. Obs.* I. 29, Feb. 1864. (Hale's New Rem.) [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 492.]

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cornus florida, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

215 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CORNUS SERICEA.

Swamp Dogwood.

Natural Order.—Cornaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cornus alba, C. amomum, C. cœrulea, C. cyanocarpus, C. lanuginosa, C. obliqua, C. polygama, C. rubiginosa; *English*, American red cornel, Blue-berried cornus, Blue-berried, Female or Swamp dogwood, Kinnikinnik, Red osier, Red rod or willow, Rose willow, Silky cornel, Silky-leaved dogwood, Willow rose; *French*, Cornouille soyeux; *German*, Sumpf-Kornel.

Description.— A deciduous shrub, with stem 5 to 10 feet high, with spreading branches and woolly twigs, the bark having a distinct purple tint, a slight odor, and a somewhat bitter, astringent taste. The leaves are opposite, large, petiolate, narrowly ovate, or elliptical-pointed, entire, silky-downy, often rusty beneath. The yellowish-white flowers appear from June to August, in depressed, woolly, open and flat-spreading cymes.

Habitat.— North America, from Canada to the mountains of South Carolina; common in wet places. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 73.

History.— Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1879. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 493.]

Part Used.— The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cornus sericea, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.

Pennywort.

Natural Order.— Crassulaceæ.

Synonyms.— *Latin*, Umbilicus pendulinus; *English*, Hipwort, Kidneywort, Navelwort, Pennywort; *French*, Cotylet; *German*, Nabelkraut.

Description.— An evergreen herb, with fleshy, tuberous root, from which rises in summer a stalk, with radical, succulent leaves, which change their peltate form and pass into bracts. The stem is simple, or slightly branched, 4 to 12 inches high. The pale, small, roundish, bell-shaped flowers appear in June and July, in long, pendulous racemes.

Habitat.—A common weed in the west of England, parts of Wales, southern and western Europe; found on the sides, or in the crevices, of damp rocks and walls.

History.—Name derived from kotyle, a vessel, or cup. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1853 by provings by Dr. Craig, B. J. of Hom. XI. 598. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 571.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cotyledon, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 600 Cc. =

700

Strong alcohol,

332 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CREOSOTUM.

Creosote.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Kreosotum; *English*, Kreosote; *French*, Créosote; *German*, Kreosot.

Description.—Consists of a colorless oily liquid, becoming yellowish with age, and having a disagreeable smoky odor and a caustic burning taste. With 120 parts of hot water it forms a clear solution, which becomes turbid on cooling, while with 150 parts of water at 15° C. it forms a partially clear solution. It is freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzin, carbon disulfid, glacial acetic acid, and in fixed and volatile oils; reaction neutral; specific gravity from 1.035 to 1.085. When heated it volatilizes without residue. Creosote boils at about 205° C. and forms a gelatinous substance on cooling. It burns with a luminous, sooty flame, is a non-conductor of electricity and very refractive to light; it produces a white stain on the skin. With bromin water its aqueous solution gives a resinous precipitate; with ferric chlorid, a gray-green or transient blue color, changing to dingy brown, accompanied by turbidity of the liquid and the separation of a



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b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

CROTALUS.

Rattlesnake.

Order.—Orphidia.

Family.—Crotalidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Crotalus horridus*, *C. durissus*; *English*, Large North American rattlesnake, Banded rattlesnake.

Description.—Head, broad and triangular, with a deep, scaly pit on each side, below and in front of the eye; the parietals and frontals are scale-like and the nasal plate divided. The hollow fangs are recurved and consist of two fully developed ones, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, and four to six undeveloped pairs $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long. The neck is contracted, while the body is 40 or more inches in length, the back and sides covered with keeled scales, the belly with unkeeled plates. The tail ends in a rattle, consisting of from 6 to 20 depressed horny rings; each ring has a posterior tongue-shaped portion, which is held in the hollow of the anterior part of its succeeding fellow by a knob, called the button. Several joints may be added to the rattle each season. The general coloration varies from yellowish-tawny to blackish-brown, with the belly of lighter shades and the tail black. The venom, secreted in a sac at the base of the fangs, is greenish-yellow, odorless and tasteless; reaction acid; specific gravity 1.054. It dries in solid, yellow, fragile particles, transparent or translucent, and seemingly indestructible by time. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell states that the toxicity of dried venom proved unimpaired after 22 years; of venom kept in glycerin, after 19 years. The toxicity depends on the presence of venom-globulines, is not affected by brief boiling, or by brief exposure to strong acids; permanganate of potassium is the best local antidote. The venom mixes readily with water or glycerin, but throws down a large precipitate with alcohol. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, III. 588; X. 495.

Part Used.—The venom; procured by compressing the gland, while the serpent is either pinioned in a frame or under the influence of chloroform.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solutions* ϕ : $\frac{1}{100}$ in glycerin.
- b. *Dilutions*: 3x and higher, with glycerin.
- c. *Triturations*: 3x and higher.

CROTON TIGLIUM.**Croton Oil.**

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Croton jamalgota, Grana tiglii, Oleum crotonis, Tiglium officinale; *English*, Croton oil, Croton oil plant, Purging nut; *French*, Huile de croton; *German*, Crotonöl.

Source and Description.—An evergreen tree, 15 to 20 feet high, with a smooth bark and slender branches, having alternate, petiolate leaves, and green, racemose, terminal flowers, appearing from August to September. The seeds are oblong-ovate, somewhat angular, about the size of a coffee bean, with a pale-brown skin, covering a smooth, thin, brittle, green shell, and an oily, white, inodorous kernel, the taste of which, at first mild and oleaginous, becomes nauseous and persistently acrid.

Habitat.—East Indies and the Coromandel coast. *Fig.*, Winkler, 24; Goullon, 225; Bent. and Trim. 239.

History.—Used in medicine in the seventeenth century. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1834 by Joret, A. H. Zeit. IV. 369. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 606; X. 498.]

Part Used.—The oil.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{100}$ with strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

CUBEBA OFFICINALIS.**Cubebs.**

Natural Order.—Piperaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Piper caudatum, P. cubeba; *English*, Cubeb pepper, Cubebs; *French*, Cubébe; *German*, Kubeben.

Description.—A large, climbing shrub, with smooth, zigzag, striate stem. The leaves are alternate, petiolate, lanceolate, acuminate, entire, glabrous, 6 inches long. The flowers are minute, dioecious, in solid spikes, opposite the leaves. The berries grow in clusters, are globular, depressed at the base, slightly pointed at the apex, wrinkled, greyish-brown color, resembling black pepper, with strong, aromatic odor, and a bitter, acrid, persistent taste.

Habitat.—Java and the adjacent islands. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 201; Bent. and Trim. 243.

History.—Name from the Arabic kababah; used in medicine in the tenth century. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Noack in 1832, Allg. Hom. Zeit. XV. 369. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 626; X. 498.]

Part Used.—The berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cubeba,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

CUNDURANGO.

Condor Plant.

Natural Order.—Asclepiadaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Echites acuminata*, *E. hirsuta*, *Equatoria garciniana*, *Condurango*, *Gonolobus cundurango*, *G. tetragonus*, *Pseumagennetus equatoriensis*; *English*, *Condor plant*.

Description.—A vine from 10 to 30 feet long, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, with smooth, ash-gray bark, more or less marked with greenish or blackish lichens. The bark comes in the form of quills, about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, brownish-gray, externally wrinkled and warty, the inner surface lighter in color and dotted with light-brownish cells. It is odorless and has an acrid, bitter taste.



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b. Solutions: $\frac{1}{100}$ 2x in distilled water.

c. Dilutions: 3x and higher, with distilled water.

All preparations of this salt should be freshly made.

CUPRUM ARSENICOSUM. Hydric Cupric Arsenite. Cuprum Arsenite.

Chemical Symbol.— CuHAsO_3 ; 186.96.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cuprii arsenis; *English*, Arsenite of copper, Sheele's green; *French*, Arsenite de cuivre.

Description.—A pulverulent, light-green compound, often used as a pigment color. It is insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in alkalies, ammonium hydrate and acids. Its solution in potassium hydrate is blue; when boiled, cupric oxid is deposited and the liquid contains potassium arsenate. It is prepared by adding potassium arsenite to a solution of copper sulfate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 28; X. 500. A poison. *Maximum dose* 1 grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CUPRUM CARBONICUM. Cupric Carbonate. Cuprum Carbonate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{CuCO}_3 + \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cupri carbonas; *English*, Carbonate of copper, Hydrated-dibasic cupric carbonate; *French*, Carbonate de cuivre; *German*, Kohleusaurer Kupfa.

Description.—It is found native as malachite. It is also obtained by precipitating a solution of sulfate of copper with a solution of carbonate of sodium; a blue precipitate of $\text{CuCO}_3 + \text{CuOH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is thrown down. This, on standing, is converted into a green powder, having the composition of malachite. Insoluble in water, and becoming black when boiled in it; soluble with effervescence in hydrochloric acid; soluble without residue in solutions of ammonia, forming a deep blue, and in potassium cyanid, forming a colorless liquid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CUPRUM METALLICUM.**Metallic Copper.****Cuprum.**

Chemical Symbol.—Cu; 63.18.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cupreum filum; *English*, Copper, Copper wire; *French*, Cuivre; *German*, Kupfer.

Description.—A malleable, ductile metal, of a reddish color, often found in the native state. Its specific gravity is 8.9 and its melting point 1300° C.; it is a very good conductor of heat and electricity. It dissolves readily in nitric acid, giving a blue solution. Its solutions give with ammonium hydrate a precipitate, which is dissolved in an excess of the precipitant, forming an intense blue liquid, having the property of dissolving cellulose; with hydrogen sulfid a black precipitate is obtained, and with potassium ferrocyanid a red-brown precipitate appears. When a strip of iron or of zinc is immersed in the solution of a copper salt, metallic copper is separated. It is not acted upon by dilute sulfuric acid, and for this reason it is employed as the negative plate in galvanic batteries; it forms two series of salts, cuprous and cupric. Exposed to air it is slightly tarnished. It is extracted from its ores, which are abundant in nature. Pure copper is obtained by allowing a solution of copper sulfate to remain in contact with pure zinc; pure metallic copper is deposited as a fine spongy mass, which, after washing and drying, yields a soft, impalpable, dark-red powder. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 34.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

CUPRUM SULPHURICUM.**Cupric Sulphate.****Cuprum Sulphate.**

Chemical Symbol.—CuSO₄.5H₂O; 248.8.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cupri sulphas, Sulfas cupricus, Cuprum vitriolatum; *English*, Sulphate of copper, Blue vitriol, Roman vitriol,

Blue stone; *French*, Sulfate de cuivre; Vitriol bleu; *German*, Kupfervitriol, Schwefelsaures Kupfer.

Description.—Transparent, odorless, deep-blue prisms, with a strong, styptic, metallic taste, soluble in 2.5 parts of water at ordinary temperature, almost insoluble in alcohol; slightly efflorescent. Heated at 240° C., this salt loses its water of crystallization and becomes amorphous and white; by the addition of water, the blue color reappears. At a red heat it is decomposed into sulfur dioxide, oxygen and black cupric oxide. Its aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with barium sulfate and a deep-blue color with an excess of ammonium hydrate. It is obtained from native copper pyrites. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 34; X. 503.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

CURARE.

Curaré.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Strychnos gujanensis, S. toxifera; *Vernacular*, Ourary, Surari, Urali, Urari, Woorali, Wourali, Wourari, Wurali.

Description.—A South American arrow poison, supposed to be made of several species of strychnos, with possibly some animal poison. It is of variable composition, depending somewhat upon the locality where it is prepared or obtained, whether from French or British Guiana, the Rio Negro, upper Amazon or Orinoco. The manner of its preparation has been witnessed and described by various travelers. It was at first obtained in Europe in the form of a thick syrup, but now is generally made as a blackish, brittle, resinous extract in little gourds or clay jars, into which it had been poured as a liquid. It is hygroscopic and sparingly soluble in water and alcohol, to both of which, however, it yields its poisonous properties. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1857 by proving by Dr. Schlosser, Allg. Hom. Zeit. 55, 137. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 37.]

Part Used.—The extract.



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- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS.

Lady's Slipper.

Natural Order.—Orchidaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Cypripedium luteum*; *English*, American valerian, Bleeding heart, Indian shoe, Lady's slipper, Large yellow lady's slipper, Moccasin root, Nerve root, Nervine, Noah's ark, Umbit root, Water nerve root, Yellow lady's slipper; *French*, Valériane américaine; *German*, Gelbfrauenschuh-Wurzel.

Description.—A perennial, horizontal plant, with the root scarred with old leaves above, with many fibrous rootlets below. The stem is pubescent, 1 to 2 feet high, erect and leafy. The leaves are alternate, pubescent, large, ovate, lanceolate, sheathing at base, 4 to 5 inches long and 2 to 3 inches broad. The flowers are large, yellow, scentless, terminal, solitary or in pairs, shaped like an Indian moccasin, hence, one of the common names; they appear in May and June.

Habitat.—Bogs and damp low woods; common northward, westward and southward along the Alleghanies. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 170.

History.—Name derived from *kypris*, *venus*, and *podion*, a sock, or buskin; used in old-school pharmacy, and introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hale, 1864, *New Remedies*.

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Cypripedium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Distilled water,	333
Strong alcohol,	167 Cc.
	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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

DAPHNE INDICA.**Sweet-Scented Spurge Laurel.**

Natural Order.—Thymelacææ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Daphne cannabina*, *D. lagetto*, *D. odora*; *English*, Sweet-scented spurge laurel; *French*, Lauréole de Chine; *German*, Lorbeerblättriger Spitzenbast.

Description.—An ornamental, evergreen shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with a straight stem, branching at the top. The leaves on the upper part of the branches are alternate, lanceolate, smooth, shining, 1½ to 2 inches long, 1 inch broad. The flowers are white, fragrant, almost sessile, 10 to 15 in terminal bunches, and appear from March to December.

Habitat.—West Indies and China.

History.—The Greek name for laurel, said to be from *daio*, to burn, and *phone*, a sound, as it crackled when burning. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Bute in 1837, *Correspondenzblatt*, 15, June 22, 1837. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 66.]

Part Used.—The bark of the branches.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Daphne indica,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

DATURA ARBOREA.**Tree Stramonium.**

Natural Order.—Solanacææ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Brugmansia candida*, *B. gardneri*; *English*, Tree stramonium.

Description.—An ornamental, evergreen tree, 10 feet high, with pubescent stalks and branches, and oblong, entire, powdery leaves. The flowers appear from July to October, are long, axillary, pendulous, white within, pale-yellow outside, very fragrant, one tree perfuming the air of a large garden.

Habitat.—It is indigenous to Peru, and is also found in California and the southern borders of the United States cultivated in gardens and conservatories.

History.—Name from the Arabic, tatorah. Introduced in homœopathic literature in 1872 by Dr. Poulson, Medical Investigator, IX. 261. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 68.]

Part Used.—The fresh flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Datura, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS.

White Fraxinella.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Dictamnus fraxinella; *English*, Bastard dittany, White fraxinella.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with an almost woody base, a long, branching, succulent root, about the thickness of a finger. The stem is erect, about 3 feet high, slightly angular, with green streaks, red, resinous glands and terminates in a spike. The leaves are alternate, shining, pinnatifid, ovate, with 9 to 13 ovate-serrate leaflets. The large white flowers appear in May and June in terminal racemes. The whole plant, when gently rubbed, emits an odor like that of lemon peel, but when bruised, it has something of a balsamic scent. It abounds in a volatile oil, so that the atmosphere surrounding it becomes inflammable in hot weather.

Habitat.—Germany, Italy, France and Russia in mountainous woods and stony hills. *Fig.*, Winkler, 59; Jahr and Cat. 203; Goulton, 53.



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Habitat.—Southern and Central Europe, England, Norway, Madeira and the Azores; found in sandy soil, pastures and by roadsides. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. I. 242; Winkler, 61; Jahr and Cat. 204; Goullon, 179; Bent. and Trim. 195.

History.—The name derived from digitale, the finger of a glove. It has long been used as a medicine; the date of its introduction being uncertain, probably the sixteenth century. Mentioned by Hahnemann, 1805, Frag. de Vir. Med. Positiv. 123. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 92; X. 505, 655.]

Part Used.—The leaves of the second year's growth, gathered before flowering.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Digitalis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA.

Wild Yam.

Natural Order.—Dioscoreaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Dioscorea quinata, D. paniculata, Ubiun quinatum; *English*, China root, Colic root, Devil's bones, Hairy yam, Rheumatism root, Wild yam.

Description.—A slender, herbaceous, deciduous, perennial vine, growing from knotty and matted root-stalks. The root is horizontal, long, branched, crooked, woody, light-brown externally, white internally, wrinkled longitudinally, with many long, tough fibers, inodorous, with a pleasantly bitter mucilaginous taste. The stem is round and twining, 5 to 15 feet long, generally smooth, never villous. The radical leaves are sometimes in fours, the middle nearly opposite, the

upper alternate, petioled, more or less pubescent underneath, cordate, acute. The small, pale, green-yellow flowers appear in July, the sterile in drooping panicles, the fertile in drooping racemes.

Habitat.—Thickets and moist localities in the United States, New England to Wisconsin, southward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 174.

History.—Named after Dioscorides. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Dr. Nichols in 1866, *Am. Hom. Observer*, III. 357. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 123; X. 506, 511.]

Part Used.—The fresh root; gathered before flowering, or when the stem dies down in the autumn.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Dioscorea, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

DIRCA PALUSTRIS.

Wicopy.

Natural Order.—Thymelaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Leather wood, Moose wood, Rope bark, Thong bark, Swamp wood, Wicopy.

Description.—A deciduous shrub, with erect stem, 3 to 6 feet high, much branched, jointed branchlets, with smooth, yellow-brown, fibrous and remarkably tough bark. The leaves are alternate, entire, oval, obovate, smooth, with short petioles, the bases of which conceal the buds of the following season. The light-yellow flowers appear from March to May, preceding the leaves, three in a cluster, from a bud of three dark, hairy scales, forming an involucre, from which soon proceeds a leafy branch.

Habitat.—Damp, rich woods, sometimes in swamps, of New England, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and especially northward.

History.—Name derived from the Greek, dirka, a fountain, in reference to its habitation. On account of its toughness the twigs are used for rods and the bark for ropes. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1874 by Dr. Spooner, N. Y. Journal of Hom. II. 424. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 165.]

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Dirca, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

Distilled water,

150 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS.

Cowhage.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Carpopogon pruriens, Mucana pruriens, M. prurita, Stizolobium pruriens; *English*, Cowitch, Kiwach; *French*, Pois velus; *German*, Kratzbohnen.

Description.—A large, evergreen, herbaceous vine, with branching stem extending 12 feet, scabrous at first, afterward glabrous. The leaves are alternate, pinnately trifoliate, on long, scabrous petioles, a foot apart on the stem, with entire, ovate, acute leaflets, glabrous above, scabrous beneath. The dark-purple flowers appear in threes, on short peduncles, in axillary, pendulous racemes. The pod is 3 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, densely covered with short, sharp, quadrangular, prismatic, reddish hairs, which contain a brown granular matter, partially filling the space within them. When these hairs penetrate the skin they cause an unbearable itching, which is much increased by washing and rubbing.

Habitat.—West Indies and other parts of tropical America. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 78.



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Habitat.—Northern and Central Europe, United States from Florida northward; found in sandy swamps. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 256; Winkler, 62; Millspaugh, 29.

History.—Name from the Greek, *droseros*, dewy. It was used in medicine in the sixteenth century, but fell into disuse until introduced into homœopathic practice by Hahnemann in 1805, *Frag. de Vir. Med. Pos.* 128. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 170.]

Parts Used.—The entire fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Drosera, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

Strong alcohol,

635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES.

Dubosia.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Description.—A tall shrub, or small tree, with a firm, close-grained wood, soft and white. The odorless, bitter tasting leaves are alternate, short-stalked and rather smooth, 2 to 4 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch broad near the middle, lanceolate and narrowed at the apex and base; a slight ridge on the upper side marks the prominent midrib. The small, white, or pale-lilac flowers are arranged in terminal centrifugal panicles and have four didynamous stamens with reniform anthers. The fruit, an indehiscent black berry, is small and nearly globular; it contains a few curved seeds, with a crustaceous, tubercular, rugose testa. Duboisia contains an alkaloid duboisin, which is supposed to be identical with hyoscyamin. Mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, X. 507.

Habitat.—Australia.

Part Used.—The dried leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Duboisia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

DULCAMARA.**Bittersweet.**

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Amara dulcis, Caules dulcamara, Dulcamara flexuosa, Dulcis amara, Solanum dulcamara, S. lignosum, S. scandens, Vitis sylvestris; *English*, Bittersweet, Bittersweet nightshade, Fellon wood, Garden nightshade, Nightshade, Scarlet berry, Violet bloom, Woody nightshade; *French*, Douce-amère; *German*, Bittersüss.

Description.—A deciduous, climbing shrub, with a woody, irregularly branched, creeping, yellowish-green root, smelling like a potato. The stem, from 8 to 10 feet high when supported, woody at the base, pubescent above, is alternately branched, with lower branches dark, greenish-yellow; the younger, purplish. The leaves are alternate, petiolate and entire; the lower ones cordate, the upper, hastate, or with two ear-like lobes at base, pubescent beneath. The purple flowers appear from May to September in small, lateral, extra axillary, drooping cymes. The berries are scarlet, oval and poisonous.

Habitat.—Widely distributed in Europe, Asia, Africa and North America; found in mossy banks and disused ground around dwellings, fences and hedges. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 261; Winkler, 136; Jahr and Cat. 205; Goullon, 186; Bent. and Trim. 190; Millspaugh, 124.

History.—From dulcis, sweet, and amara, bitter, as when chewed, the plant is at first bitter, then sweet. It was used as a medicine as early as the thirteenth century. Introduced in homœopathic practice by Hahnemann in 1811, R. A. M. L. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 178; X. 511.]

Parts Used.—The whole plant before flowering; plants growing where the rootlets run into the water are preferable.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Dulcamara, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 350 Cc. =

450

Strong alcohol,

685 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

ELAPS CORALLINUS.

Coral Snake.

Order.—Ophidia.

Family.—Elapidæ.

Synonym.—*English*, Coral viper.

Description.—The head of this snake is small, round and depressed, with a short, broad muzzle, and is not separated from the body by a distinct neck. Its jaws are supplied with sharp teeth, and the fangs stand alone in the upper jaw. The body is covered with smooth scales, colored to form bands of the brightest black and red; these rings are equi-distant. About 200 transverse shields cover the belly. The muzzle and forehead are black, as also the first ring of the neck. The length of the snake is about 2½ feet; very poisonous. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 190.

Habitat.—Brazil.

Part Used.—The venom; procured by compressing the gland while the serpent is either pinioned in a frame, or under the influence of chloroform.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution: 2x, $\frac{1}{100}$ in glycerin.

b. Dilutions: 3x and higher, with glycerin.



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EPIGÆA REPENS.

Trailing Arbutus.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Gravel laurel, Gravel plant, Gravel weed, Ground laurel, May flower, Mountain pink, Trailing arbutus, Winter pink.

Description.—An evergreen undershrub, with a red and brown fibrous root having many tangled rootlets. The stem is 6 to 18 inches long, woody, rounded and hairy, with a brown bark. The leaves are alternate, entire, cordate, ovate, petiolate, 2 inches long. The flowers are white, pink, or rose-colored, appearing early in the spring in small axillary clusters from scaly bracts, and are very fragrant.

Habitat.—Common from Newfoundland to Saskatchewan and southward to Florida, in sandy woods, or rocky hillsides, especially in the shade of pines and on rich, damp, mossy banks. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 101.

History.—Name derived from epi, upon, and gaia, the earth. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1873 by Dr. Hale, New Rem. 3d ed. 216.

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Epigæa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

EPIPHEGUS VIRGINIANA.

Beechdrop.

Natural Order.—Orobanchaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Epiphegus americanus, Orobanche virginiana; *English*, Beechdrop, Broom rape, Cancer-root, Squaw-root; *French*, Orobanche de Virginie; *German*, Krebswurz.

Description.—A low, perennial, parasitic herb, having a globular, scaly, tuberous root, and a slender, branching, angular, purplish or yellowish-brown stem, 6 to 18 inches long, covered with scattered scales. The flowers, whitish and purple, are scattered on racemes, or spikes, and appear from August to October. The whole plant has a bitter, nauseous, somewhat astringent taste.

Habitat.—North America, New Brunswick to Florida, westward to Missouri; growing on the roots of beech trees.

History.—Name from epi, upon, phegos, the beech.

Parts Used.—The whole plant; collected in autumn.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Epiphegus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE.

Scouring Rush.

Natural Order.—Equisetaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Dutch rush, Horse tail, Polishing rush, Scouring rush, Shave grass; *French*, Prêle; *German*, Schachtelhalm.

Description.—An evergreen herb, leafless, with creeping rhizomes, and a tall, stout, rush-like, hollow and jointed stem, 1½ to 4 feet high, rarely branched, evenly and many grooved, with the cuticle abounding in silex. It is flowerless, and at each joint of the stem a black line of teeth appears.

Habitat.—It is found in fields and wet places, almost universally.

Fig., Millspaugh, 179.

History.—Name from equus, horse, and seta, bristle. Long used in old-school practice. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1873 by Dr. Hale, *New Rem.* 3d ed. Proving of Dr. Smith, 1876. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 204; X. 512.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Equisetum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ERECHTHITES HIERACIFOLIA.

Fire Weed.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Senecio hieracifolius; *English*, Fire weed, Fire wood.

Description.—A coarse annual herb, having a grooved, hairy, erect stem, 1 to 7 feet high, with alternate, simple leaves, the upper ones with clasping base, lanceolate, acute, dentate, and of a light-green color. The numerous, whitish, terminal flowers appearing from July to September are paniced, the corymbed heads many flowered. The whole plant has a rank odor.

Habitat.—North America from Newfoundland southward; found in moist woods, common in recent clearings, where the ground has been burned over, hence its popular name. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 90.

History.—Name signifying to trouble. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1853 by Dr. Birnstill, *Quart. Hom. Journ.* n. s. I. 92. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 210.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Erigeron, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

ERIODICTYON GLUTINOSUM.

Yerba Santa.

Natural Order.—Hydrophyllaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Eriodictyon californicum, Wigandia californica; *English*, Bear's weed, Consumptive's weed, Mountain balm, Yerba santa.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, with a stem 3 to 5 feet high, having alternate, petiolate, lanceolate leaves, more or less serrate, glabrous above, whitish beneath, with a minute and close tomentum, 2 to 3 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, glutinous, with a balsamic resin. The flowers are showy, purplish-blue, funnel-formed, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, in axillary and terminal racemose clusters.

Habitat.—Central California to Northern Mexico; found among rocks and on dry mountains.

History.—Proving by Dr. Pease. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 218; X. 513.]

Part Used.—The leaves, recently dried.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eriodictyon,

100 Gm.

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.**Button Snake-Root.**

Natural Order.—Umbelliferae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Eryngium petiolatum*, *E. prælatum*, *E. virginianum*, *E. yuccæfolium*; *English*, Button snake-root, Corn snake-root, Rattlesnake master, Water eryngo, Water snake-root.

Description.—A perennial, evergreen shrub, having a rhizome $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with numerous short branches terminating with a more or less deeply cut-shaped scar. The stem is simple, from 1 to 5 feet high, with grass-like, dentate leaves from 6 inches to 2 feet long, taper-pointed, prickly, coriaceous. The white flowers are inconspicuous, appearing in July and August, in terminal, compound umbels, larger than the leaflets of the involucre.

Habitat.—New Jersey to Wisconsin and southward; found in dry or damp pine barrens, or on the prairies, never aquatic. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 62.

History.—From erygein, to belch; according to Dioscorides, a specific for flatulence. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1855 by Dr. Parks, Hill and Hunt's Surgery, p. 400. Proving by Dr. McClelland, 1865, Am. Hom. Obs. II. 180. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 213.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eryngium aquaticum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
 plant moisture 150 Cc. =

Distilled water,	250
Strong alcohol,	250 Cc.
	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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

ERYNGIUM MARITINUM.**Sea Holly.**

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Eringo, Sea holly.

Description.—An evergreen herb, with an extensive, creeping, cylindrical, fleshy root. The stem, 1½ feet high, is glaucous, with radical, short, roundish, spiny leaves. The blue flowers appear from July to October, stalked in thistle-like heads.

Habitat.—Great Britain; found on sandy sea shores.

History.—The root was used as an aphrodisiac, being known in Shakspeare's time as the kissing comfits of *Falstaff*. A proving by Ivatts was published in November, 1873, *Am. Hom. Obs.* X. 564. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 217.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant, with the root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eryngium maritimum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

400

730 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

ERYTHROPHLÆUM JUDICIALE.**Sassy Bark.**

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Afzelia grandis, Erythrophlæum guineense, Fillæa suavoliens; *English*, Mancona bark, Ordeal bark tree, O. doom-bark, Sassy bark; *French*, Ecorce de mançône; *German*, Mancona-Rinde.

Description.—A large tree, attaining the height of 100 feet, with spreading branches, bi-pinnate, coriaceous leaves, and flowers in compound terminal racemes. The bark, ¼ inch thick, comes in flat or



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Habitat.—South America; cultivated in Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia; found in damp, warm valleys and on mountain slopes at an elevation of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. *Fig.*, Goullon, 44; Bent. and Trim. 40.

History.—Name from erythros, red, and xylon, wood. The plant begins to yield in 18 months and continues productive for 50 years. Proving by Dr. Mueller, 1856, Hom. v. j. Schrift VII. 443; B. J. Hom. XV. 529. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. III. 369; X. 470.]

Part Used.—The leaves, recently dried and carefully selected.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Erythroxyton coca,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

ESERINUM.

Eserin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Physostigmin; *English*, Eserine.

Description.—An alkaloid from the unpeeled seeds of physostigma venenosa—Calabar bean. It is in the form of colorless, rhomboidal, tabular crystals, hygroscopic, readily changing to a resin-like mass, bitter tasting, melting at 194° Fahr., readily soluble in ether, alcohol and chloroform, sparingly in water, also soluble in acids, neutralizing them and forming soluble salts. An active poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{80}$ grain.

History.—Mentioned in homoeopathic literature by Dr. McGuire, 1878, Am. Hom. Obs. XV. 195. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 516.]

Part Used.—The alkaloid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.**Fever Tree.****Natural Order.**— Myrtaceæ.**Synonyms.**—*Latin*, Eucalyptus globosus; *English*, Australian fever or gum tree, Blue gum tree.**Description.**—An ornamental, evergreen tree, one of about one hundred and thirty-five described species, growing to a height of 50 feet in five or six years, acquiring the height of 100 to 300 feet, and having a smooth, pale-gray bark. The leaves, 1 foot long, are opposite in young plants, becoming alternate as they get older, entire, lanceolate, thick and leathery, varying according to age, from a glaucous-white to bluish-green color. The flowers are large and white, appearing from May to July—later in Australia,—pedunculate, axillary, single and clustered.**Habitat.**—Australia, Tasmania; cultivated in Europe and on the Pacific coast of America; found on valley sides and moist slopes of woody hills. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 109.**History.**—Name from eu, well, and kalypto, to cover with a lid. Introduced in Europe in 1856. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1869 by Dr. Roder, All'g. Hom. Zeit. 78, 46. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 228.]**Part Used.**—The leaves.**PREPARATIONS.***a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eucalyptus,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	100 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	914 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.*c. Medications*: 1x and higher.*d. Triturations*: 1x and higher.**EUGENIA JAMBOS.****Rose Apple.****Natural Order.**— Myrtaceæ.**Synonyms.**—*Latin*, Eugenia vulgaris, Myrtus jambos; *English*, Malabar plum tree, Narrow-leaved eugenia, Rose apple.

Description.—An evergreen tree, attaining the height of 25 feet or more. The leaves are alternate, entire, lanceolate. The flowers are large, greenish-yellow, appearing from February to July in groups of four, on terminal peduncles. The tree is always in flower or fruit. The fruit is edible, the root and skin of kernel very poisonous.

Habitat.—East Indies and the warm countries of America.

History.—Named in honor of Prince Eugene of Savoy, a patron of botany; jambosa, a Malay name. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1832 by Dr. Hering, *Archiv.* XII. 1, 187. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 231.]

Part Used.—The fresh seeds.

PRÉPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eugenia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

333

797 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS.

Wahoo.

Natural Order.—Celastraceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Euonymus caroliniensis*, *E. latifolius*, *E. tristis*; *English*, Bitter ash, Burning bush, Indian arrow wood, Purple spindle tree, Spindle bush, Spindle tree, Strawberry tree, Wahoo.

Description.—A deciduous shrub having an erect stem, 6 to 14 feet high, straight, quadrangular and smooth, with branches light-gray in color, the small ones being purplish; the ridged bark has white, warty spots. The leaves are opposite, petiolate, oblong, acuminate, serrate, pubescent beneath, 2 to 5 inches long. The flowers are purple, appearing in June in loose cymes, commonly in fours, on axillary peduncles.

Habitat.—Northern part of the United States east of the Mississippi; found in moist open woods and along rivers. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 42.



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- 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.

EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM. White Snake-Root.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Pool-root, White snake-root.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with a nearly simple, erect, smooth or slightly pubescent stem, 4 feet high. The leaves are on short petioles, three-nerved, ovate, acute, bluntly serrate, glabrous and thick. The white flowers appear from July to September in 8 to 30 flowered corymbose heads.

Habitat.—North America; found in copses near the coast from Massachusetts to Virginia and southward.

History.—Named from Eupator, king of Pontus, who used it in medicine. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1864 by Dr. Hale, *New Remedies*.

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eupatorium arom., moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. Boneset.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Eupatorium connatum, E. salviæfolium, E. virginicum; *English*, Ague weed, Boneset, Crosswort, Feverwort,

Indian sage, Joe-pye, Sweating plant, Teasel, Thorough root, Thorough wax, Thoroughwort, Vegetable antimony; *French*, Herbe d'eupatoire perfoliée; *German*, Durchwachsdest.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a horizontal root. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is stout, erect, villous, round and branching at the top. The leaves are opposite, lanceolate, prominently ribbed, rugose, united at the base around the stem (connate-perfoliate), serrate, shining-green above, pubescent beneath, 5 to 8 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide at the base. The purplish-white flowers, appearing from August to October, are in 30 to 40 flowered heads, stalked, rather small, in dense, opposite branched, axillary and terminal cymes.

Habitat.—North America; found in low grounds from Nova Scotia and Dakota to Florida and Louisiana. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 147; Millspaugh, 79.

History.—One of the most extensively used plants in domestic practice. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Williamson in 1845, *Trans. Am. Inst. Hom.* 1845, 135. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 234; X. 520.]

Parts Used—The fresh leaves and tops, while in flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. = 400

Distilled water, 200 Cc.

Strong alcohol, 537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Trumpet Weed.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Eupatorium maculatum, E. ternifolium, E. trifoliatum, E. verticillatum; *English*, Gravel root, Joe-pye, Joe-pye weed, Purple boneset, Queen of the meadow, Trumpet weed; *German*, Purpurrother Wasserhanf.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a rigid, erect, hollow, stout, simple stem, 2 to 12 feet high, punctate in lines, purple above the nodes, often maculate. The leaves are whorled, mostly in fives, stalked, reticulate, oblong, lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely serrate and roughish. The purple flowers appear from August to October, in terminal, dense, compound, corymbose heads.

Habitat.—North America; found in low grounds from New Brunswick to Saskatchewan, south to Florida and westward to New Mexico and British Columbia. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 78.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1864 by Dr. Hale, *Am. Hom. Obs.* I. 133. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 237.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Eupatorium purpureum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

Flowering Spurge.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Tithymalus marinus; *English*, Blooming spurge, Bowman's root, Flowering spurge, Large flowering spurge, Milk purslain, Milk-weed, Snake milk, Wandering milk-weed, Wild hippo, Wild ipecac; *French*, Euphorbe; *German*, Wolfsmilch.

Description.—A perennial herb, having a large, branching root, with a number of simple, round, erect stems, 1½ to 3 feet high, glabrous, or somewhat hairy, having a milky, acrid juice. The leaves of the stem are alternate, of the pedicels opposite, at the base of the inflorescence whorled, the number corresponding with that of the pedicels; they are entire, ovate, lanceolate, 1½ to 2 inches long, ¼ to ½



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Habitat.—Indigenous to North America; very common; found in open places in cultivated soil. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 147.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 245.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Euphorbia hypericifolia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. = 400

Strong alcohol, 730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

EUPHORBIIUM OFFICINARUM. Gum Euphorbium.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Euphorbia resinifera, E. tenella, Euphorbium polygonum; *English*, Gum euphorbium, Spurge; *French*, Gomme-résine d'euphorbe; *German*, Euphorbium.

Description.—The resinous juice, or gum resin, of euphorbia resinifera, a fleshy, leafless, perennial plant, resembling a cactus. The erect stem, 4 to 6 feet high, is simple at first, becoming woody and branched with age, angled or furrowed, with longitudinal fissures, with blunt angles, along which are scales, each bearing 2 short, sharp, spreading spines, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. The juice is obtained by incisions in the fleshy branches, causing an abundant exudation of an exceedingly corrosive milky juice, which hardens by exposure to the air, encrusting the stems from which it is collected late in the summer. The drug is found in market in irregular pieces, less than an inch across, of a dull-yellow or brown waxy-looking color. It is brittle, translucent, odorless, except when heated, with a persistent, extremely acrid taste; its dust excites violent sneezing. It is soluble in alcohol, melts and burns with a brilliant flame.

Habitat.—Native of Morocco; growing on the lower slope of the Atlas Mountains. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 268; Winkler, 67; Goullon, 229; Bent. and Trim. 240.

History.—Euphorbium was known to the ancients and described by Dioscorides and Pliny. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Hahnemann in 1837, *Chr. Krankheiten*, 2d ed. III. 277. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 246; X. 521.]

Part Used.—The gum-resin.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Euphorbium,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS.

Eyebright.

Natural Order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Euphrasia alba*, *Euphrasia candida*, *E. latifolia*, *E. pratensis*, *E. pusilla*; *English*, *Euphrasy*, *Eyebright*; *French*, *Euphrase*; *German*, *Augentrost*.

Description.—An annual herb, with a white, fibrous root, and an erect, opposite, branching, hairy stem, 3 to 6 inches high. The leaves are opposite, ovate or lanceolate, bluntly dentate; the lower ones crenate, the floral, bristly-toothed. The flowers are small, solitary, very abundant, whitish, yellowish or bluish, inodorous, and appear from June to September, in leafy, axillary spikes at the tops of stems and branches.

Habitat.—Europe and the summits of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Lake Superior region and northward. A dwarf variety, 1 to 5 inches high, with very small flowers. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 275; Winkler, 266; Millspaugh, 115.

History.—The name from Euphrosine, one of the muses, expressing joy or pleasure. Known as a remedy for the eyes as early as 1300.

Introduced into homœopathic practice by Hahnemann in 1819, R. A. M. L., V. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 254.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Euphrasia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. = 300

Distilled water, 200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

EUPION.

Eupion.

Description.—Consists of a colorless, transparent, light oil, tasteless, and having a flower-like odor. It volatilizes noticeably at the ordinary temperature. Is soluble in water, slightly soluble in dilute alcohol; mixes readily with absolute alcohol, ether, fixed and volatile oils; specific gravity 0.65 at 20° C. It is unchanged by acids, alkalies and by light. Eupion unites with bromin, iodin and chlorin without decomposition. It is obtained from wood-tar, during the process of distillation. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 266.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$, with strong alcohol.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with strong alcohol; freshly made.

FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM.

Buckwheat.

Natural Order.—Polygonaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Polygonum fagopyrum; *English*, Buckwheat.

Description.—An annual herb, with an erect, delicate, branched, smoothish, juicy stem, 18 inches to 3 feet high, and triangular-cordate,



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sium ferrocyanid. It is obtained from ferric oxid and acetic acid, or by the decomposition of a solution of ferric sulfate with lead acetate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 303.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.
- b. *Solution*: $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water; freshly made.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with distilled water; freshly made.

FERRUM ARSENICICUM.

Ferrous Arsenate.

Ferrum Arseniate.

Chemical Symbol.— $3\text{Fe}(\text{FeO})\text{AsO}_4 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 1086.74.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ferri arsenias, Arsenias ferrosus; *English*, Arseniate of iron, Ferrous arseniate, Triferric diarseniate; *French*, Arséniate de fer; *German*, Arsensaures eisen.

Description.—A greenish-blue, amorphous, odorless and tasteless powder. Insoluble in water, soluble in ammonium citrate. It is obtained by precipitating a mixture of sodium arsenate and ferrous sulfate with acid sodium carbonate. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

FERRUM BROMATUM.

Ferrous Bromid.

Ferrum Bromid.

Chemical Symbol.— FeBr_2 ; 215.4.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ferri bromidum; *English*, Bromide of iron; *French*, Bromure ferreux; *German*, Eisenbromid.

Description.—Consists of crystalline masses, deliquescent, and of a styptic taste; soluble in water or alcohol. Its aqueous solution is of a light-green color. It is obtained from metallic iron and bromin. It should be kept protected from light and air.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

FERRUM CARBONICUM.**Ferrous Carbonate.****Ferrum Carbonate.**

Chemical Symbol.— FeCO_3 ; 115.73.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ferri carbonas, Carbonas ferrosus; *English*, Carbonate of iron, Saccharated carbonate of iron; *French*, Proto-carbonate de fer; *German*, Kohlensaures eisen.

Description.—An amorphous, greenish, odorless powder, having a faint metallic taste; insoluble in water and alcohol, readily dissolved with effervescence in diluted hydrochloric acid. In a damp atmosphere, it is slowly converted into ferric oxid; at a red heat, it loses its carbon dioxid, and is converted into brown-red ferric oxid. It is obtained from ferrous sulfate and acid sodium carbonate, and may be protected, to a certain extent, from oxidation by use of cane sugar. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 303.

Preparation of the saccharated ferrous carbonate, U. S. P.:—

Ferrous sulfate,	50 Gm.
Sodium bicarbonate,	35 Gm.
Cane sugar in fine powder,	} each a sufficient quantity.
Distilled water,	

To make one hundred grammes.

Dissolve the ferrous sulfate in two hundred (200) cubic centimeters of hot distilled water, and the sodium bicarbonate in five hundred (500) cubic centimeters of distilled water, at a temperature not exceeding 50° C. (122° F.), and filter the solutions separately. To the solution of sodium bicarbonate, contained in a flask, having a capacity of about one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters, add, gradually, the solution of ferrous sulfate, and mix thoroughly by rotating the flask. Fill up the flask with boiling distilled water, cork it loosely, and set the mixture aside. When the precipitate has subsided, draw off the clear, supernatant liquid by means of a siphon, and then fill the flask again with hot distilled water and shake it. Again draw off the clear liquid, and repeat the washings with hot distilled water in the same manner, until the decanted liquid gives not more than a slight cloudiness with barium chlorid test-solution. Finally, drain the precipitate thoroughly on a muslin strainer, transfer it to a porcelain capsule, containing eighty (80) grammes of sugar, and mix intimately; evaporate the

mixture to dryness, by means of a water-bath, reduce it to powder and mix intimately with it, if necessary, enough well-dried sugar to make the final product weigh one hundred (100) grammes. Keep the product in small, well-stoppered bottles. This preparation contains about 20 per cent of ferrous carbonate.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Equal portions of the saccharated ferrous carbonate and milk sugar will make the ix trituration.

Preparations of this salt should be freshly made.

FERRUM IODATUM.

Ferrous Iodid.

Ferrum Iodid.

Chemical Symbol.— FeI_2 ; 308.94.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ferrum iodidum, Ferri iodidum saccharatum; *English*, Iodid of iron, Saccharated iodid of iron; *French*, Iodure de fer; *German*, Jodeisen.

Description.—A yellowish-grey, odorless, hygroscopic powder, having a sweetish metallic taste, and a faint acid reaction. It is partially soluble in alcohol; soluble in 7 parts of water at 15° C., forming a clear, limpid solution, which gives a greenish precipitate with ammonium hydrate, a blue precipitate with ammonium ferricyanid, and acquires a blue color, upon the addition of starch and a small quantity of chlorin water. Heat decomposes it, volatilizes the iodid and gives a residue of ferric oxid. It is obtained from metallic iron and iodin. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 324.

Preparation of the saccharated ferrous iodid, U. S. P.:—

Iron, in the form of fine, bright wire, and cut into small pieces,	6 Gm.
Reduced iron,	1 Gm.
Iodin,	17 Gm.
Distilled water,	} each a sufficient quantity.
Sugar of milk, recently dried,	

To make one hundred grammes.

Mix the iron wire, iodin and twenty (20) cubic centimeters of distilled water in a flask of thin glass; shake the mixture occasionally, until the reaction ceases and the solution has acquired a green color



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Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Ferri oxidum magneticum*, *Ferrum oxydatum magneticum*, *Oxydum ferroso-ferricum*; *English*, Magnetic oxide of iron, Black oxide of iron, Loadstone; *French*, Oxyde ferrose-ferrique, Oxyde de fer noir (magnétique); *German*, Magneteisen, Eisenoxyd-oxydul.

Description.—A brown-black, tasteless, odorless, magnetic powder. Insoluble in water and alcohol; soluble in diluted hydrochloric and sulfuric acids. This solution gives all the reactions of the salts of iron. Strongly heated in air, it is transformed into red ferric oxid. It is found very abundantly in nature, and is artificially prepared from a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts and sodium hydrate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 522.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

FERRUM METALLICUM.

Iron by Hydrogen.

Ferrum.

Chemical Symbol.—Fe; 55.88.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Ferrum reductum*, *F. redactum*, *F. hydrogenio reductum*; *English*, Iron reduced by hydrogen; *French*, Fer réduit par l'hydrogène; *German*, Reducirtes eisen.

Description.—A fine, dark-grey, tasteless and lusterless powder. Permanent in dry air, but in a moist atmosphere converted into ferric oxid. In case this reduction takes place at a temperature lower than red heat, the reduced iron powder will burn in contact with air—pyrophorus iron. Insoluble in water and alcohol. It is magnetic, and burns easily when in contact with a lighted taper. Is dissolved by diluted hydrochloric and sulfuric acids, evolving hydrogen gas. It is obtained by the reduction of ferric oxid by hydrogen gas at a high temperature. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 303.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

FERRUM MURIATICUM.**Ferric Chlorid.****Ferrum Muriate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 539.5.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ferri chloridum, F. perchloridum, Ferrum sesquichloratum, F. muriaticum oxydatum, Chloridum vel chloruretum ferricum; *English*, Chloride of iron, Sesquichloride (perchloride) of iron, Ferric chloride; *French*, Perchlorure de fer, Chlorure ferrique; *German*, Eisenchlorid.

Description.—When obtained directly by the action of chlorin gas upon metallic iron, it is crystallized, has a brown color, and a metallic luster. Prepared in the wet way, it forms orange-yellow crystalline masses, readily deliquesces, has a slight odor of hydrochloric acid, and a strong metallic taste. It is volatilized by heat. Is very soluble in water and in alcohol. Its aqueous solution gives a blue precipitate with potaſsium ferrocyanid and a deep-blue coloration with ammonium sulfocyanate. It is prepared by dissolving metallic iron in hydrochloric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 329.

Preparation of the solution of ferric chlorid, U. S. P.:—

Iron, in the form of fine, bright wire, and cut into small pieces,	150 Gm.
Hydrochloric acid,	870 Gm.
Nitric acid,	} each a sufficient quantity.
Distilled water,	

To make one thousand grammes.

Introduce the iron wire into a flask, having a capacity of about two thousand (2000) cubic centimeters, pour upon it a mixture of five hundred and forty (540) grammes of hydrochloric acid and two hundred and fifty (250) cubic centimeters of distilled water, and let the mixture stand in a moderately warm place, until effervescence ceases; then heat it to the boiling point, filter it through paper, and, having rinsed the flask and iron wire with a little hot distilled water, pass the rinsings through the filter. To the filtered liquid, add two hundred and eighty (280) grammes of hydrochloric acid, add the mixture slowly and gradually, in a stream, to eighty (80) grammes of nitric acid, contained in a capacious porcelain vessel, and warm gently. After effervescence ceases, apply heat, by means of a sand-bath, until the liquid is free from nitrous odor; then test a few drops of the

liquid, diluted with water, with freshly prepared potassium ferricyanid test-solution. Should this reagent produce a blue color, add a little more nitric acid, drop by drop, as long as effervescence is observed, and evaporate off the excess. Finally, add the remaining fifty (50) grammes of hydrochloric acid and enough distilled water to make the solution weigh one thousand (1000) grammes. A reddish-brown liquid, having a faint odor of hydrochloric acid, an acid, strongly styptic taste, and an acid reaction; specific gravity, about 1.387 at 15° C. (59° F.). This preparation contains about 37.8 per cent of the anhydrous salt.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture φ*: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Solution of ferric chlorid, U. S. P., 264 Cc.
 Strong alcohol, *a sufficient quantity*.
 To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.
- b. Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. Medications*: 3x and higher.

FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Ferric Phosphate.

Ferrum Phosphate.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ferri phosphas, U. S. P., 1860.

Description.—Consists of a bluish-gray powder, odorless and tasteless. Insoluble in water or alcohol; soluble in hydrochloric acid, forming a yellow solution, which gives a dark-blue precipitate with the ferro- or ferricyanid of potassium. With barium chlorid a slight turbidity is noticed, but the solution shows no change when treated with hydrogen sulfid. No precipitate is thrown down when sufficient tartaric acid is added to the acid solution and an excess of ammonia. The powder has a greenish-gray color when warmed, or grayish-brown at a higher temperature. The filtrate obtained after boiling it with caustic soda gives, when neutralized, a yellow precipitate with nitrate of silver. On treating the powder with hot distilled water and heating it on platinum foil, it should evaporate without residue. This salt is obtained by mixing the solutions of sulfate of iron, and phosphate and



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Description.—Consists of transparent, greenish or reddish-brown scales, odorless, and having a bitter and slightly ferruginous taste. Permanent in dry, slowly deliquescent in damp air; slowly, but entirely soluble in cold water, more quickly so in hot; slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether; reaction of aqueous solution, slightly acid. The addition of tannin gives a grayish-black precipitate—the mixed tannates of iron and quinin. Ammonia darkens the aqueous solution, and causes the formation of a white, curdy precipitate. By adding potassium ferrocyanid, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, to its filtrate, a blue precipitate is obtained. This salt is obtained by dissolving citrate of iron in distilled water, adding quinin, evaporating the solution and drying the remainder on plates of glass.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS.

Iron and Strychnin Citrate.

Synonyms.—*English*, Citrate of iron and strychnine; *French*, Citrate de fer et de strychnine; *German*, Citronensaures Eisen-Strychnin.

Description.—Consists of thin, transparent scales, of a dark-red to yellowish-brown color, odorless, and having a bitter and somewhat ferruginous taste. Deliquescent in damp air; quickly and entirely soluble in water, partially soluble in alcohol. It chars when strongly heated. The residue of ferric oxid should not give an alkaline reaction with litmus paper; reaction of aqueous solution slightly acid. The addition of ammonia water darkens the liquid and causes a white precipitate, which is soluble in boiling water; heated with potassium or sodium hydrate test-solution, a brownish-red precipitate is obtained, while vapor of ammonia is thrown off. This salt is obtained by dissolving citrate of iron and ammonium in distilled water, also strychnin and citric acid. The two solutions are then mixed, partially evaporated, spread on plates of glass and dried in scales.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

FILIX MAS.**Male Fern.****Natural Order.**—Filices.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Aspidium filix mas*, *Dryopteris f. m.*, *Lastrea f. m.*, *Nephrodium f. m.*, *Polypodium f. m.*; *English*, Male fern; *French*, Fougère mâle; *German*, Männliches Farrenkraut.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with short, unbranched rhizome, 1 inch in diameter, but appearing much larger on account of many matted fibers, forming a turfy head, blackish and scaly, having numerous, long, slightly branched, filiform roots. The fronds (or leaves), 1 to 3 feet long, from extremity of rhizome, are bi-pinnate, erect, appearing like a plume, with long, stiff, channelled petioles. The fruit consists of minute, brown, ovoid spores, in receptacles attached along the midrib on the back of the fronds. The fern has a disagreeable odor, and a nauseous, bitter, astringent taste.

Habitat.—Western United States, Lake Superior to the Pacific, along the Rocky Mountains to Mexico, parts of South America, all temperate parts of Europe and Asia; found in shady places. *Fig.*, Winkler, 98; Jahr and Cat. 209; Goullon, 294; Bent. and Trim. 300.

History.—Name derived from *aspis*, a round shield, from the shape of the membrane enclosing the spores. Used by the ancients as a vermifuge. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1833 by Dr. Hartman, *Allg. Hom. Zeit.* II. 67. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 332; X. 528.]

Part Used.—The root.**PREPARATIONS.**

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Filix mas, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Strong alcohol,

658 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with alcohol.

FRAGARIA VESCA.**Strawberry.****Natural Order.**—Rosaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Fragulæ, Trifolii fragiferi*; *English*, Strawberry; *French*, *Fraisier vulgaire*; *German*, *Gemeine Erdbeere*.

Description.—A stemless, perennial herb, having a brown, horizontal, knotted root, with long, creeping sprouts (stolons) that take root again. The leaves are radical, ternately compound, obovate, coarsely serrate, downy above, hairy beneath, stipules cohering with the base of the petioles, which with the scapes are usually hairy and much longer than the leaves. The white flowers appear from April to June, in loose cymes on long scapes. The fruit is an enlarged, globular, pulpy receptacle, on the surface of which the seeds are scattered.

Habitat.—United States; common in fields and rocky places, indigenous northward. *Fig.*, Winkler, 70; Millspaugh, 55.

History.—Name derived from *fragrans*. Mentioned in homoeopathic literature in 1833 by Dr. Gross, *Archiv.* XIII. 1, 85. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 365; X. 529.]

Parts Used.—The ripe fruit, or whole plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Fragaria, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

FRASERA CAROLINENSIS.

Columbo.

Natural Order.—*Gentianaceæ*.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Frasera walteri, Swertia difformis*; *English*, American columbo, Columbo, Indian lettuce; *French*, *Colombo d'Amérique*; *German*, *Amerikanische Colombowurzel*.

Description.—A biennial, or triennial, deciduous herb, with a very thick, long, fusiform, rugose, yellow and bitter root. The dark-purple stem is smooth, erect, cylindrical, succulent, 4 to 8 feet high, 1 to 2



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History.—Name derived from phukos, Greek for sea-weed. When quickly dried in the sun, it becomes brittle, but dried by artificial heat, it remains hygroscopic. It has long been known as a remedy for obesity. Introduced into homœopathic literature in 1863, Monthly Hom. Rev. Lond. VII. 8; B. J. Hom. XXI. 171. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 369.]

Parts Used.—The entire sea-weed.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Fucus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

GAMBOGIA.

Gamboge.

Natural Order.—Guttiferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cambogia, Catharticum aureum, Garcinia hanburii, G. morella, var. pedicellata, Gummi cambogia, G. gutti, G. victoria, Gutta gamba, Hebradendron gambogioides; *English*, Gamboge; *French*, Gutte, Gomme-gutte; *German*, Gummigutt, Gutti.

Description.—A gum-resin from several species of the *Garcinia*, a tree 35 to 50 feet high, with a thick, orange-brown bark, and many spreading branches. These trees yield on cutting, or by breaking off the leaves and shoots, a yellow, opaque juice, hardening on exposure. The best gamboge is in cylindrical rolls, from 1 to 3 inches in diameter, sometimes hollow in the center, from having been collected and hardened in joints of bamboo. It is also found in lumps or flat cakes. The pieces are striated longitudinally, from the inside of the bamboo, and are externally of a dull-orange color, with occasionally greenish stains. It is brittle, its fracture is smooth, opaque, glistening, of a

uniform reddish-yellow color, its powder bright-yellow. It is odorless, and has an acrid taste; is soluble in excess of water and partially soluble in alcohol.

Habitat.—Siam, Cambodia and southern parts of Cochin China. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 33.

History.—Garcinia, named for Garcin, an oriental traveler, Gambogia, from the Province of Cambodia, one of its sources, and gummi gutta, from the fact of the juice issuing by drops. Introduced into homœopathic literature in 1843. Proving by Nenning, Noack and Trinks, Handbuch, I. 801. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 373.]

Part Used.—The gum-resin.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Gambogia,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

Wintergreen.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Gaultheria humilis, Gautiera procumbens, G. repens; *English*, Boxberry, Checkerberry, Creeping wintergreen, Ground holly, Jersey tea, Mountain tea, Partridge berry, Tea berry, Spice berry, Wintergreen; *French*, Thé du Canada; *German*, Canadischer Thee.

Description.—An evergreen, trailing vine, with a slender, procumbent stem, giving off root fibers, and erect branches 3 to 5 inches high, leafy at summit. The leaves are alternate, shortly-petiolate, oblong-obovate, tapering at base, acute, serrate, smooth, shining, thick, 1 to 1½ inches long. The flowers appear in July, are pale-pink or crimson, waxy looking, few in number, axillary and pendulous.

Habitat.—Newfoundland to Lake Superior, the Atlantic States along the Alleghanies to upper Georgia; found in cool, damp woods in the shade of evergreens. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 164; Millspaugh, 102.

History.—Name from Dr. Gaultier. Poisonous effects mentioned in Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 384.

Part Used.—The fresh herb.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Gaultheria, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. = 285

Distilled water, 315 Cc.

Strong alcohol, 537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

Yellow Jessamine.

Natural Order.—Loganiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Anonymos sempervirens*, *Bignonia sempervirens*, *Gelsemium luteum odoratum*, *G. lucidum*, *G. nitidum*, *Jasminum luteum odoratum*, *Lisianthus sempervirens*; *English*, *Bignonia*, *Carolina jessamine*, *Field jessamine*, *Wild jessamine*, *Woodbine*, *Yellow jessamine*; *French*, *Jasmin sauvage*; *German*, *Gift Jasmin*.

Description.—An evergreen, climbing shrub, with a woody, much branched root, attaining a diameter of 2 inches, and having a cinnamon-brown colored bark and light-yellow wood, with a pleasant bitter taste. The stem is smooth, branching, grows to great length, at first is light-slate colored, and later, purplish. The leaves are opposite, persistent, short-petioled, lanceolate, acute at both ends, entire, dark, bright-green above, pale beneath. The flowers are large, 1 to 1½ inches long, sweet-scented, funnel-shaped, appearing in March and April, in small, axillary clusters.

Habitat.—Rich moist grounds along the seacoast from eastern Virginia and southward into Mexico. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 181; Millspaugh, 130.



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PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture ϕ* : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Genista, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
 plant moisture 300 Cc. = 400
 Strong alcohol, 730 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications*: 3x and higher.

GENTIANA CRUCIATA.

Crosswort.

Natural Order.—Gentianaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Gentiana minoris*; *English*, Crosswort gentian; *French*, *Gentiane croisette*; *German*, *Kreuze Enzain*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a smooth stem 1 foot high, two-edged, narrowed at base. The leaves are opposite, entire and sessile. The flowers are dark-blue, appearing in June and July.

Habitat.—Austria.

History.—Named for Gentius, king of Illyria; supposed to possess special virtues, because its leaves grew in form of a cross. One of the many panaceas for hydrophobia. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1845 by Dr. Watzke, *Oest. Zeit. f. Hom. I. 3, 133*. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 404.*]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture ϕ* : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Gentiana cruciata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
 plant moisture 233 Cc. = 333
 Distilled water, 167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications*: 3x and higher.

GENTIANA LUTEA.**Yellow Gentian.**

Natural Order.—Gentianaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Gentiana lutetia*, *G. majoris*, *G. rubra*; *English*, Bitter wort, Common gentian, Great yellow gentian, Yellow gentian; *French*, *Gentiane jaune*, *Grande gentiane*; *German*, *Gelber Enzain*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a cylindrical, branching root, 2 to 3 feet long, 1 inch thick, and a thick, hollow, round stem 4 feet high. The leaves are opposite, sessile, entire, ovate, glaucous and of a bright-green color. The flowers are large, yellow, pedicellate, whorled in axillary clusters.

Habitat.—Southern and central Europe, growing on grassy mountains. *Fig.*, *Jahr and Cat.* 211; *Goullon*, 174.

History.—A common remedy in the middle ages. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1841 by proving by Dr. Buchner, *Hygea*, XIV. 1. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 407.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Gentiana lutea, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

300 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

GERANIUM MACULATUM.**Wild Cranesbill.**

Natural Order.—Geraniaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Geranium pusillum*; *English*, Alum root, Cranesbill, Crowfoot, Geranium, Spotted cranesbill, Spotted geranium, Storksbill, Tormentilla, Wild cranesbill; *French*, *Pied-de-cornielle*; *German*, *Flechstorchschnabel-Wurzel*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a thick, cylindrical, branched, pale-brown rhizome, giving off filiform rootlets. The stem is erect, about 1 to 2 feet high, cylindrical, dichotomous, green and hairy. The leaves are opposite, five-parted, with wedge-shaped lobes, cut at the ends; the root leaves are large, on long, hairy petioles; the stem leaves on short petioles, bright-green, hairy or smooth above, pale and covered with erect hairs beneath. The old leaves have whitish-green spots, whence the name. The flowers are purple, and appear from April to June in small, terminal, cymose umbels.

Habitat.—North America, extending from Canada through the United States; found in open woods and fields. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 42; Millspaugh, 32.

History.—The name from *geranos*, a crane. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1870 by Dr. Beckwith, O. Med. and Surg. Rep. IV. 127. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 407; X. 534.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Geranium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM.

Herb Robert.

Natural Order.—Geraniaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Geranium inodorum*; *English*, Herb Robert; *French*, Herbe à Robert; *German*, Ruprechtskraut.

Description.—A strongly scented, annual herb, with a stem sparsely hairy. The leaves are three- to five-parted, with trifid-pinnatifid lobes. The flowers are small, reddish-purple, appearing from April to October.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Geum urbanum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

333

167 Cc.

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

GLONOINUM.

Glonoin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$.

Synonyms.—*English*, Glonoine, Nitro-glycerin.

Description.—Consists of a heavy, yellowish, oily liquid (said to be colorless when pure), odorless, and having a sweetish, pungent taste. Is almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether and methylated spirit; specific gravity, about 1.6. It solidifies in the form of long needles when subjected for some time to a temperature of 8° C. Glonoin boils at 180° C., exploding with great violence if confined within a closed vessel. Its explosive property is very marked, and is brought into action by the slightest jar or blow, or even by the concussion of the atmosphere. When kept long it undergoes partial decomposition, forming glycerin and oxalic acids, and some of the lower oxids of nitrogen; combined with infusorial earth it forms dynamite. Glonoin is obtained by adding glycerin to a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulfuric acids. It is extremely poisonous, and the inhalation of its vapors causes prostration and severe aching in the head. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 425; X. 534. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{50}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Glonoin,

Strong alcohol, *a sufficient quantity*.

100 Gm.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

The preparation of the tincture should not be attempted by any one not accustomed to its manipulation, on account of the danger of explosion; a slight blow or sudden jerk may cause a serious if not fatal accident. The tincture and 2x dilution should also be kept and transported in such an enclosure as to preclude any possibility of breakage, as the spilling of the solution and consequent evaporation of the alcohol may lead to an explosion.

GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPHALUM.

Everlasting.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Gnaphalium conoideum*, *G. obtusifolium*; *English*, Common everlasting, Indian posey, Indian tobacco, Sweet-scented life-everlasting; *French*, Immortelle; *German*, Immerschön.

Description.—A fragrant herb, with an erect, terete, woolly stem, 1 to 2 feet high, with numerous, glabrous or pubescent terminal branches. The leaves are alternate, sessile, lanceolate, tapering at the base, slightly amplexicaul, smoothish above. The flowers appear from July to October in numerous heads, clustered at the summit of paniced corymbose branches; they are ovate-conical before expansion, afterwards obovate. The scales of the whitish involucre are ovate and oblong; the tubular florets are yellowish.

Habitat.—Indigenous to North America, from Canada and Wisconsin to Florida and Texas; common in old fields and woods. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 89.

History.—From gnaphalon, soft down. Introduced into homœopathic literature in 1858 by a proving by Dr. Banks, N. A. J. of Hom. VII. 383. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 456.]

Part Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Gnaphalium pol., moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

285

315 Cc.

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM.

Low Cudweed.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Balsam weed, Life-everlasting, Live forever, Low cudweed, Mouse ear, Old field balsam, Pearly everlasting, Sweet balsam, White balsam.

Description.—An annual herb, with a woolly, diffusely branched, tufted stem, 3 to 6 inches high, with leaves sessile, lanceolate or linear, with cottony surface. The yellowish-brown flowers appear in small, terminal, sessile, capitate clusters, subtended by leaves.

Habitat.—Eastern and northern United States; introduced from Europe; found common in low grounds by roadsides.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1860 by proving by Dr. Woodbury, *Trans. Mass. Hom. Soc. II. 115.* [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 456.*]

Part Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Gnaphalium ulig., moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

315 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM.

Cotton Plant.

Natural Order.—Malvaceæ.



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shoots and buds, red. The leaves are 1 to 2 inches long, usually opposite, sometimes alternate, lanceolate, pointed, entire, shining. The flowers are large, scarlet, appearing from June to September, solitary, or in clusters of two or three, axillary in the upper leaves. The fruit is the size of an orange, depressed globose, with numerous seeds, each in a fleshy, pink-colored, translucent coating.

Habitat.—Indigenous to Asia; found in most sub-tropical countries. *Fig.*, Winkler, 115; Goullon, 109; Bent. and Trim. 113.

History.—The fruit was called by the ancients, *malum punicum*, Carthaginian apple, as the tree was known in the vicinity of Carthage, whence the name, *punica*. The name is also said to be derived from *puniceus*, scarlet; *granatum*; also, from the numerous seeds (*grana*). The pomegranate has been known and prized from remote antiquity. Parts of the tree were known as medicinal, and also used among the Romans for tanning leather. Introduced into homoeopathic literature in 1839 by Dr. Mueller, *Hygea*, X. 137. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 460.]

Part Used.—The dried bark of the root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Granatum,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

GRAPHITES.

Graphite.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Carbo mineralis, Cerussa nigra, Plumbago; *English*, Black lead; *French*, Graphite; *German*, Reisblei.

Description.—Is a blackish-gray, lustrous, soft, unctuous, odorless metal, crystallizing in hexagonal plates of a specific gravity of from

1.8 to 2.5. It is a good conductor of electricity, and contains a small, indefinite amount of iron. Next to the diamond it is the purest natural form of carbon. Graphite is obtained from several countries, but is found in the greatest purity in the Borrowdale mine in England. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IV. 467.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS.

Hedge Hyssop.

Natural Order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Centauroidis, Digitalis minimæ; *English*, Hedge hyssop; *French*, Gratiolle; *German*, Gnadenkraut.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with a creeping, scaly rhizome. The stem is 1 foot high. The leaves are opposite, sessile, three-nerved, lanceolate, serrate, smooth, pale-green. The flowers are whitish or reddish, solitary, axillary, tubular, having yellow hairs. The plant is inodorous, with an acrid, bitter taste.

Habitat.—Central Europe, North America and extra-tropical Australia. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 215; Winkler, 72; Goullon, 180.

History.—From gratia, grace of God. It formerly had a place in medicine. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1829 by Dr. Herrmann, Archiv. XVII. 2, 164. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 491.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Gratiola, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.**Gum Plant.****Natural Order.**—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Grindelia latifolia*; *English*, Gum plant, Broad gum plant, Wild sunflower; *French*, *Grindélia*; *German*, *Grindelienkraut*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, or shrub, with branching, usually stout, smooth, pale stem, 1 to 3 feet high. The leaves are 3 to 4 inches long, broadly spatulate near the bottom, and sessile or clasping at the top, more or less sharply-serrate, nearly smooth, or with a few glandular hairs, pale-green color, finely dotted, the upper surface sometimes covered with patches of glossy resin. The yellow heads have numerous flowers, are 1 to 2 inches broad, solitary and terminal, blooming in May and continuing several months. The plant has a balsamic odor, and a pungent, bitter, aromatic taste. The distinction between this species and *Grindelia squarrosa* is not well marked.

Habitat.—Common along the Pacific coast of North America to Mexico, and found on hills and mountains inland.

History.—Named for Grindel, a German botanist. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1876 by Dr. Seward, *Hom. Times*, IV. 124.

Parts Used.—The leaves and unexpanded flower heads.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Grindelia robusta, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 150 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

250

877 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.**Snake-Headed Grindelia.****Natural Order.**—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Gum plant, Snake-headed grindelia.



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Hom. Rev. III. 424. Considered by the Indians of South America as an antidote for the bites of venomous serpents.

Part Used.—The leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Guaco, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

GUAIACUM OFFICINALE.

Guaiac.

Natural Order.—Zygophyllaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Lignum guajaci, L. indicum, L. sanctum, L. vitæ, Palus sanctus; *English*, Jamaica guiacum, Lignum vitæ; *French*, Bois de gayac (de gäiac); *German*, Guajakholz.

Description.—The resin of an evergreen tree, or shrub, 40 to 60 feet high, having smooth bark, numerous spreading branches, opposite, abruptly pinnate, smooth, bright-green leaves, and blue, finely pubescent, pedunculate flowers, appearing in February. The resin, or gum, is obtained by spontaneous exudation by incisions in the trunk, boring a hole lengthwise through short pieces, placing one end in a fire and receiving the melted resin from the other, and by boiling chips and sawdust and skimming the material rising to the surface. Guaiac is in pieces of irregular size and shape, intermixed with fragments of wood and bark. It is of greenish or reddish-brown color, brittle, lustrous fracture, transparent in thin plates, grayish-white when freshly powdered, becoming green on exposure, having an odor of vanilla, and an acrid taste. It is soluble in alcohol, partially so in water.

Habitat.—West India islands and South America. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 215; Winkler, 73; Goullon, 49; Bent. and Trim. 41.

History.—*Guaiac* is the South American name. This gum was used in medicine and held in high repute as early as the sixteenth century. It was first mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1818 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L. IV. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 515.]

Part Used.—The resin.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Guaiacum,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

GUAREA TRICHILOIDES.

Red Wood.

Natural Order.—Meliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Ash-leaved guarea, Ball-wood, Red wood.

Description.—An evergreen tree, 15 feet high, giving out a strong smell like musk. The leaves are large, pinnate, short-petioled, tumid and inflated. The white, inconspicuous flowers appear in axillary clusters in May and June.

Habitat.—South America and Cuba.

History.—*Guara*, the local name in Cuba. Introduced into homœopathic literature in 1840 by Petroz, *Hygea*, XII. 473. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Mat. IV. 512.]

Part Used.—The dried bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Guarea,

100 Gm.

Distilled water,

500 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS. American Coffee Tree.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Guilandina dioica*; *English*, American coffee tree, Chicot, Kentucky coffee tree, Kentucky mahogany.

Description.—A deciduous tree, growing 20 feet high, with very rough bark and few branches, which when young appear like canes and in winter as dead, being destitute of anything like a bud. The leaves are bi-pinnate, 2 to 3 feet long, with large, partial leafstalks, with 7 to 13 ovate leaflets, armed with thorns. The flowers are white, appearing in June.

Habitat.—Found in rich woods along rivers from western New York and Pennsylvania to Illinois southward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 53.

History.—Name derived from *gymnos*, naked, and *klados*, a branch. Introduced into homœopathic practice by a proving by Hering in 1851, *N. A. J. Hom.* I. 156. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 519.]

Part Used.—The fresh pulp surrounding the seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Gymnocladus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.



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Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hamamelis androgyna, H. corylifolia, H. dioica, H. macrophylla, Trilopus dentata, T. nigra, T. rotundifolia, T. virginiana; *English*, Magician's rod, Pistachio nut, Striped alder, Snapping hazel-nut, Spotted alder, Winter bloom, Witch hazel; *French*, Hamamelis; *German*, Hamamelis, Zauberhasel.

Description.—A deciduous shrub, 5 to 15 feet high, and 4 inches in diameter at the base, with numerous, long, flexuous, forking branches, with smooth, brown bark, becoming grayish and fissured with age. The leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, are obovate or oval, straight-veined, wavy-dentate, somewhat downy when young, becoming smooth with age. The flowers are yellow, appearing in September and October in small axillary heads, usually surrounded by a scale-like, three-leaved involucre.

Habitat.—Damp woods in the United States and Canada. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 58.

History.—The name derived from hama, with, and melon, an apple. Introduced into homoeopathic practice in 1851 by a proving by Dr. Preston, *Phil. Journ. of Hom.* I. 460. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 528.]

Part Used.—The fresh bark of the root and twigs.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hamamelis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

HECLA LAVA.

Hecla Lava.

Description.—Is the finer ash, which fell in distant localities from Mount Hecla. According to Prof. Morris of University College,

London, its principal constituents are combinations of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia and some oxid of iron. It also sometimes contains arnarthite and other minerals.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES.

Pennyroyal.

Natural Order.—Labiatae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Cunila pulegioides*, *Melissa pulegioides*, *Ziziphora pulegioides*; *English*, American pennyroyal, Squaw mint, Stinking balm, Tickweed; *French*, *Herbe de pouliot américain*; *German*, *Amerikanischer Polei*.

Description.—An annual herb, with small, branched root, erect, quadrangular stem, 6 to 15 inches high, and opposite, pubescent branches. The leaves are opposite, petioled, close, strongly veined, oblong-ovate, obscurely serrate, smooth above, paler and dotted with glands beneath, 1 inch long, diminishing in size toward the top. The bluish, pubescent flowers appear from June to September, few in number, in axillary whorls. The plant has a taste and odor similar to the true pennyroyal of Europe,—*Mentha pulegium*.

Habitat.—North America; common in sandy fields, hills and open barren woods, always dry places. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 200; Millspaugh, 118.

History.—The Greek name for mint. Incidental proving published in 1854 by Dr. Toothaker, *Phil. Journ. of Hom.* II. 655. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 543.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hedeoma, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

HEDYSARUM ILDEFONSIANUM. Brazilian Burdock.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Carapicho, Hedysarum desmodium.

Description.—An herb, with stem about 3 feet high, brownish, woody, branched, pubescent, especially at the upper part. The leaves are alternate, pinnate, trifoliate, with ovate leaflets, slightly tomentous, petioled, with two stipules. The flowers are single, in loose terminal spikes on single thread-like peduncles.

Habitat.—Brazil.

History.—Name, hedysarum, is from two Greek words, meaning sweet smell. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1849 by Dr. Mure, Pathogen. Bresilien. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 545.]

Part Used.—The dried leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hedysarum,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	300 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS. Sunflower.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Common sunflower, Sun rose; *French*, Helianthe, Grand soleil; *German*, Sonnenblume.



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rical on short pedicels on one side of a spike, which is rolled up at the end and straightens as the blossoms expand; very fragrant.

Habitat.—Peru, cultivated in gardens.

History.—The name derived from helios, the sun, and trope, twining, the flowers being said to turn toward the sun. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1841, *Archiv.* XIX. 1, 188. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 546.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Heliotropium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS.

Bear's Foot.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Bear's foot, Setterswort, Stinking hellebore; *German*, Stinkende Uieswurzel.

Description.—An evergreen herb, with stem 1½ feet high. The leaves are numerous, some of the lower ones radical, others short petioled, pedate, with oblong, linear segments, forming a large and thick tuft, very smooth; color, deep-green. The flowers appear from February to May, are green, globular, from the sepals converging at their extremities, in drooping, loosely spreading panicles, with numerous bracts.

Habitat.—Southern and parts of central Europe, and England; found in shady places.

History.—Name derived from helein, to cause death, and bora, food. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1853 by Cattell, *Brit. Journ. of Hom.* XI. 343. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 546.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Helleborus foetidus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

333
797 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

HELLEBORUS NIGER.

Christmas Rose.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Elleborum nigrum, Helleborus grandiflorus, Melampodium, Veratrum nigrum; *English*, Black hellebore, Christmas rose; *French*, Ellébore noir; *German*, Schwarze Uieswurzel.

Description.—A perennial, nearly evergreen herb, with cylindrical, brownish-black, knotted, brittle, fleshy rhizome, 1 to 3 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with numerous branches, interlaced with many stout, straight, brown, fibrous roots. The leaves are on long footstalks, which spring directly from the root; these stalks are cylindrical, tapering, smooth, shining and pale-green, mottled with red; the leaves are pedate, and deeply divided into several nearly separate lobes, smallest near the petiole, coarsely serrate in the upper part, dark-green above, paler below. The flowers, appearing in mid-winter, December to March, on a scape shorter than the petiole, are at first pinkish-white, becoming greenish.

Habitat.—Central and southern Europe; found in sub-alpine wooded regions, cultivated in gardens. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 218; *Flora Hom.* I. 285; Winkler, 76; Goullon, 3; Bent. and Trim. 2.

History.—It was highly esteemed as a medicine by the ancients, but it is doubtful if the plant described by Dioscorides is the same as the present species. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1805 by Hahnemann, *Frag. de Vir.* 135. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 547; X. 540.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Helleborus niger, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. = 300

Distilled water, 200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

HELONIAS DIOICA.

False Unicorn.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Abalon albiflorum, Chamælirium carolinianum, C. luteum, Helonias lutea, H. pumila, Melanthium densum, M. dioicum, Ophiostachys virginica, Veratrum luteum; *English*, Blazing star, Colic root, Devil's bit, False unicorn, Starwort, Unicorn plant.

Description.—A perennial herb, having a thick, light-colored, tuberous root-stock, with many long roots from the base of the stem, and fibrous rootlets from its thickest portion. The stem, 1 to 3 feet high, is wand-like, smooth and leafy. The leaves are alternate; those of the upper stem, small, lanceolate and sessile; those of the base, larger, spatulate, tapering into petioles, parallel veined, oblong-lanceolate. The flowers are white, appearing from June to August, in long, terminal panicles.

Habitat.—Indigenous to the United States and Canada; found in rich woods, moist, low grounds, western New England to Illinois and southward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 177.

History.—Name derived from helos, a marsh, in reference to its habitat, and chamai, on the ground, and leirion, lily. Proved in 1868 by Dr. Jones, Am. Hom. Obs. VIII. 178. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 565.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.



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HEPATICA TRILOBA.

Liverwort.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anemone hepatica, Hepatica americana, H. nobilis; *English*, Early anemone, Kidney liver-leaf, Liver-leaf, Liverwort, Round-lobed hepatica, Trefoil; *French*, Herbe de hépatique; *German*, Edelleberkraut.

Description.—An evergreen, stemless herb, with a fibrous root. The leaves are radical, on long, slender petioles, with three ovate, obtuse or rounded lobes, sub-coriaceous, light-green and hairy when young, dark olive-green and purplish beneath when old. The flowers, blue, purplish, or nearly white, appear from March to May, are solitary, terminal, on long, hairy scapes, circinate, then erect, with three-leaved involucre.

Habitat.—United States, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, east and northeast to the Atlantic; found in rich, open woods. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 2.

History.—The name is derived from hepaticos, from a fancied resemblance to the lobes of the liver. Formerly had a place in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1858 by Dr. Kimball, N. A. Jour. of Hom. VI. 526. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IV. 588.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hepatica, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 350 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

450

683 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS.

Seven Barks.

Natural Order.—Saxifragaceæ.

Synonym.—*English*, Seven barks.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial shrub, with a woody, branching root, with numerous rootlets, from the thickness of a quill to that of a finger, pale-brown externally, whitish internally, and having a sweetish, pungent taste. The stem is glabrous, 6 feet high, with grayish or light reddish-brown bark, detachable in thin, concentric layers, whence the name, seven barks. The leaves are opposite, petioled, ovate, rarely cordate, nearly glabrous, pointed, serrate, green on both sides. The flowers are numerous, greenish or pinkish-white, appearing in July in compound cymes.

Habitat.—New Jersey to Illinois and southward; found on rocky banks.

History.—Name from hudor, water, aggeion, a vessel. Used as a remedy by the Cherokee Indians.

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hydrangea, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

215 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

HYDRASTINUM.

Hydrastin.

Hydrastin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{22}NH_{23}O_8$; 397.2.

Synonyms.—*English*, Hydrastia, Hydrastine.

An alkaloid of Hydrastis canadensis.

Description.—Consists of white or colorless, shining, four-sided prisms, odorless, and without taste except in combination with some salt, then bitter and somewhat acrid. Is insoluble in water, readily

soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol; reaction alkaline. With the acids it forms soluble and bitter-tasting salts; it fuses at 135° C. Is precipitated from its saline solutions by the alkalies and by tannic acid. On the addition of bichromate of potassium, sulfuric acid, or red-lead oxid, its color changes to red, but unlike strychnin, has no tint of blue or violet. This alkaloid is obtained from the roots of *Hydrastis canadensis*.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

Golden Seal.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Warneria canadensis*; *English*, Eye balm, Golden seal, Ground raspberry, Indian dye, Indian paint, Indian tumeric, Ohio curcuma, Orange root, Tumeric root, Yellow eye root, Yellow paint, Yellow puccoon, Yellow root, Yellow seal; *French*, Sceau d'or; *German*, Canadische Gelbwurzel.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, having a thick, knotted, horizontal, bright-yellow rhizome, with slender roots beneath. The simple, erect stem, 6 to 12 inches high, is sub-cylindrical, with downward-pointed hairs. There are two alternate leaves near the top, the lower petiolate, the upper sessile; sometimes there is a petiolate, radical leaf; they are veiny, orbicular-cordate at base, five- to seven-lobed, doubly-serrate, and 4 to 9 inches wide at the summit. A single, small, terminal, erect, greenish-white, apetalous flower appears in April and May.

Habitat.—Canada and the United States, east of the Mississippi; found in rich woodland and mountainous districts. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 1; Millspaugh, 9.

History.—The name derived from hudor, water, and drao, to act. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1866 by provings published in *Am. Hom. Obs.* III. 516. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 613.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.



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- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

HYDROPHYLLUM VIRGINICUM.

Waterleaf.

Natural Order.—Hydrophyllaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Burr flowers, Waterleaf.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with a creeping, scaly-toothed rhizome. The stem, 1 to 2 feet high, is generally simple, sometimes bifurcated, smoothish. The leaves are multi-pinnate, with 5 to 7 divisions, ovate, lanceolate, pointed, sharply dentate, the lower mostly two-parted, the upper confluent. The flowers are pinkish-white, appearing from June to August, in terminal and upper axillary, cymose clusters, peduncles forked, and longer than the petioles of the upper leaves.

Habitat.—Indigenous to North America from Canada southward to the mountains of North Carolina and northward to Alaska; found in moist, shady ground. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 122.

History.—Name derived from hudor, water, and phullon, a leaf. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1874 by an incidental proving by Dr. Hoyt, *Am. Hom. Obs.* II. 99. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 19.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hydrophyllum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.**Henbane.****Natural Order.**—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Hyoscyamus agrestis*, *H. flavus*, *H. lethalis*, *H. pallidus*, *H. vulgaris*, *Jusquiama*; *English*, Black henbane, *Fœtid* nightshade, Hogbean, Poison tobacco; *French*, *Jusquiame*; *German* Bilsenkraut.

Description.—A biennial, deciduous herb, with a fusiform root, and tapering, thick, stiff, cylindrical stem, 6 inches to 2 feet high, scarcely branched, covered with long hairs tipped with a minute black gland. The leaves are alternate, sessile, the upper clasping, oblong, irregularly lobed, sinuate-dentate, thin, pale-green, hairy, large below, becoming bracts above. The nearly sessile flowers are dull-yellow, strongly reticulated with purple veins, appearing from June to August in axillary, one-sided, leafy spikes. The whole plant is thickly covered with closely woven hairs, and has a sticky, heavy-smelling exudation.

Habitat.—Europe, Asia and America; found in sandy ground, on roadsides and waste places. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* I. 292; *Jahr and Cat.* 219; *Winkler*, 75; *Goullon*, 189; *Bent. and Trim.* 194; *Millspaugh*, 126.

History.—Name derived from *hyos*, a hog, and *kyamos*, a bean. Its medicinal properties were known to the ancients. It fell into disuse in the early part of the last century, to be again introduced by *Storck*. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1805 by *Hahnemann*, *Frag. de. Vir.* [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 25; X. 543.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant of the second year's growth.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hyoscyamus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 450 Cc. =

550

Strong alcohol,

585 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

HYOSCYAMINUM SULPHURICUM.**Hyoscyaminum Sulfate.****Hyoscyamin Sulfate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$; 674.58.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hyoscyaminæ sulphas; *English*, Sulphate of hyoscyamine; *French*, Sulfate d'hyoscyamine; *German*, Hyoscyamin-sulfat.

A neutral sulfate of an alkaloid prepared from *Hyoscyamus*.

Description.—A white powder, sometimes crystalline, odorless, with a very bitter taste; deliquescent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 0.5 part of water and in 2.5 parts of alcohol; reaction neutral. Its aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with barium chlorid, but no precipitate with platinic chlorid. It is extracted from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 20. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{80}$ grain. It should be kept in a well-stoppered bottle, protected from the light.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher; *freshly made*.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM.**St. John's Wort.**

Natural Order.—Hypericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Fuga dæmonum, Herba solis, H. umbelicalis, Hypericum officinale, H. pseudo perforatum, H. virginicum, H. vulgare; *English*, John's wort, St. John's wort; *French*, Millepertuis, Chasse-diable; *German*, Johanniskraut, Hartheu.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a woody, branching, dark-brown root. The stem, 1 foot or more high, much branched and corymbed, producing runners from the base, is somewhat two-edged and smooth. The leaves are opposite, entire, oblong, punctate, with numerous scattered pellucid dots. The flowers are deep-yellow, appearing from June to September, in terminal, open, leafy cymes. The whole plant is dark-green in color, and has a strong balsamic odor when rubbed, a very acrid juice, and is known as a pernicious weed difficult to extirpate.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Iberis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 100 Cc. =	200
Distilled water,	300 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

IGNATIA AMARA.

St. Ignatius' Bean.

Natural Order.—Loganiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Faba febrifuga, F. indica, F. sancti ignatii, Ignatiana philippinica, Pasaqueria longiflora, Strychnos ignatii, S. philippensis; *English*, St. Ignatius' bean; *French*, Fève de Saint Ignace; *German*, Ignazbohne.

Description.—A shrub, or tree, with erect stem, and long, twining, opposite, glabrous branches. The leaves are opposite, petiolate, ovate, acute, 6 to 8 inches long. The flowers are white, long, numerous, in small, axillary panicles, having the odor of jasmine. The fruit is pear-shaped, with the seeds imbedded in a bitter pulp, 20 to 24 in number, somewhat the shape of an almond, but irregular, apparently from compression while soft, blackish-gray or clear-brown in color, with a brownish, horny, translucent shell, very hard and difficult to split, appearing glabrous, but having fine down, odorous, with a lasting, bitter taste.

Habitat.—Philippine Islands, naturalized in China. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 1; Winkler, 125; Bent. and Trim. 179.

History.—Named for the founder of their order by the Jesuits, who introduced the seeds into Europe the latter part of the seventeenth century from the Philippine Islands, where they were worn by the natives as amulets. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Hahnemann in 1805, Frag. de Vir. Med. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 66.]

Part Used.—The bean.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ignatia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	150 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	870 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

ILEX OPACA.

American Holly.

Natural Order.—Aquifoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Ageria opaca*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *I. canadensis*, *I. laxiflora*, *I. quercifolia*; *English*, American holly; *German*, Stechpalme.

Description.—A tall shrub, or tree, 20 to 40 feet high, having a rich, shining, perennial green foliage. The evergreen, coriaceous leaves are petiolate, oval, acute, about 2 inches long, with rigid, sharp spines along the toothed margin; they are odorless, and bitterish in taste. The loosely clustered flowers appear in June, along the base of the young branches. The berries are less red, and the nutlets less veiny than in the European holly.

Habitat.—United States, Maine to Pennsylvania, in moist woodlands near the coast, and from Virginia southward.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1871 by Dr. Hendrichs, *Allg. Hom. Zeit.* 83, 129.

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ilex opaca, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm., plant moisture 233 Cc. =	333
Distilled water,	167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

ILEX PARAGUAYENSIS.

Paraguay Tea.

Natural Order.—Ilicineæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ilex mate, I. paraguensis, Maté, Psorulea glandulosa; *English*, Jesuit's tea, Paraguay tea, St. Bartholomew's tea.

Description.—An evergreen tree, 30 feet high, with leaves oblong or lanceolate, obtuse, remotely serrate. The flowers are white, pedunculate, in axillary cymes.

Habitat.—Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

History.—Extensively used as a beverage in parts of South America; drunk from a kind of teapot called maté. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 173.]

Part Used.—The leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ilex paraguayensis,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

ILLCIUM ANISATUM.

Star Anise.

Natural Order.—Magnoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anisum canadensis, A. chinensis, A. indicum, A. stellatum, Cymbostemon parviflorus, Illicium japonicum, I. parvi-



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downy stem, with alternate pinnate leaves, 3 to 4 inches long, having purplish, bluish, axillary, racemose flowers. It is met with in hard, brittle, odorless, tasteless lumps,—the result of fermentation,—at first green-colored, becoming insoluble and intensely blue by oxidation in the air, and having a coppery luster when rubbed by a smooth body.

Habitat.—Indigenous to the East Indies and Asia, naturalized in the United States. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 223; Winkler, 80; Bent. and Trim. 72.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1832 by a proving by Hartlaub and Trinks, Annal. d. Hom. kl. III. 329. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 92.]

Parts Used.—The whole substance.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

INDIUM METALLICUM.

Indium.

Chemical Symbol.—In; 113.6.

Description.—Is a silvery-gray, lustrous, malleable and ductile metal, softer than lead. It is unchanged by air at the ordinary temperatures. Is soluble in dilute acids, with the evolution of hydrogen and the formation of salts. From its solution with hydrochloric acid a deliquescent chlorid is obtained; dissolved with this it is precipitated as a hydrate by ammonia and potash, being insoluble in an excess of either reagent. When strongly heated in air it burns with a blue-violet flame and brownish fumes. Its salts color flame blue-violet. Heated it combines directly with chlorin, bromin, iodin and sulfur. It leaves a lead-like mark when rubbed on paper. Indium belongs to the iron group, is obtained from zinc, and was discovered by Reich and Richter in the *zinc-blende* of Freiburg. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 550.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

INULA HELENIIUM.**Elecampane.**

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Corvisartia helenium, Enula campana; *English*, Elecampane, Scabwort; *French*, Aunée commune (officinale); *German*, Helenenwurzel.

Description.—A perennial herb, with branching, mucilaginous, aromatic, bitter, more or less tap-shaped root, 6 inches long, 1 to 2 inches thick, with rough, flaky, thick bark. The round, furrowed, solid, branching stem is 3 to 5 feet high and downy above. The leaves are alternate, those from the root ovate, petioled, the others partly clasping, green above, woolly beneath, 18 inches long, 4 to 6 inches broad. The yellow flowers appear in August, in large, terminal, solitary or corymbose heads, on long, axillary peduncles, which sometimes have small leaves midway in their length.

Habitat.—Naturalized from Europe, grows spontaneously in the United States; found in damp places and along roadsides, escaped from gardens. *Fig.*, Goullon, 141; Bent. and Trim. 150; Millspaugh, 81.

History.—The common name, a corruption of Enula-campana; the derivation of botanical name, uncertain. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1860 by an incidental proving by Dr. Bayard, Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1860, 58. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 112; X. 550.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Inula helenium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

Strong alcohol,

874 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

IODIUM.**Iodin.**

Chemical Symbol.—I; 126.53.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Iodum, Iodinium, Jodium; *French*, Iode; *German*, Jod.

A non-metallic element.

Description.—As described by the U. S. Pharmacopœia, iodine consists of “heavy, bluish-black, dry and friable rhombic plates, having a metallic luster, a distinctive odor, and a sharp, acrid taste.” It volatilizes at ordinary temperatures. Is soluble in from 5,000 to 7,000 parts of water and in 10 parts of alcohol at 15° C.; freely soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulfid and benzol, also in aqueous solutions of iodids; specific gravity, 4.95. It fuses near 115° C., congeals at 113.6° C., and boils at from 175° to 250° C. Its vapor corrodes the skin and mucous membranes, and colors skin or paper with a red to dark-brown, fleeting stain. Iodine vapor is the heaviest known, being 8.72 times as heavy as air. This element imparts a blue color to starch-paste, and even $\frac{1}{400000}$ part may thus be recognized. Iodine is a non-metallic substance, obtained chiefly from the ashes of sea-weeds, also from the mother-liquor of Chilian sodium nitrate. Iodine should be kept in ground-stoppered bottles, and in a cool place. Mentioned in Allen’s Encyclopedia, V. 119; X. 551.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Iodine,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher; for immediate use only.

IPECACUANHA.

Ipecac.

Natural Order.—Rubiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Callicocca ipecacuanha, Cephælis emetica, C. ipecacuanha, Hipecacuanha, H. brasilienses, H. dysenterica, Ipecacuanha fusca, I. officinalis, Psychotria ipecacuanha; *English*, Brown ipecac; *French*, Ipécacuanha; *German*, Brechwurzel.

Description.—A half-shrubby, perennial plant, with several spreading, twisting roots, about the size of a goose quill, simple, or somewhat



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Description.—Consists of a white, brittle metal, difficultly fusible in a powerful oxy-hydrogen flame. When completely fused it is obtained as a white, lustrous, compact mass, looking like polished steel, rather malleable at a red heat, brittle when cold; specific gravity of porous iridium varies from 16 to 19. This metal is harder than iron. When strongly heated it remains insoluble in all acids, but becomes soluble on being fused with niter and caustic potash. Compact iridium is not oxydised when heated in oxygen, but black iridium changes to Ir_2O_3 , and again decomposes at $1,000^\circ\text{C}$. It is prepared from osm-iridium and platin-iridium, the residue obtained from heating platinum ore with *aqua regia*, and should be kept in ground-stoppered bottles in a cool place.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Blue Flag.

Natural Order.—Iridaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Blue flag, Flag lily, Liver lily; *French*, Glaïeul bleu; *German*, Amerikanischer Schwertlilie.

Description.—A perennial herb, with creeping, more or less tuberous rhizome, with 2 to 4 lateral branches, the under surface beset with fibrous rootlets. The stem is leafy, 1 to 3 feet high, stout and angular on one side. The leaves are erect, sword-shaped, or grassy, equitant, 3 to 4 inches wide, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The violet-blue flowers, variegated, with greenish, yellowish, or white and purple veins, are short peduncled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, 2 to 6 on each plant, and appear in May and June from a spathe, with 2 or more leaves, or bracts.

Habitat.—Europe, northern Africa, northern India, general in the United States; found in wet places. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 173.

History.—Name from iris, rainbow. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1851 by Dr. Kitchen, N. A. Jour. Hom. I. 461. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 153; X. 552.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Iris versicolor, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

JACARANDA CAROBA.

Caroba Bark.

Natural Order.—Bignoniaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Bignonia caroba; *English*, Caroba bark; *German*, Carobablätter.

Description.—A tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with white wood, and opposite, abruptly bi-pinnate leaves, with large white flowers, appearing in September in terminal panicles.

Habitat.—Brazil; common in gardens and on plantations.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1849 by Dr. Mure, Pathogen. Bresil. 279. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 176.]

Part Used.—The flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Jacaranda, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

Natural Order.—Convolvulaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Chelapa, Convolvulus jalapa, C. purga, Exogonium purga, Gialappa, Ipomœa jalapa, I. purga, I. schiedeana, Mechoacanna nigra; *English*, Jalap, Jalap root; *French*, Jalap; *German*, Jalape, Jalapenknollen.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial vine, with a tuberous, fleshy, nearly globular root, becoming fibrous and tapering below. The stem, over 12 feet long, moderately branched, is warted and smooth, brownish, twisted and furrowed. The leaves are alternate, thick, petiolate, entire, cordate, ovate, smooth, pale, and veiny beneath, 4 or 5 inches long. The numerous, purplish-pink flowers appear from August to September, on long, wiry, twisted peduncles, in axillary cymes. The dried root is met with either whole, split in two, or transversely sliced. The entire root, which is preferable, is irregularly globular, ovate, or pear-shaped, heavy, compact, brittle, externally brown and wrinkled, internally grayish, of a rather nauseous odor, and a sweetish, acrid taste.

Habitat.—Mexico, Florida and the Carolinas, and the eastern slope of the Mexican Andes. *Fig.*, Winkler, 77–81; Jahr and Cat. 227; Goullon, 177–178; Bent. and Trim. 186.

History.—Name derived from the city of Jalapa. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1843 by Noack and Trinks, Handbuch d. Hom. M. L., I. 861. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 181.]

Part Used.—The dried root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Jalapa,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.



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Description.—A deciduous tree, 30 to 50 feet high, with gray bark, widely spreading branches, the young twigs downy and clammy. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, with serrate leaflets, oblong, lanceolate, rounded and pointed, downy, especially underneath. The flowers appear in April and May; the barren, hanging in catkins from the sides of the last year's fruit; the fertile ones, in short spikes at the ends of the new shoots, are sessile, pubescent and viscid. The fruit ripens in September, the nut deeply cut and rough, with ragged edges, two-celled at the base, very oily.

Habitat.—United States; found in rich woods. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 247.

History.—From Jovas and glans, nut of Jove. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1852. Proving of Dr. Paine, Hale's New Rem. 2d ed. 621. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 193; X. 554.]

Part Used.—The inner bark of root and branches.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Juglans cinerea, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

Distilled water,

100 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

780 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

JUGLANS REGIA.

English Walnut.

Natural Order.—Juglandaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Nux juglans; *English*, Common English walnut, English walnut, European walnut; *French*, Noix commune.

Description.—A deciduous tree, 50 feet high, with branches smooth, angular, and somewhat speckled. The leaves are alternate, pinnate, with about 9 leaflets, oval, sub-serrate, smooth, nearly equal sized. The flowers appear in April and May, the male flowers in

catkins, the female flowers on peduncles on the ends of branches. The smooth, globose fruit has a fibrous, fleshy, indehiscent epicarp, and a rough, irregularly-furrowed shell, or endocarp. The green pericarp and leaves have a peculiar odor, and a somewhat astringent and bitter taste.

Habitat.—India to Persia, and temperate Europe. *Fig.*, Goullon, 27.

History.—Used as a medicine since the time of Hippocrates; at one time a popular domestic remedy. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1845 by a proving by Dr. Mueller, *Hygea*, XXII. 70. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 197.]

Parts Used.—The leaves and green, unripe fruit.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Juglans regia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

470 Cc.

. To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

JUNCUS EFFUSUS.

Rush.

Natural Order.—Juncaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Juncus communis, j. lavis; *English*, Bulrush, Common rush, Soft rush; *French*, Jonc commune.

Description.—A perennial, grass-like plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with a matted, running, short rhizome, bearing thick tufts of stems. The pliant, erect, cylindrical scape contains a soft, spongy pith, and is furnished at the base with short leaflets, or leaf-bearing sheaths. The numerous, small, greenish flowers, appearing in June and July in a sessile, spreading panicle, which protrudes from the side of the scape, about half-way up, have lanceolate sepals and three white anthers as long as filaments. The yellowish seeds are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Habitat.—Marshy grounds everywhere in the temperate and arctic zones.

History.—Name derived from jungo, to join; ropes were first made of rushes. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1841 by a proving by Wahle, *Archiv.* XIX. 2, 183. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 204.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Juncus effusus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

Red Cedar.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Red cedar; *French*, Cèdre de Virginie; *German*, Virginische Ceder, Rothe Ceder.

Description.—A straight, evergreen tree, 30 to 90 feet high, with many horizontal branches; its surface disfigured by minute-knots and twigs, covered with densely imbricated leaves, increasing in size as the branches grow, until they become broken up and confounded with the rough bark. The wood is durable, compact, reddish and odorous. The leaves are fleshy, ovate, concave, rigidly acute, with a small gland on the middle of their outer side, growing in pairs, and uniting at the base, and to pairs above and below. The flowers, in April and May, are in smooth, oblong aments. This tree yields small, bluish berries, covered with a white powder.

Habitat.—Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, westward to Texas, Nevada to British Columbia; growing in dry, rocky places.



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KALI ARSENICOSUM.**Potassium Arsenite.****Kali Arsenite.**

Chemical Symbol.— HK_2AsO_3 .

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii arsenitis, Potassii arsenis, Kali arseniosum; *English*, Arsenite of potassium.

Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 22; X. 555.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Solution ϕ : $\frac{1}{100}$.

Arsenious acid, fine powder,	10 Gm.
Potassium bicarbonate,	20 Gm.
Alcohol,	50 Cc.
Distilled water, <i>a sufficient quantity</i> .	

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of solution.

Dissolve the arsenious acid and potassium bicarbonate in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters of distilled water by boiling; after the liquid has cooled, add sufficient distilled water to make the solution equal nine hundred and fifty (950) cubic centimeters; then add fifty (50) cubic centimeters of alcohol, and filter. This may be regarded as the 2x, $\frac{1}{100}$ solution.

b. Dilutions: 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

KALI BICHROMICUM.**Potassium Dichromate.****Kali Bichromate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$; 293.78.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii bichromas, Potassæ bichromas, Kalium dichromicum, Bichromas kalicus, Kali chromicum rubrum; *English*, Bichromate of potassium, Potassic dichromate, Red chromate of potash, Bichromate of potash; *French*, Bichromate de potasse; *German*, Kaliumdichromat, Doppeltchromsaures Kali.

Description.—Consists of large, anhydrous, orange-red, tabular crystals, without odor, and of a bitter, metallic taste; permanent in

air. Soluble in 10 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. Exposed to heat the crystals melt below redness and are converted into powder; at a red heat they are decomposed into oxygen, chromic oxid and potassium chromate. The aqueous solution has an acid reaction, gives a yellow precipitate with plumbic acetate, and a red precipitate with argentic nitrate. Heated with concentrated sulfuric acid and alcohol the liquid acquires a deep-green coloration. This salt is prepared from chrome iron ore. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 213; X. 556. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
 - b. *Solution*: $\frac{1}{10}$, with distilled water; freshly made.
 - c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with distilled water; freshly made.
- All preparations of this salt should be kept but a limited time.

KALI BROMATUM.

Potassium Bromid.

Kali Bromid.

Chemical Symbol.—KBr; 118.79.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii bromidum, Kalium bromatum, Bromuretum potassicum, s. kalicum; *English*, Bromide of potassium, Potassic bromide; *French*, Bromure de potassium; *German*, Bromkalium, Kaliumbromid.

Description.—Consists of anhydrous, translucent, colorless, odorless crystals, having a strong saline and metallic taste; permanent in air. Soluble in 1.6 parts of water at ordinary temperature, and in 200 parts of alcohol. By the action of a white heat it is volatilized without decomposition. Its aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with acid sodium tartrate. With chlorin water, bromin is set free and can be dissolved in chloroform or carbon disulfid with a reddish coloration. Argentic nitrate produces a yellowish-white precipitate of argentic bromid, insoluble in nitric acid, but soluble in ammonium hydrate. It is prepared from potassium carbonate and bromin. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 264; X. 557.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solution* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$, with distilled water; freshly made.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x, with dilute alcohol; 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher; freshly made.

KALI CARBONICUM.

Potassium Carbonate.

Kali Carbonate.

Chemical Symbol.— K_2CO_3 ; 137.91.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii carbonas, Potassæ carbonæ, Kalium carbonicum (purum, s. e tartaro), Carbonas potassicus, s. kalicus, Potassii carbonas purus, Sal tartari; *English*, Carbonate of potassium, Potassic carbonate; *French*, Carbonate de potasse; *German*, Kaliumcarbonat, Kohlensaures Kali.

Description.—A white, deliquescent, odorless, granular powder, having a strong alkaline taste. Soluble in 1 part of water at 15° C., insoluble in alcohol. It dissolves in dilute acids, with a production of carbon dioxid; is unchanged by heat. Its aqueous solutions are alkaline, and give a white, granular precipitate with an excess of tartaric acid. It gives to the flame a violet coloration. It is obtained from the ashes of plants. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 281; X. 558.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher; freshly made.

KALI CAUSTICUM.

Potassium Hydrate.

Kali Caustic.

Chemical Symbol.—KOH; 55.99.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassa, Potassii hydras, Potassæ hydras, Potassa caustica, Kali purum, Kali causticum fusum, Kali hydricum fusum, Oxydum potassicum, Lapis causticus chirurgorum; *English*, Hydrate of potassium, Potassic hydrate, Caustic potash, Hydrate of potassa; *French*, Potasse caustique; *German*, Aetzkali, Kalium-Hydrat.



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solution gives with tartaric acid a colorless, crystalline precipitate; with concentrated sulfuric acid it detonates. It is prepared by conducting chlorine gas into a saturated solution of potassium hydrate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 316; X. 561.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher; prepared with care to avoid explosion.
- b. *Solution*: $\frac{1}{100}$ in distilled water.
- c. *Dilutions*: 3x, with dilute alcohol; 4x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 4x and higher.

KALI CHROMICUM.

Potassium Chromate.

Kali Chromate.

Chemical Symbol.— K_2CrO_4 ; 193.9.

Synonyms.—*English*, Chromate of potassium, Normal potassic chromate, Chromate of potash, Yellow chromate of potash.

Description.—Consists of yellow, anhydrous, odorless crystals, with a metallic saline taste. Soluble in 0.20 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. Its aqueous solution is alkaline, and is partly decomposed by evaporation, with formation of potassium dichromate. Acids, even carbon dioxide, change its solution from yellow to red, producing potassium dichromate. It fuses at a red heat without decomposition. It is prepared by adding potassium carbonate to a hot solution of potassium dichromate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 562. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

KALI CYANATUM.

Potassium Cyanid.

Kali Cyanid.

Chemical Symbol.—KCN; 65.01.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii cyanidum, Kali cyanuretum, Kalium cyanatum, Cyanuretum potassicum, s. kalicum; *English*, Cyanide of potassium, Potassic cyanide; *French*, Cyanure de potassium; *German*, Kaliumcyanid, Cyankalium.

Description.—Consists of white, opaque, very poisonous masses, odorless when dry, emitting an odor of hydrocyanic acid when moist; deliquescent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 2 parts of water; sparingly soluble in alcohol. It fuses at a low, red heat. The aqueous solution is alkaline, and disengages hydrocyanic acid when treated with hydrochloric or sulfuric acid; with argentic nitrate a white precipitate is obtained. This precipitate of argentic cyanid is soluble in potassium cyanid and in ammonium hydrate. It gives with ferrous sulfate and an excess of hydrochloric acid a blue precipitate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 323; X. 562. An active poison, even causing dangerous symptoms when raw cutaneous surfaces are exposed to its action. *Maximum dose* ⅛ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

This salt and its preparations should be freshly made.

KALI FERROCYANTUM.

Potassium Ferrocyanid.

Kali Ferrocyanid.

Chemical Symbol.— $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$; 421.76.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii ferrocyanidum, Potassæ prussias flava, Kali ferrocyanuretum, Kalium borussicum, Cyanuretum ferroso-potassicum; *English*, Ferrocyanide of potassium, Potassic ferrocyanide, Yellow prussiate of potash; *French*, Prussiate jaune de potasse, Ferrocyanure de potassium; *German*, Ferrocyanid, Blutlangensalz.

Description.—Consists of large, transparent, yellow tabular crystals, odorless, and of a saline taste. Soluble in 4 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. Heated to 100° C. the salt loses its water of crystallization and is transformed into a white powder; at a red heat it is decomposed and leaves a residue of potassium cyanid, ferric oxid and carbon. Its aqueous solution is neutral, and gives with ferric salts a blue, with copper salts a brown, with acid sodium tartrate a

colorless crystalline, and with cobaltic nitrite a yellow, precipitate. It is prepared by heating organic substances rich in nitrogen, with potassium carbonate and iron. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 330.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

KALI HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM.

Kali Hypophosphite.

Potassium Hypophosphite.

Chemical Symbol.— KH_2PO_2 ; 103.91.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii hypophosphis, Kalium hypophosphorosum, Hypophosphis potassicus, s. kalicus; *English*, Hypophosphite of potassium, Potassic hypophosphite; *French*, Hypophosphite de potasse; *German*, Kaliumhypophosphit, Unterphosphorigsaures Kali.

Description.—Consists of white, opaque, sometimes crystalline masses, odorless, and of a strong saline taste. It is extremely deliquescent. Is soluble at 15° C. in 0.6 part of water, and in 7.3 parts of alcohol. When heated it gives off moisture and subsequently hydrogen phosphid, which burns with a bright flame, leaving a residue of potassium phosphate. It explodes violently when heated with nitrates or chlorates. Its aqueous solution is neutral, and with tartaric acid gives a colorless, crystalline precipitate. A white precipitate is formed when mercuric chlorid is added to the aqueous solution, acidified with hydrochloric acid. It is obtained from calcium hypophosphite and potassium carbonate.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Triturations:* 2x and higher.

b. *Solution:* $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water or syrup.

KALI IODATUM.

Potassium Iodid.

Kali Iodid.

Chemical Symbol.—KI; 165.56.



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ous solution gives the potassium test with tartaric acid (*vide supra*), and a white precipitate, insoluble in ammonium hydrate, with argentic nitrate. The salt is decomposed by nitric or sulfuric acid, giving off hydrochloric acid. It is prepared from potassium carbonate and hydrogen chlorid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

KALI NITRICUM.

Potassium Nitrate.

Kali Nitrate.

Chemical Symbol.— KNO_3 ; 100.92.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii nitras, Potassæ nitras, Kalium nitricum, Nitrum depuratum, Sal petræ, Sal nitri, Nitras potassicus, s. kalicus; *English*, Nitrate of potassium, Potassic nitrate, Nitrate of potash, Niter, Saltpeter; *French*, Azotate (nitrate) de potasse, Nitre prismatique, Salpêtre; *German*, Kaliumnitrat, Salpetersaures Kali, Salpeter.

Description.—Consists of long, striated, odorless, colorless prisms, having a cooling, saline taste. Is permanent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 3.8 parts of water, very sparingly soluble in alcohol. It fuses below redness, and when thrown upon burning coal it deflagrates. At a high temperature it is decomposed, giving off oxygen, nitrogen, and leaving a residue of potassium nitrate and nitrite. Its aqueous solution is neutral, and gives a brown coloration with ferrous sulfate and sulfuric acid; with diphenylamin and sulfuric acid it gives a blue solution. It is both a natural and an artificial product, and may be obtained from potassium carbonate and nitric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 355; X. 565.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

KALI OXALICUM.

Potassium Oxalate.

Kali Oxalate.

Chemical Symbol.— HKC_2O_4 ; 127.81.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii oxalas ; *English*, Oxalate of potassium, Potassic oxalate, Salt of lemons, Salt of sorrel ; *French*, Oxalate de potasse.

Description.—Consists of transparent, odorless, colorless crystals, with an acid, saline taste. Soluble in 40 parts of water at ordinary temperature ; insoluble in alcohol. At a red heat it is decomposed, leaving a residue of potassium carbonate. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction ; when neutralized it gives with calcium chlorid a colorless, crystalline precipitate. It is contained in the juice of various species of sorrel. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 384.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

KALI PERMANGANICUM. Potassium Permanganate.

Kali Permanganate.

Chemical Symbol.— KMnO_4 ; 157.67.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii permanganas, Potassæ permanganas, Kali hypermanganicum crystallisatum, Kalium permanganicum, Hypermanganas potassicus, s. kalicus ; *English*, Permanganate of potassium, Potassic permanganate, Permanganate of potash ; *French*, Permanganate de potasse ; *German*, Kaliumpermanganat, Uebermangansaures Kali.

Description.—Consists of dark-purple crystals, of a metallic luster ; permanent in air, and of an astringent taste. Is soluble in 16 parts of water at 15° C. ; is decomposed in contact with alcohol. It decrepitate when thrown upon burning coal, and is decomposed with explosion when triturated with sulfur, potassium chlorate, or inflammable bodies ; at a red heat it is decomposed, giving off oxygen. Its aqueous solution is purple, and a very small quantity of the salt is sufficient to give an intense color to a large volume of water. This solution, which is neutral, turns green on the admixture of potassium hydrate. It is decolorized by most organic substances. This salt is prepared from manganese dioxid and potassium hydrate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 351.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Solution:* $\frac{1}{100}$, 2x in distilled water.
b. Dilutions: 3x and higher, with distilled water.

All preparations of this salt should be freshly prepared and kept in glass-stoppered bottles.

KALI PHOSPHORICUM.

Potassium Phosphate.

Kali Phosphate.

Chemical Symbol.— K_2HPO_4 ; 173.86.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii phosphas, Potassæ phosphas, Kalium phosphoricum; *English*, Phosphate of potassium; *French*, Phosphate de potasse; *German*, Phosphorsaures Kali.

Description.—Consists of white, amorphous, odorless masses, of a saline taste; deliquescent in air. Freely soluble in water. It melts readily at a low temperature, and at a red heat is converted into pyrophosphate. Its aqueous solution gives with argentic nitrate a yellow precipitate, soluble in nitric acid. It is prepared with potassium carbonate and phosphoric acid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

KALI PICRICUM.

Potassium Picrate.

Kali Picrate.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_6H_2K(NO_2)_3O$; 266.60.

Description.—Consists of yellow prisms, of a metallic appearance, and bitter taste. Soluble in 260 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. When heated it assumes an orange color, but becomes yellow again on cooling; at a strong heat it decomposes with detonation and is exploded by shock. Its aqueous solution gives a yellow color to the skin. It is prepared by neutralizing a hot aqueous solution of picric



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Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassii tartras, Potassæ tartras, Kalium tartaricum, Tartras potassicus, s. kalicus, Tartarus solubilis; *English*, Tartrate of potassium, Potassic tartrate, Tartrate of potash, Soluble tartar; *French*, Tartrate de potasse, Tartre soluble; *German*, Kaliumtartrat, Neutrales weinsaures Kali.

Description.—A white, granular, odorless, crystalline powder, with a mild saline taste. Soluble at 15° C. in 0.7 part of water; almost insoluble in alcohol. When heated it melts, chars, and gives off inflammable vapors, with an odor of burnt sugar; when ignited it leaves a residue of carbon and potassium carbonate. Its aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with barium chlorid and with plumbic acetate, both precipitates being soluble in nitric acid. It is obtained from potassium carbonate and tartaric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 387.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

Mountain Laurel.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Camædaphnefoliis tini, Cistus chamærhododendros, Ledum floribus bullatis; *English*, Big-leaved ivy, Broad-leaved laurel, Calico bush, Ivy, Lambkill, Laurel, Mountain laurel, Spoonwood, Spoonbunch; *French* and *German*, Kalmie.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, or tree, 4 to 20 feet in height, with a smooth stem, and irregular, tortuous, terete branches. The scattered leaves are mostly alternate, petioled, entire, ovate, lanceolate, ternate and tapering to each end, coriaceous, bright-green on both sides. The numerous flowers are rose-red to pink, varying to white, clammy-pubescent, and appear from May to July at the ends of the small branches, in umbel-like corymbs.

Habitat.—Common from Maine to Ohio and Kentucky as a shrub 4 to 8 feet high, found on rocky hills and damp soil; tree-like, 10 to 20 feet high, forming dense thickets in the mountains from Pennsylvania southward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 103.

History.—Name from Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linnæus. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1845 by a proving of Dr. Hering, *Trans. Am. Inst. Hom.* 1845, 154. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 388.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Kalmia latifolia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

KINO AUSTRALIENSIS.

Australian Red Gum.

Natural Order.—Myrtaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Kino; *English*, Australian kino, Australian red gum, Botany Bay kino, Eucalyptus kino; *French*, Kino de l'Inde; *German*, Kino.

Description.—An exudation of several species of the Eucalyptus. It is found in dried masses in the crevices and on the bark of the trees, or is obtained by incisions made through the bark yielding a red juice, which is dried by exposure to the air and sun; it is met with in smooth, angular, dark reddish-brown pieces in thin layers, transparent, and of a garnet hue; it is odorless, and has an astringent and sweetish taste. Is partially soluble in water, and entirely so in alcohol.

Habitat.—Western Australia.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1863 by a proving by Dr. Blundell, *Month. Hom. Rev.* VII. 199. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 403.]

Part Used.—The gum.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Kino, 100 Gm.
 Strong alcohol, 1000 Cc.
 To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.
- b. Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. Medications*: 1x and higher.
- d. Triturations*: 1x and higher.

LACHESIS.

Lachesis.

Order.—Ophidia.

Family.—Crotalidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Trigonocephalus lachesis* (?); *English*, Lance-headed viper (?).

Description.—The virus of a South American serpent, supposed to be the *Trigonocephalus lachesis*. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Hering, who obtained it from the living snake by stunning it with a blow, and then collecting the poison on sugar by pressing the fang upwards against the poison sac. Much difficulty, however, exists in identifying the exact species referred to by Dr. Hering, and from the general description given and the common name applied, it is a question whether the provings were not made from the *Lachesis mutus*, or the *Craspedocephalus lanceolatus*, rather than from the *Trigonocephalus lachesis*. Mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, V. 432.

Part Used.—The venom.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Triturations.*
b. Dilutions.

LACHNANTHES TINCTORIA.

Red Root.

Natural Order.—Hæmodoraceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Dilatrix caroliniana*, *D. tinctoria*, *Heritiera gmelini*, *H. tinctoria*, *Pyrotheca tinctoria*; *English*, Dyer's dilatrix, Red wood, Spirit weed.



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those of the stem are smaller, often lobed, arrow-shaped, clasping; the midrib of all is more or less beset with prickles. The small, pale-yellow flowers appear in August, in numerous paniced heads, with many small, cordate bracts. Involucre scales, downy at the tip. The whole plant abounds in a bitter, milky juice of a narcotic odor.

Habitat.—Western and southern Europe to Siberia; naturalized in some parts of New England; found in hedges, old walls, ruins, and edges of fields. *Fig.*, Winkler, 87; Goullon, 161; Bent. and Trim. 160.

History.—Name derived from lac, milk, on account of its milky juice. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1840 by provings by Dr. Seidel, *Jour. f. Hom. A. M. L.*, II. 2, 29. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 487; X. 570.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lactuca virosa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

LACTUCARIUM.

Lettuce Opium.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Thridace; *English*, Lettuce opium; *French*, Lactucarium; *German*, Giftlattichsaft.

Description.—A white, rather thick, milky juice, obtained by incision from several species of lactuca, forming scales, or lumps on exposure to the air. It is met with in irregular and shrunken pieces of a reddish-brown color externally, internally opaque, waxy, and when recent, creamy, becoming dark on exposure.

History.—Provings were made at the same time *Lactuca virosa* was experimented with. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 487; X. 570.]

Part Used.—The concrete juice.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

LAMIUM ALBUM.

Dead Nettle.

Natural Order.—Labiatae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Galeopsidis maculata*, *Lamium foliosum*, *L. lævigatum*, *L. maculatum*, *L. vulgatum*; *English*, Blind nettle, Dead nettle, White archangel; *French*, *Ortie morte*; *German*, *Taubnessel*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with cylindrical branched root, and stem 2 feet high, quadrangular, simple, decumbent at the base and hairy. The leaves are opposite, petioled, ovate, cordate, acuminate, serrate, smooth, and veined below. The large, white, sessile flowers, with the tube curved upwards and contracted at the base, having inside a hairy ring, appear from April to September, in axillary, twenty-flowered whorls. The plant emits a very disagreeable odor when bruised.

Habitat.—Great Britain, France and Germany; naturalized in eastern New England; found in wet ground, hedges, ditches and along roads. *Fig.*, Winkler, 86; Millspaugh, 121.

History.—Name derived from *lamios*, the throat, from the form of the flower. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1832 by provings by Stapf, *Archiv.* XII. 2, 179. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 501.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lamium album, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

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: Ix and higher.

LAPPA MAJOR.**Burdock.**

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arctium bardana, A. lappa, Bardana, Lappa minor, L. officinalis, L. tomentosa; *English*, Bat weed, Burdock, Hare burr; *French*, Bardane, Glouteron; *German*, Klette.

Description.—A coarse, biennial weed, with a simple, spindle-shaped root 1 foot or more long, brown externally, white and spongy internally, having thread-like fibers and withered scales near the top, with a feeble, unpleasant odor, and a mucilaginous, sweetish and somewhat bitter taste. The stem, 3 feet high, is round, furrowed, succulent and pubescent, erect, branching and leafy. The large leaves are alternate, long-petioled, the upper ovate, the lower heart-shaped, dentate, green above, whitish, cottony beneath. The purple flowers appear from July to October in smooth heads, the imbricated scales of the involucre forming a hooked bur.

Habitat.—Found throughout Europe and northern Asia; naturalized in the United States. It flourishes in nearly all climates in waste places and around dwellings in manured soil. *Fig.*, Goullon, 157, 158; Millspaugh, 92.

History.—Name derived from lappa, the Latin for bur, or from the Celtic, llap, a hand, because it lays hold of everything near. [Hale's New Rem. 3d ed.]

Parts Used.—The fresh root and seed.



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LAUROCERASUS.

Cherry Laurel.

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Cerasus folio laurino*, *C. laurocerasus*, *C. trapezuntina*, *Padus laurocerasus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *P. lusitanica*; *English*, Cherry bay, Common cherry laurel; *French*, Laurier-cerise; *German*, Kirsch-Lorbeer.

Description.—A small evergreen shrub, or tree, 12 to 20 feet high, smooth in every part, with pale-green, shining shoots. The leaves, 4 to 6 inches long, 1½ to 2½ inches wide, are alternate, short-petioled, oblong, acuminate, re-curved at the point, remotely-serrate, shining, coriaceous, with 2 or 4 small yellow glands at the base beneath. The white, yellow-tinged flowers, with peduncles shorter or as long as the leaves, appear in April and May, in axillary, erect racemes. The presence of prussic acid in all its parts gives the plant a decided flavor and odor, noticeable only when it is bruised.

Habitat.—The Levant, and found throughout temperate Europe. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 18; *Jahr and Cat.* 230; *Winkler*, 37; *Goullon*, 103; *Bent. and Trim.* 98.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1828 by provings of Hartlaub and Trinks, *R. A. M. L.*, I. 127. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 506; X. 572.]

Part Used.—The leaves gathered in July and August when they have more prussic acid.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$; freshly made.

Laurocerasus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

300 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.**Wild Rosemary.****Natural Order.**—Ericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Anthos sylvestris, Ledum decumbens, L. silesiacum, Rosmarinum sylvestre; *English*, Marsh cistus, Marsh ledum, Marsh tea, Silesian rosemary, Wild rosemary; *French*, Romarin sauvage; *German*, Wilder Rosmarin.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, with stem 2 to 3 feet high, with several clustering rounded branches covered with a rust-colored fur; bark of stem ash-colored. The leaves, 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, are alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, rolled back on the edges, glabrous, green and shining above, red, rust-colored and downy beneath. The numerous white or pale-rose-red flowers appear in dense terminal corymbs, with filiform, pubescent pedicels. The whole plant has a heavy aromatic odor, and a camphoraceous, bitter taste.

Habitat.—Northern Europe, Asia, New Foundland, Labrador to Alaska and Aleutian Islands; found in bogs. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 23; Winkler, 91; Goullon, 165.

History.—Proving by Hahnemann in 1805, *Frag. de Vir. Med.* 169. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 531.]

Part Used.—The fresh herb.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ledum palustre, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Strong alcohol,

840 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA.**Culver's Root.****Natural Order.**—Scrophulariaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Callistachya virginica, Eustachya alba, E. purpurea, Leptandra purpurea, Pæderota virginica, Veronica incarnata, V. japonica, V. sibirica, V. virginica; *English*, Black root, Bowman's

root, Brinton root, Culver's physic, Culver's root, Tall speedwell, Tall veronica, Veronica, Virginia speedwell; *French*, Racine de leptandra, s. de veronique de Virginie; *German*, Leptandra-Wurzel.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a short horizontal, often branched, blackish rhizome, thick as a finger, 6 to 12 inches long, scarred on the upper surface, and giving off horizontally in every direction, numerous, long, slender roots. When fresh the root has a faint odor, and a bitter, nauseous taste, less perceptible when it is dry. The stem, 2 to 7 feet high, is simple, straight, smooth, or slightly downy. The short petioled leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, four- to seven-whorled, are lanceolate, pointed, finely-serrate, nearly glabrous, pale beneath, the upper ones much the smaller. The flowers, varying in color from white to pink, or purple, appear in July and August, in terminal axillary, spike-like, densely-flowered racemes, minutely bracteate, 6 to 10 inches long, commonly with several shorter ones.

Habitat.—Indigenous to the United States from Vermont and Wisconsin, southward in the hills to Georgia, also Japan and eastern Indies; found in limestone countries in moist woods and barrens. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 196; Millspaugh, 114.

History.—Name derived from leptos, slender, and aner, anther. Veronica said to be a corruption of Betonica; officinal in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1851 by a fragmentary proving by Dr. Gatchell, *Am. Mag. of Hom.* I. 18. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 556.]

Part Used.—The fresh root of the second year's growth.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Leptandra, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

215 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.



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Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with creeping, somewhat woody, fibrous, white root. The stem, 2 feet high, is erect and simple. The leaves, 1 to 3 inches long, and narrow, are alternate, or more or less scattered or whorled, linear-lanceolate, acute, pale-green, scarcely glaucous. The bright-yellow flowers, with chrome-colored pallets, appear during the summer months, in terminal, densely-flowered racemes.

Habitat.—Europe; naturalized in America; a very showy, but pernicious weed; found in fields, roadsides and waste places in dry, sandy soil. *Fig.*, Goullon, 184; Millspaugh, 111.

History.—So named on account of its similarity to linum, flax. Used in decoction as a fly poison. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1857, by a proving by Dr. Mueller, *Zeit. d. Ver. d. Hom. Aertz. Oest.* I. 41. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 587.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Linaria, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

100 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

LINUM CATHARTICUM.

Purging Flax.

Natural Order.—Linaceæ.

Synonym.—*English*, Purging flax.

Description.—An annual herb, with very small tapering root. The one or more stems, seldom more than a foot high, are slender, erect, and much branched when single; when more than one they are curved,

obliquely ascending and smooth, with spreading, forked, terminal panicles. The leaves are opposite, obovate-lanceolate, entire, smooth. The small, white, tremulous flowers appear from June to August, and are pendulous before expansion.

Habitat.—Great Britain and Europe generally; a troublesome weed; found in dry pastures.

History.—Name from the Celtic, llin, a thread. Introduced into homœopathic practice by provings by Dr. Gelston in 1858, Brit. Jour. of Hom. XVI. 147. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 588.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Linum catharticum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 50 Cc. =

150

Distilled water,

250 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

LITHIUM BENZOICUM.

Lithium Benzoate.

Lithium Benzoate.

Chemical Symbol.—Li C₇H₅O₂; 127.72.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Lithii benzoas, Lithium benzoicum, Benzoas lithicus; *English*, Benzoate of lithium; *French*, Benzoate de lithine; *German*, Lithiumbenzoat, Benzoesaures Lithion.

Description.—A white, light crystalline powder, or shining crystalline scales, having a mild odor of benzoin, and an alkaline, sweetish taste; permanent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 4 parts of water and in 12 parts of alcohol. When heated it melts, and at a higher temperature it chars and is decomposed, giving off inflammable vapors of

benzol with other decomposition products of benzoic acid, and leaving a residue of carbon and lithium carbonate; it gives to the flame a bright-red color. It is prepared from lithium carbonate and benzoic acid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

LITHIUM BROMATUM.

Lithium Bromid.

Lithium Bromid.

Chemical Symbol.—Li Br; 86.77.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Lithii bromidum, Bromuretum lithicum; *English*, Bromide of lithium; *French*, Bromure de lithium; *German*, Bromlithium, Lithiumbromid.

Description.—A granular, odorless, white powder, having a sharp, bitter taste; extremely deliquescent. Soluble at 15° C. in 0.6 part of water; very soluble in alcohol. It melts at a dull-red heat, and at a white heat slowly volatilizes; it gives to the flame a bright-red color; its aqueous solution is neutral. When concentrated it gives a white precipitate with ammonium carbonate. The addition of chlorin water liberates bromin, which can be dissolved in chloroform or carbon disulfid with a red-orange color. It is obtained from lithium carbonate and bromin.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 1x and higher.

LITHIUM CARBONICUM.

Lithium Carbonate.

Lithium Carbonate.

Chemical Symbol.—Li₂CO₃; 73.87.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lobelia cardinalis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

LOBELIA INFLATA.

Indian Tobacco.

Natural Order.—Lobeliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Rapuntium inflatum; *English*, Asthma root, Bladder-podded lobelia, Bugle weed, Emetic herb, Emetic weed, Eye bright, Fever cure, Indian tobacco, Lobelia, Puke root, Wild tobacco; *French*, Herbe de lobélie enflée; *German*, Lobelienkraut.

Description.—An annual or biennial herb, with slender, fibrous, yellowish-white root. The stem, 8 inches to 2 feet high, is round, erect, striated, leafy, paniculately branched above, divergently hirsute below, somewhat angled. The leaves are alternate, irregularly scattered, the lower petioled, the others sessile, veiny, ovate, or oblong below, foliaceous or subulate bracts above, longer than the pedicels, acute, irregularly dentate, thin, pubescent and pale-green. The inconspicuous, small, irregular, pale-blue flowers appear from July to October, in loose, terminal, leafy, spike-like racemes, each from the axil of a small leaf. The plant yields a milky, acrid, poisonous juice.

Habitat.—North America from Hudson Bay to Saskatchewan, southward to Georgia and the Mississippi; common everywhere. *Fig.*, Goullon, 162; Bent. and Trim. 162; Millspaugh, 99.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1841 by a proving by Noack, Hygea, XV. 37. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 611.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lobelia inflata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA.

Blue Cardinal Flower.

Natural Order.—Lobeliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Lobelia cœrulea (?), L. glandulosa, L. reflexa, Rapuntium syphiliticum; *English*, Bladder-podded cardinal flower, Blue cardinal flower, Blue lobelia, Great blue lobelia, Great lobelia.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with simple stem 1 to 3 feet high, leafy, somewhat hirsute. The leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, 1 inch wide, are alternate, ovate-lanceolate, acute at each end, unequally-serrate, thin, somewhat hirsute. The light-blue, rarely white, flowers, nearly 1 inch long, appearing from July to October, with pedicels longer than the leafy bracts, are solitary, axillary, and crowded in a long spike or dense raceme. The whole plant has a rank smell, and yields a milky, acrid, poisonous juice.

Habitat.—United States, Canada to Georgia and Louisiana, and west to Dakota; common in low grounds, marshy borders. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 98.

History.—Named syphilitica, from its use as a remedy for syphilis by the American Indians. It was called cœrulea, from the color of the flower, by Dr. Hering, as a better name than the former, but should not be confounded with the Lobelia cœrulea, which is found in southern Africa. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Jeanes in 1870, Hahn. Month. VI. 333. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 618.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lobelia syphilitica, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 435 Cc. =

535

Strong alcohol,

600 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM.

Darnel.

Natural Order.—Gramineæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Lolium arvense, L. robustum; *English*, Bearded darnel, Darnel, Tare, Poisonous darnel; *French*, Ivraie; *German*, Lolch, Taumslkorn, Taumellolch.

Description.—An annual herb, with a downy, fibrous root. The several stems are 2 to 3 feet high, leafy, round, stiff, often branched from the lower nodes, smooth, shining below, rough above. The dark-green leaves, 5 to 10 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with short ligules, are spreading, drooping, gradually tapering to the apex, and rough on the upper side. The many five- to seven-flowered, sessile spikelets are arranged singly, edgewise, alternately, on opposite side of the elongated, somewhat flexuose rachis. The seeds ripen in August, on a spike 6 to 12 inches long with a rough stalk.

Habitat.—Europe, western Asia, northern Africa and India; introduced into the United States; a pernicious weed found among wheat, oats and barley in rainy seasons. *Fig.*, Winkler, 92; Bent. and Trim. 295.

History.—From loloa, the Celtic name for the grass, temulentum, drunken, from its alleged effects. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1836, Allg. Hom. Zeit. VIII. 351. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. V. 622.]

Part Used.—The dried ripe spikelets, or seeds.



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often climbing to a great height. The leaves are opposite on long petioles, are serrate, prickly, rough, of a deep-green color above; the larger are three- to five-lobed. The numerous flowers are axillary and supplied with bracts; the male, yellowish-white, and arranged in panicles; the female, on a separate plant, pale-green, and in solitary, peduncled aments of membranous scales, which form the ovoid cone, or strobile. The scales bear the achenia at the base, where both are covered with numerous yellow shining glands, in mass appearing as a granular powder. The ovate strobiles are 1 to 1½ inches long of an aromatic odor, and a bitter taste.

Habitat.—This plant is indigenous to North America and Europe; specially common in the northern and western portions of the United States. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 232; Goullon, 233; Bent. and Trim. 230.

History.—Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, V. 625.

Part Used.—The freshly dried hop strobiles.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lupulus,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM.

Tomato.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Lycopersicum ceresiforme, Mala aurea, M. lycopersica, Poma amoris, Solanum lycopersicum; *English*, Love apple, Tomato; *French*, Pomme d'amour; *German*, Liebsapfel.

Description.—An annual, cultivated plant, of many varieties, with a weak, trailing stem, hirsute on the branches, and more or less glandular. The leaves are alternate, pinnately-compound, the larger leaflets incised and dentate, the small interposed ones, rounder and often entire, interruptedly, one- to two-pinnate. The yellowish flowers appear from July to September, in racemes opposite the leaves.

Habitat.—Warm parts of America; cultivated in most warm or temperate countries. The whole plant has a rank scent and watery juice.

History.—Name derived from *lukos*, a wolf, and *persicon*, a peach. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1839, by a proving by Dr. Gross, *Archiv.* XVII. 3, 183. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* V. 627.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lycopersicum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM.

Club Moss.

Natural Order.—Lycopodiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Lycopodium inflexum*, *Muscus clavatus*, *M. squamosus vulgaris*, *M. terrestris repens*, *M. ursinus*, *Pes leoninus*, *P. ursinus*; *English*, Club moss, Stag's horn, Witch meal, Wolf's claw, Vegetable sulphur; *French*, Soufre végétal; *German*, Bärlappsamen.

Description.—An evergreen trailing plant, with roots of several strong, scattered fibers, resembling a wolf's foot. The stem creeps extensively, and gives off at intervals solitary, straight, simple, wiry shoots, with very leafy ascending branches, the fertile terminating in a slender peduncle, bearing two or three linear cylindrical spikes. The leaves are numerous, small, persistent for many years, scattered, incurved linear and light-green. The brown flowers appear in July and August in erect spikes, mostly in pairs, each composed of an axis and many closely appressed scales. In the axils of the scales are very minute, more or less flattened, reniform, coriaceous, one-celled spores, forming together a pale-yellow powder. This powder is inodorous, tasteless, floating on and not wet by water, showing under the micro-

scope four-sided reticulated granules with short projections on the edges; under long-continued trituration, whereby the shell of the spores is broken, it becomes a lightish-brown unctuous mass.

Habitat.—Europe and United States; found in dry woods and hilly pastures, especially northward. *Fig.*, Winkler, 90; Goullon, 296; Bent. and Trim. 279; Millspaugh, 180.

History.—Name derived from *lukos*, a wolf, and *pes*, a foot; used in medicine principally as an absorbent application in excoriations until introduced into homœopathic practice in 1828, by a proving of Hahnemann, *Chron. Krank.* 1st ed. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VI. 1; X. 577.]

Part Used.—The spores.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Triturations: 1x and higher; the 1x and 2x should be freshly made and thoroughly triturated.

b. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Lycopodium, previously triturated for many hours, to break the spores, 100 Gm.

Strong alcohol, *a sufficient quantity*.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

c. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

d. Medications: 1x and higher.

N. B. To obtain satisfactory preparations of lycopodium, much time and labor must be employed in the process of triturating the spores, that the oil contained therein may be extracted; this can be most effectively accomplished by grinding with milk-sugar. The trituration, therefore, is without doubt the most reliable form of preparation.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

Bugle Weed.

Natural Order.—Labiatae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Lycopus macrophyllus*, *L. pumilus*, *L. uniflorus*; *English*, American archangel, Bitter bugle, Bugle weed, Gipseweed, Gipsewort, Paul's betony, Red archangel, Sweet bugle, Water bugle, Water horehound, Virginia horehound; *French*, *Lycopée de Virginie*; *German*, *Virginischer*.



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Description.—A light, white, odorless powder, with a mild earthy taste. Soluble in 2500 parts of water at ordinary temperature; insoluble in alcohol. At a red heat it is decomposed into carbon dioxid, leaving a residue of magnesium oxid; it is decomposed by acids, giving off carbon dioxid. It is prepared from magnesium sulfate and sodium carbonate. Light and heavy magnesium carbonates differ in the degree of aggregation of their molecules. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 85.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

Magnesium Chlorid.

Magnesium Muriate.

Chemical Symbol.— $MgCl_2$; 95.04.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Magnesii chloridum; *English*, Chloride of magnesium, Magnesian chloride, Muriate of magnesia; *French*, Chlorure de magnesium; *German*, Chlor Magnesium.

Description.—Consists of colorless, odorless crystals, having a bitter saline taste; very deliquescent in air. Soluble in 1.8 parts of water and in 7 parts of alcohol at 15° C. It melts to a clear liquid at a low, red heat. Its aqueous solution gives a colorless, crystalline precipitate with sodium phosphate, soluble in hydrochloric acid. It can not be prepared directly by the evaporation of a solution of magnesium chlorid, obtained with ammonium carbonate and hydrochloric acid, as this solution is decomposed into hydrochloric acid and magnesium oxid when heated; to prevent this decomposition, ammonium chlorid is added to the solution and the ammonium magnesium chlorid decomposed at a red heat, leaving pure magnesium chlorid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 112.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 1x and higher.
- e. *Aqueous Solution*: 1x and higher; for immediate use only.

MAGNESIA OXYDATA.**Magnesia.****Magnesium Oxid.**

Chemical Symbol.— MgO ; 40.26.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Magnesia, M. usta, M. levis, M. calcinata; *English*, Light magnesia, Calcined magnesia; *French*, Magnésie calcinée; *German*, Gebrannte Magnesia.

Description.—A white, very fine, light, odorless powder, with a mild alkaline taste. Soluble in 5142 parts of water at 15°C .; insoluble in alcohol. Heated to a red heat it emits a very brilliant white light. It dissolves in acid, and this solution, when saturated with ammonium hydrate, gives a colorless, crystalline precipitate with sodium phosphate; soluble in hydrochloric acid. It is obtained by heating magnesium carbonate to a red heat.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.**Magnesium Phosphate.****Magnesium Phosphate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{MgHPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 238.82.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Magnesii phosphas; *English*, Phosphate of magnesium, Hydric magnesian phosphate; *French*, Phosphate de magnésie; *German*, Phosphorsaures Magnesia.

Description.—Thrown down from soluble magnesium salts by disodium phosphate as a white precipitate. Difficultly soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. The tertiary phosphate, $(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{Mg}_3$, accompanies in small quantity the tertiary calcium phosphate in bones and ashes of plants; the primary salt, $(\text{PO}_4\text{H}_2)_2\text{Mg}$, has not as yet been obtained.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

MAGNESIA SULPHURICA.**Magnesium Sulfate.****Magnesium Sulfate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 245.84.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Magnesii sulphas, Magnesiæ sulphas, Magnesium sulfuricum, Sal amarum, Sal Epsomense, Sal anglicum, Sal Sedliceuse, Sulfas magneticus; *English*, Sulphate of magnesium, Magnesian sulphate, Epsom salt; *French*, Sulfate de magnésie, Sel d'Epsom, Sel de Sedlitz; *German*, Magnesiumsulfat, Schwefelsaures Magnesia.

Description.—Consists of small, transparent, colorless, odorless, crystalline needles, with a bitter, saline taste; efflorescent in dry air. Soluble in 1.5 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. When heated it melts and gives off six molecules of water; at a red heat the last molecule of water is disengaged. Its aqueous solution gives with barium chlorid a white precipitate, insoluble in hydrochloric acid; with an excess of ammonium hydrate and sodium phosphate it gives a colorless, crystalline precipitate, appearing immediately in concentrated solution, but only after some hours in diluted solutions. It is prepared from magnesium carbonate and sulfuric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 131.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA.**Magnolia.**

Natural Order.—Magnoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Magnolia fragrans, M. longifolia, M. virginiana, var. glauca; *English*, Beaver tree, Magnolia, Laurel, Small or laurel magnolia, Swamp sassafras, Sweet or white bay, White laurel; *French*, Magnolier glauque; *German*, Graugrüne Magnolie.

Description.—An ornamental, deciduous shrub, or tree, 4 to 40 feet high, with bright, smooth, green twigs, scarred with rings at the insertion of the leaves by the fall of the stipules. The leaves are alternate, scattered along the branches, feathered-veined, oblong-ovate, obtuse, shining above, glaucous and white beneath, marked with minute transparent dots. The globular white flowers appear from May to August, are single, terminal, 2 inches long and very fragrant.



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a white, poisonous, very caustic milk, which acts as an escharotic. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1849, by Dr. Mure, Pathogen. Bresil. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 142.]

Parts Used.—The fresh fruit, leaves and bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Mancinella, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

MANGANUM ACETICUM.

Manganous Acetate.

Manganum Acetate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$; 174.52.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Mangesii acetas, Acetas manganosus; *English*, Acetate of manganese, Manganous acetate; *French*, Acetate de manganèse; *German*, Essigsaurer Braunstein.

Description.—Consists of pale-red, odorless, permanent, transparent plates, having an acid, metallic taste. Soluble in 3.5 parts of water at 15° C. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 151.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

MANGANUM CARBONICUM.

Manganous Carbonate.

Manganum Carbonate.

Chemical Symbol.— MnCO_3 ; 114.65.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Mangani carbonas, Mangesii carbonas; *English*, Carbonate of manganese, Manganous carbonate; *French*, Carbonate de manganèse; *German*, Kohlensaurer Braunstein.

Description.—A pale-red, tasteless powder; permanent in air. Soluble in 7680 parts of water at ordinary temperature, and in 3480 parts of water, saturated with carbon dioxid, at the pressure of the atmosphere; insoluble in alcohol. Heated to redness in the air it assumes a dark-brown color and is converted into manganous-manganic oxid; ignited in hydrogen it gives a greenish-gray manganous oxid; when recently prepared it is soluble in ammonium salts. It is prepared by precipitating manganous salts with sodium carbonate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 151.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

MANGANUM MURIATICUM. Manganous Chlorid. Manganum Muriate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 197.38.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Mangani chloridum; *English*, Chloride of manganum, Manganese chlorid.

Description.—Consists of pale rose-colored masses, of a crystalline texture, odorless, and deliquescent. Soluble at 15° C. in 1.5 parts of water and in 2 parts of alcohol. It melts to an oily liquid at a dull-red heat; is decomposed by heat in a moist atmosphere, giving off hydrochloric acid and leaving a residue of manganous-manganic oxid. It is prepared with dry chlorin gas and manganous carbonate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 165.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations:* 2x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$, with dilute alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions:* 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

MANGANUM OXYDATUM NIGRUM. Manganous Oxid.

Chemical Symbol.— MnO_2 ; 86.72.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Mangani dioxidum, Mangani oxidum nigrum, Manganesii oxidum nigrum, Manganum hyperoxydatum, Oxidum manganicum; *English*, Manganese dioxide, Manganese peroxide, Black oxide of manganese, Pyrolusite; *French*, Oxyde (Peroxyde) de manganèse; *German*, Braunstein Mangansuperoxyd.

Description.—Consists of iron-black, or steel-gray, opaque, lustrous, crystalline and amorphous masses, or of rhombic crystals; specific gravity 4.82. It has at the same time, both feebly basic and feebly acid properties. It seldom occurs pure, but is generally combined with other manganese ores, and also contains silica, ferric oxid and traces of the oxids of cobalt and nickel. It is obtained pure, artificially, by boiling out the residue resulting from a moderate ignition of its nitrate with nitric acid. The residue thus secured is well washed and moderately heated. This salt is obtained in Thuringia, Bohemia and Moravia, also in France, Spain, and abundantly in certain sections of the United States. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopædia, VI. 166.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

MELILOTUS ALBA.

White Melilot.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Melilotus leucantha, M. officinalis, var. alba, M. vulgaris; *English*, White melilot, Sweet-scented clover.

Description.—An annual or biennial herb, 2 to 4 feet high. The leaves are petioled, tripinnate, with truncate, serrate leaflets and awl-shaped stipules. The small white flowers appear from July to September in spiked racemes. The plant is very fragrant on drying.

Habitat.—India and Europe; naturalized in the United States; found eastward and in New York, in waste or cultivated grounds.

History.—Provings, together with those of Melilotus officinalis, made in 1870, by Dr. Bowen, U. S. Med. and Surg. Jour. V. 317. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 176; X. 577.]

Part Used.—The fresh flowering tops.



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- 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.

MENISPERMUM CANADENSE.

Moonseed.

Natural Order.—Menispermaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cissampelos smilacina, Menispermum angulatum, M. smilacinum; *English*, Canada wormwood, Canadian moonseed, Moonseed, Texas sarsaparilla, Vine maple, Yellow parilla; *French*, Ménisperme du Canada; *German*, Canadisches Mondkorn.

Description.—A woody, evergreen vine, with a long, cylindrical, yellow root. The stem is slender, 8 to 15 feet long. The leaves are alternate, palmate, peltate, cordate, roundish, three- to seven-angled, or lobed, with petioles inserted near the base and about the length of the leaves. The small greenish-yellow or white flowers appear in June and July in axillary panicles.

Habitat.—Eastern United States; found on banks of streams. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 14.

History.—Name derived from mene, moon, and sperma, seed, so called on account of the crescent shape of the seeds. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1873, by Dr. Hale, New Rem. 3d ed. 318. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 177.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Menispermum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

400

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

MENTHA PIPERITA.**Peppermint.****Natural Order.**—Labiatae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Mentha hircina*, *M. officinalis*, *M. viridi aquatica*; *English*, Peppermint; *French*, *Menthe poivrée*; *German*, Pfefferminze.

Description.—An odorous, perennial herb, with creeping, spreading rhizome, multiplying by underground shoots. The stem is square, 1 to 3 feet high, somewhat hirsute. The leaves are 2 to 3 inches long, opposite, petioled, ovate, oblong, rounded, acute, sharply serrate, dark-green and smooth above, paler below, with numerous glands, sparingly pubescent on the nerves. The small, purple flowers appear during the summer, forming mostly terminal, interrupted spikes or heads.

Habitat.—Europe, parts of Asia and Africa, and North America, in low grounds, along brooks; cultivated. *Fig.*, Goullon, 210; Bent. and Trim. 203; Millspaugh, 116.

History.—Name derived from *Mintha*, a mythological character. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1853, by a proving by Dr. Demeures, J. d. l. Soc. Gal. IV. 115. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 180; X. 578.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Mentha piperita, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol, 500
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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.**Buckbean.****Natural Order.**—Gentianaceae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Trifolium amarum*, *T. aquaticum*, *T. fibrinum*; *English*, Bitter worm, Bogbean, Brookbean, Buckbean, Marsh trefoil,

Water shamrock; *French*, Trèfle d'eau (demarais); *German*, Fieberklee, Dreiblatt.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a rhizome penetrating horizontally a great distance into the bog, marked by the remains of sheaths of previous petioles. The leaves are alternate, trifoliate, and arise from the rhizome on long petioles with broad, sheathing stipules at the base, with pale, ovate, nearly sessile, irregularly edged, glabrous, somewhat fleshy leaflets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, with prominent mid-ribs. The few white or pinkish flowers appear in May and June, on a round scape having a smooth, conical raceme 3 inches long, on stout, glabrous pedicels from the axils of the previous year's leaves. The whole plant, especially the root, is intensely bitter.

Habitat.—Temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. In the United States, Pennsylvania and New England, common in boggy soil. *Fig.*, Winkler, 93; Jahr and Cat. 236; Bent. and Trim. 184; Millspaugh, 129.

History.—Name signifying mensis, a month, and anthos, a flower. The leaves were formerly officinal, and were used in Lapland as a substitute for hops. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1826, by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L. 2d ed. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 183.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Menyanthes, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS.

Dog's Mercury.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cynocrambes, Mercurialis montane; *English*, Dog's mercury; *French*, Mercurials vivace; *German*, Bingelkraut.



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Description.—Consists of colorless, brilliant prisms having a sharp, metallic taste. Permanent in air. Soluble in 1 part water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. It is decomposed by heat into carbon dioxid, acetic acid and metallic mercury: It is obtained by dissolving red oxid of mercury in warm acetic acid, and should be kept well stoppered and protected from the light. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 235.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS.

Mercurius Corrosivus.

Mercuric Chlorid.

Chemical Symbol.— HgCl_2 ; 270.54.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, Hydrargyri perchloridum, Hydrargyrum bichloratum, Hydrargyrum muriaticum corrosivum, Hydrargyri bichloridum; *English*, Corrosive mercuric chlorid, Perchloride of mercury, Corrosive sublimate, Bichloride of mercury; *French*, Sublimé corrosif, Chlorure mercurique; *German*, Quecksilberchlorid.

Description.—Consists of colorless, prismatic crystals, or heavy, white crystalline masses, odorless, and of a strong metallic taste. Permanent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 16 parts of water and in 3 parts of alcohol. It melts at 265° C., forming a colorless liquid, and volatilizes at 300° C. without residue. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction, and decomposes on exposure to light, mercurous chlorid being formed and hydrochloric acid liberated; this decomposition can be prevented by free hydrochloric acid or ammonium chlorid. It gives a yellow precipitate with calcium hydrate; a black precipitate with hydrogen sulfid; a white, curdy precipitate with argentic nitrate, and a bright-red precipitate with potassium iodid. It coagulates albumen. This salt is obtained from mercuric sulfate and sodium chlorid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 236; X. 579. An active poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.

MERCURIUS CYANATUS.

Mercuric Cyanid.

Mercurius Cyanid.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$; 251.76.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyri cyanidum, Mercurii cyanuretum, Hydrargyrum cyanatum, H. borussicum, Mercurius cyanatus, s. borussicus; *English*, Cyanuret of mercury, Bicyanide of mercury; *French*, Cyanure de mercure; *German*, Cyanquecksilber.

Description.—Consists of colorless, odorless prisms, having an extremely bitter, metallic taste. Soluble at 15° C. in 12.8 parts of water and in 15 parts of alcohol. When submitted to heat it decomposes into metallic mercury and cyanogen gas, burning with a purple flame. On further heating, the black residue, consisting of paracyanogen and mercury, is entirely volatilized. The salt is decomposed by hydrochloric acid, with formation of hydrocyanic acid and mercuric chlorid. Its aqueous solution yields a black precipitate with hydrogen sulfid, but gives no precipitate with potassium iodid or argentic nitrate, double compounds soluble in water being formed. It is obtained by dissolving mercuric oxid in hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 263. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain. It should be kept in well-stoppered bottles, protected from the light.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{100}$ in strong alcohol.
- b. *Dilutions*: 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.

MERCURIUS DULCIS.

Mercurous Chlorid.

Mercurius Dulcis.

Chemical Symbol.— Hg_2Cl_2 ; 470.34.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyri chloridum mite, H. subchloridum, Hydrargyrum chloratum (muriaticum) dulce, Calomelas, Chloruretum hydrargyrosium; *English*, Mild mercurous chloride, Subchloride of mercury, Calomel; *French*, Protochlorure de mercure; *German*, Quecksilberchlorür.

Description.—Consists of white, fibrous, crystalline masses, or more generally of a heavy, white, smooth, impalpable powder, odorless and tasteless. Insoluble in water and alcohol. When heated it sublimes entirely without previous fusion. Boiled with water, metallic mercury separates and mercuric chlorid is formed. In contact with ammonium hydrate, it turns black; the same reaction is produced with calcium, potassium and sodium hydrates. Heated with sodium carbonate, it is decomposed, metallic mercury and sodium chlorid being formed. It is prepared from mercurous sulfate and sodium chlorid. The mixture of the dry salts is heated and the mercurous chlorid sublimes, leaving a residue of sodium sulfate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 266.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

MERCURIUS IODATUS FLAVUS. Mercurous Iodid.

Mercurius Protoiodid.

Chemical Symbol.— Hg_2I_2 ; 652.66.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyri iodidum flavum, Mercurii iodidum, Hydrargyri iodidum viride, Hydrargyrii proto-ioduretum, Ioduretum hydrargyrosium; *English*, Yellow mercurous iodide, Green iodide of mercury, Protoiodide of mercury, yellow or green; *French*, Proto-iodure de mercure; *German*, Quecksilberjodür.

Description.—A yellow, unstable, amorphous powder, without odor or taste. Insoluble in water or alcohol. On exposure to light it is transformed into red mercuric acid. When heated it turns red-brown, and sublimes without residue. It is prepared from mercurous nitrate and potassium iodid. It should be kept in well-stoppered bottles, protected from the light. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 269.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher; freshly made.



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in an excess of precipitant. It deposits metallic mercury upon copper. This salt is prepared from mercury and nitric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 292. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Albus. Mercur-Ammonium Chlorid.

Chemical Symbol.— NH_2HgCl ; 251.18.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyrum ammoniatum, H. præcipitatum album, H. amidato-bichloratum (ammoniato-muriaticum), Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum; *English*, Ammoniated mercury, Mercuric-ammonic chloride, White precipitate; *French*, Chloramidure de mercure, Mercure précipité blanc; *German*, Weisser Quecksilberpräcipitat, Quecksilber-Chloridamidid.

Description.—A white, amorphous, odorless powder, having a styptic, metallic taste. Almost insoluble in water and in alcohol. At a red heat it is entirely volatilized. Heated with sodium hydrate solution it turns yellow, and ammonia gas is given off. It is entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid. It is prepared from mercuric chlorid and ammonium hydrate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 294; X. 583. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Ruber. Mercuric Oxid.

Chemical Symbol.— HgO ; 215.76.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum, Hydrargyrum oxydatum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum, Mercurius corrosivus (præcipitatus) ruber, Oxydum hydrargyricum; *English*, Red mercuric oxide, Peroxide of mercury, Red precipitate; *French*, Deutoxide (peroxyde) rouge de mercure, Précipité rouge; *German*, Rothes Quecksilberoxyd, Rother Präcipitat.

Description.—A granular, yellowish-red, odorless powder, at first tasteless, but after some time developing a faint metallic taste. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol, but is dissolved by hydrochloric and nitric acids. On exposure to light it assumes a dark-brown color. Heated to 400° C. it turns black, reassuming its original color on cooling. At a red heat it is decomposed into oxygen gas and metallic mercury. It may be obtained from a mixture of mercuric nitrate and metallic mercury. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 295; X. 584. Very poisonous. *Maximum dose*, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS HAHNEMANNI.

Mercurius Solubulis.

Hahnemann's Soluble Mercury.

Chemical Symbol.—Approximately, $\text{Hg}_4\text{ON.H}_2\text{NO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyrum oxydum nigrum Hahnemanni, H. oxydulatum nitricum ammoniatum, Dimercurosammonium nitrate; *English*, Mercury oxide black Hahnemann, Ammoniated nitrate of mercury; *French*, Mercure soluble de Hahnemann; *German*, Hahnemann's Anflösliches Quecksilber.

Description.—A heavy, grayish-black powder, of a slightly acrid, metallic taste. Insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. It is entirely volatilized by heat with decomposition. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 296.

This preparation was discovered by Hahnemann, but its use was later abandoned by him, he signifying his preference for pure mercury (mercurius vivus). The process recommended by him is as follows:—

“Having purified the mercury it is dissolved cold in common nitric acid, which requires many days. The salt which results is dried on blotting paper, and triturated in a glass mortar for half an hour, adding one-fourth of its weight of the best alcohol; the alcohol, which has been converted into ether, is thrown aside, and the trituration of the mercurial is continued with fresh alcohol for half an hour each time, until this fluid no longer has the smell of ether. That being done the alcohol is decanted and the salt dried on blotting paper, which is

renewed from time to time; afterwards it is triturated for a quarter of an hour in a glass mortar with twice its weight of distilled water; the clear fluid is decanted, the salt is again washed by a second trituration with a fresh quantity of water, the clear fluid is united to the preceding, and thus we have an aqueous solution of all that the saline mass, consisting of mercurial nitrate, really saturated. The residuum is composed of other mercurial salts, of chlorid and sulfate. Finally, this aqueous solution precipitates by caustic ammonia, the so-called black oxid of mercury (blackish-gray oxidule of mercury)."

Hahnemann's method is complex, and the resulting product likely to prove unsatisfactory. The following formula, from the British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, will give better results and secure uniformity in the preparation:—

Mercury, by weight,	85 Gm.
Nitric acid,	380 Cc.
Ammonia, strong solution,	15 Cc.
Distilled water, <i>a sufficient quantity</i> .	

"Mix the nitric acid with two hundred and thirty-five (235) cubic centimeters of the water in a flask, and digest the mercury in mixture, applying a gradually increased heat until about seventy (70) grammes of the metal have dissolved and a small portion of the solution diluted with about twenty times its bulk of distilled water yields a perfectly black precipitate with ammonia. Dilute the hot solution with three hundred and fifty (350) cubic centimeters of the water, and, while warm, filter it into a vessel containing four times its bulk of cold distilled water. Having thoroughly mixed the filtrate with the water, add the solution of ammonia, previously diluted with two hundred and ninety (290) cubic centimeters of distilled water in a thin stream, stirring constantly meanwhile; as soon as the precipitate has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, shake the precipitate with a fresh portion of distilled water, collect it on a filter, wash thoroughly, and dry it between folds of filtering paper without the aid of heat."

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

It should be kept in well-stoppered bottles, protected from the light.



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MERCURIUS VIVUS.**Mercury.****Mercurius.**

Chemical Symbol.—Hg; 199.8.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Hydrargyrum, H. vivum, Argentum vivum; *English*, Quicksilver; *French*, Mercure, Vif-argent; *German*, Quecksilber.

Description.—A silver-white metal, without odor or taste; liquid at the ordinary temperature. Insoluble in water or alcohol. It boils at 350° C., and solidifies at — 39.5° C. It does not oxidize in air, but when heated is transformed into mercuric oxid, which, by further application of heat, is decomposed into oxygen gas and metallic mercury. It is dissolved by nitric, hydrochloric and sulfuric acids, and its solution gives a bright-red precipitate with potassium iodid. It is found native. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 208; X. 578.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

MERCURIUS ET KALI IODATUS.**Mercurius et Kali Iodid.****Potassium Mercuric Iodid.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{HgI}_2, 2\text{KI}$; 783.98.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Potassium iodohydrargyrate, Mercurius iodatus cum Kali iodato; *English*, Mercuric potassic iodide, Iodide of mercury and potassium.

Description.—Consists of long, yellow prisms, having a strong metallic taste. Soluble in alcohol, but decomposed by water and by dilute acids. By the action of heat it gives off water, then melts to a red liquid, from which mercuric iodid separates. It is prepared with potassium iodid and mercuric oxid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher; the lower triturations prepared fresh.

MEZEREUM.**Mezereon.**

Natural Order.—Thymelaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Chamædaphne, Chamælia germanica, Coccus chamelacus, C. gnidus, Daphne gnidium, D. laureola, D. mezereum, Daphnoides, Laureola, Mezerum germanicum, M. officinarum, Thymelæ; *English*, Mezereon, Spurge olive; *French*, Lauréole gentile; *German*, Seidelbast, Kellerhalls.

Description.—A hardy, deciduous shrub, with stem 1 to 4 feet high, with smooth, gray bark, easily detachable from the wood, and branches upright, alternate, smooth, tough and pliant. The leaves, 2 inches long, are alternate from the ends of branches, petioled, scattered, lanceolate, entire, very smooth, green, somewhat glaucous beneath. They appear after the flowers, and are soon followed by flower buds of the next season. The fragrant, purple, rose-colored flowers (rarely white) appear from February to April, in lateral clusters on shoots of the preceding year, in axils of fallen leaves, 3 on a stem. The bark, when fresh, has an unpleasant odor, which disappears as the bark dries. The bark of the root is at first sweetish, but afterwards has a highly acrid taste.

Habitat.—Europe, from Lapland to Sicily, especially in the central countries. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 33; Winkler, 60; Goullon, 223; Bent. and Trim. 225.

History.—Name derived from the Persian name, Madzaryoun; also from daphne, daio, to burn, and phone, noise, crackling when burning. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1805, by Hahnemann, *Frag. d. Vir.* [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VI. 330; X. 584.]

Part Used.—The bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ ; Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Mezereum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Strong alcohol,

824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

MILLEFOLIUM.**Yarrow.**

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Achillea alba*, *A. millefolium*, *A. myriophylli*, *A. setacea*; *English*, Milfoil, Nose-bleed, Yarrow; *French*, Herbe au charpentier; *German*, Schaafgarbe.

Description.—An evergreen herb, having a slender, creeping rhizome, with numerous filiform rootlets, and long, reddish stolons, with a succulent scale at each node. The stem, 1 to 2 feet high, is erect, stiff, slightly striate, branched above, more or less covered with white, shaggy hair. The leaves are simple, alternate, bi-pinnatifid, with linear divisions, crowded; the radical ones are 6 inches long, with wide, lanceolate, oblong petioles; the cauline are smaller, sessile and oblong. The flowers appear from June to October in compound, flat-topped corymbs, involucre oblong, imbricate pale-green. The four or five ray florets are short, white, sometimes rose-colored; the eight to twelve disk flowers are bi-sexual.

Habitat.—Widely distributed throughout Asia and North America; found in dry meadows, waste grounds and roadsides. *Fig.*, Winkler, 13; Goullon, 145; Bent. and Trim. 153; Millspaugh, 85.

History.—Name, *achillea*, from Achilles, who is said to have applied it to wounds. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1833, by provings of Nenning, Hartlaub and Trinks, *Annal. d. H. Klinik*, IV. 344. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VI. 366.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Millefolium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

300

200 Cc.

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.



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Description.—A smooth, trailing, perennial herb, with cylindrical, branched, horizontal root. The stem, 6 to 14 inches long, is glabrous, widely branching and rooting at each axilla. The leaves are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, opposite, petioled, round-ovate, entire, dark, shining, green, often variegated with whitish lines, with minute stipules. The fragrant, white, sometimes pinkish, flowers appear in June and July in terminal pairs. The berry-like, scarlet-red fruit has an agreeable taste, and consists of two united ovaries containing several stony seeds.

Habitat.—Indigenous to North America from Canada to southern extremity of United States; found also in Mexico and Japan. Common in dry woods, creeping about the roots of trees. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 77.

History.—Named for Dr. John Mitchell. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1866, by Dr. Duncan, U. S. Med. and Surg. Jour. I. 252. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 373.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Mitchella, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Strong alcohol,

824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA.

Balsam Apple.

Natural Order.—Cucurbitaceæ.

Synonym.—*English*, Balsam apple.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial, climbing herb, with stem 4 feet high, and lobed leaves. The yellow or white flowers are monœcious and solitary, and appear in June and July. The fruit is small, orange-colored, warted, about as large as a walnut, roundish, ovate, narrowed at each end, having a cordate, dentate bract above the middle of the peduncle. It is red when ripe, bursting irregularly and suddenly scattering its seeds.

Habitat.—India.

History.—Name derived from mordeo, to bite, or to chew, in reference to the bitten appearance of the seeds. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Mercier, West. Jour. Hom. I. 42. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 378.]

Part Used.—The fresh ripe fruit.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Momordica, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

MONOTROPA UNIFLORA.

Indian Pipe.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Monotropa morisoniana*; *English*, Bird's nest, Corpse plant, Fit plant, Fit root, Ice plant, Indian pipe, Ova ova, Pine sap, Pipe plant.

Description.—A parasitic plant, with numerous rootlets, forming a ball of densely-matted fibers. From each clump arise several simple, sub-cylindrical, smooth, leafless stems, 2 to 8 inches high. Small triangular scales, in place of leaves, enlarge and become ovate, spatulate, foliaceous bracts towards the summit of the stem, where they pass into the flower. The flowers appear from June to August, are single, terminal, declined, becoming horizontal, slightly pubescent, waxy-white, except where the yellow anthers and flesh-colored pistils are disclosed.

Habitat.—Florida to Mississippi and thence northward; common in dark, rich woods. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 105.

History.—From monos, one, and tropos, to turn, the flowers turning one way. Case of poisoning mentioned in 1879, Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 585.

Part Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Monotropa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture reduced to 600 Cc. = 700

Strong alcohol, 435 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

MORPHINUM.

Morphin.

Morphium.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$; 302.34.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Morphina, Morphia; *English*, Morphia; *French*, Morphine; *German*, Morphin.

Description.—Consists of transparent, colorless or white prismatic crystals, or fine needles, without odor, and having a bitter taste; permanent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 4350 parts of water and in 300 parts of alcohol. Heated at 100° C. it becomes anhydrous, and at a higher temperature burns without residue. Its solution has an alkaline reaction, and with acid yields salts, most of which are crystallizable; with nitric acid it gives an orange-red color, changing to yellow; mixed with sugar and sulfuric acid it assumes a bright-purple color, gradually changing to violet-blue, blue, green and yellow; dissolved in sulfuric acid, and the solution heated to 150° C., the addition of a little nitric acid produces a violet-blue color, changing quickly to blood-red, and afterwards to deep-orange; with chlorin water it gives an orange color. It liberates iodine from periodic acid. Solutions of argentic nitrate, gold chlorid and chromic acid are reduced by morphin and its salts; with ferric chlorid it gives a deep-blue color, destroyed by free acids and alcohol but not by alkalies. It is extracted from opium. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 378. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.



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MORPHINUM SULPHURICUM. Morphin Sulfate.

Morphium Sulfate.

Chemical Symbol.— $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$; .756.38.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Morphinae sulphas, Morphiae sulphas, Sulfas morphicus; *English*, Sulphate of morphine, Sulphate of morphia; *French*, Sulfate de morphine; *German*, Morphinsulfat, Schwefelsaures Morphin.

Description.—Consists of colorless, transparent, silky crystals, without odor, and having an extremely bitter taste. Permanent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 21 parts of water and in 702 parts of alcohol. Volatilized by heat without residue. Its aqueous solution is neutral, and gives a white precipitate with both ammonium hydrate and barium chlorid. It gives the reactions of morphin, and is prepared from morphin and sulfuric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 585. *Maximum dose* ½ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

MOSCHUS. Musk.

Class.—Mammalia.

Order.—Ruminantia.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Moschus orientalis, M. tibetanus, M. tunquinesis; *English*, Musk; *French*, Musc; *German*, Moschus.

Description.—The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the musk deer. It consists of different sized, dark, reddish-brown, somewhat unctuous grains or crumbs, having a bitterish taste, and a peculiar, penetrating, persistent odor, which is much lessened when the grains are dried, but which reappears when they are moistened. Musk is 50 per cent soluble in water and dilute alcohol, and slightly soluble in strong alcohol. It should have no ammoniacal odor, but should give a slightly urinous odor when freed from particles of hair and skin and heated on platinum foil. Treated with potassa, it gives off ammonia. Musk contains chlosterin, fatty substances and acids,

resinous matter, salts and gelatinous and albuminous compounds. Its odorous principle is probably a product of decomposition in the presence of moisture. The best musk is the Chinese, Thibet or Tonquin, and should be secured in the original sacs, as extensive adulteration of the grains is common. The musk-sac is obtained only from the male, is situated near the preputial orifice, and contains from 60 to 130 grains. Its diameter is about 2 inches, width rather less, thickness about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Stiff, grayish-brown hairs are arranged on the outside about the opening in the center of the sac. The sacs should show no evidence of having been opened. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 398.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

b. *Tincture* ϕ : Strength $\frac{1}{20}$.

Pure musk,	50 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

The musk should first be added to a small quantity of water and rubbed in a mortar until a smooth mixture is obtained, and then the remainder of the water and the alcohol added. The tincture will then be made by maceration.

c. *Dilutions*: 2x to contain *two* parts tincture, *four* parts distilled water, *four* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

MUREX PURPUREA.

Murex.

Class.—Mollusca.

Order.—Gasteropoda.

Family.—Muricidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Murex brandaris, Purpurea patula; *English*, Purple fish; *French*, Coquille à pourpre.

Description.—Consists of the juice which is found in a membranous sac, situated between the heart and liver of this variety of sea-snail

which belongs to the genus *Murex*, or genus *Purpura*. The fresh juice sometimes appears as a tough, viscid, colorless or greenish liquid, which by degrees becomes of a beautiful red color on exposure to the air. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 412.

Habitat.—Found abundantly on the shores of the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

Part Used.—The dessicated juice.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

MYGALE LASIODORA.

Texan Bird Spider.

Order.—Araneidea.

Family.—Mygalidæ.

Description.—A large spider which spins no web, but which makes its home in clefts of hollow ravines, in volcanic tufas, or in decomposed lava. It has eight eyes ($\begin{matrix} \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet \end{matrix}$), hairy feet, nearly equal in size, the fourth and fifth pairs being somewhat larger than the others. It generally feeds on ants, but often climbs trees by night to catch small birds. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 431.

Habitat.—Texas.

Parts Used.—The whole spider.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$, with dilute alcohol.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

MYRICA CERIFERA.

Bayberry.

Natural Order.—Myricaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Bayberry, Candle berry, Myrtle bayberry tree, Sweet gale, Wax berry, Wax myrtle; *French*, Arbre à suif; *German*, Wachsbaum:



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Description.—An evergreen shrub, 6 feet high. The leaves are opposite, ovate-lanceolate, acute, entire, shining, marked with transparent dots. The solitary, sweet-scented, white flowers appear in July and August, on axillary pedicels about as long as the leaf. The fruit is a roundish, oval or sub-globular, deep-purple berry the size of a pea, aromatic and astringent.

Habitat.—Western Asia. Naturalized in Europe; found on rocks and in heaths of southern Europe.

History.—Name derived from the Greek *myrtos*, perfume. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1851, by a proving of Dr. Wahle, N. A. Jour. Hom. I. 74.

Parts Used.—The fresh shoots and leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Myrtus communis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

NABALUS SERPENTARIA.

Rattlesnake Root.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Nabalus albus, var. serpentaria, Prenanthes serpens; *English*, Cancer weed, Lion's foot, Rattlesnake root, White lettuce; *French*, Pied d'Leon, Laitue blanc; *German*, Weisser Lattich.

Description.—A perennial herb, with spindle-shaped, tuberous root. The stout, upright, leafy stem is 1 to 6 feet high, glabrous, or slightly hirsute, sometimes purple-spotted or -splashed. The leaves are irregularly alternate, diversely variable, deeply divided, rough-ciliate, thickish. The greenish-white, yellow or purplish flowers appear late in the summer and autumn, in eight- to twelve-flowered corymbose, thyrsoïd, paniculate, drooping heads, mostly glomerate at the summit of ascending branchlets, or peduncles. The root is extremely bitter.

Habitat.—Indigenous to North America, common especially northward; found in rich soil on the borders of woods, sometimes in sterile soil in open ground. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 94.

History.—The name probably from nabla, a harp, in allusion to the lyrate leaves the plants sometimes present. The milky juice, or a decoction of the root was used as an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1855, by Dr. Lazarus, N. A. J. of Hom. IV. 352. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 444.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Nabalus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

'plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS.

Naja.

Class.—Reptilia.

Order.—Ophidia.

Family.—Elapidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cobra de capello; *English*, Hooded snake, Adder of the hood, Spectacled snake; *French*, Serpent à lunette; *German*, Brillensohlange.

Description.—An oviparous, poisonous serpent, varying in length from 2 to 6 feet. Neck dilatable to ninth or tenth vertebra, and about 1 inch thick, often marked with two black-centered white spots united in front by a curved line. Fangs caniculated and placed in front of the superior maxillæ, with smaller, solid teeth behind them. The sixth upper labial scale, which is small, forms a suture with a large, temporal scale. Cobra venom is amber colored, viscous and frothy, and contains proteids belonging to the peptones. Reaction, acid. Specific gravity, from 1.046 to 1.095. That portion of the

venom soluble in strong alcohol is extremely poisonous, while the albuminous precipitate obtained is only slightly so. A yellow, acrid, pungent powder is left on evaporation. Brief exposure to strong acids does not affect the toxicity of this poison. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 445.

Habitat.—Hindoostan.

Part Used.—The venom, procured by compressing the gland while the serpent is either pinioned in a frame or under the influence of chloroform.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Solution* ϕ : in glycerin.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with glycerin.
- c. *Triturations*: 3x and higher.

NAPHTHALINUM.

Naphthalin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{10}H_8$; 127.7.

Synonyms.—*English*, Naphthalene; *French*, Naphtalène; *German*, Naphtalen.

A hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from coal-tar oil.

Description.—When sublimed this salt consists of colorless, transparent, lustrous scales, or when crystallized, of rhombic tables or prisms, having a faint tar-like odor, and a somewhat pungent taste. At ordinary temperatures it volatilizes slowly. It is insoluble in water, or in aqueous solutions of alkalies; soluble in 15 parts of alcohol, and also soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulfid, or in warm fixed and volatile oils; specific gravity, 1.15. It melts at 80° C. and boils at 218° C. The vapors obtained by heating it in air are ignited with difficulty, and burn with a red, sooty flame; when heated, perfectly pure naphthalin is entirely volatilized. It gives a colorless solution with concentrated sulfuric acid. On dissolving this salt and picric acid in hot alcohol, union takes place, and on cooling golden-yellow needles are formed, which yield all the picric acid to ammonia.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.



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other caustic alkali. Narcotin is obtained from opium, being separated from morphia by the use of ether. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 468.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

NATRUM ARSENICICUM.

Sodium Arsenate.

Natrum Arseniate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 311.46.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii arsenas, S. arsenias, Natri arsenias, Natrium arsenicum, Arsenias natricus (sodicus); *English*, Arsenate of sodium, Arseniate of soda, Arsenate of soda, Hydro-disodic arseniate; *French*, Arséniate de soude; *German*, Natriumarsenat, Arsen-saures Natron.

Description.—Consists of colorless, transparent, odorless, hard prisms, having a faintly alkaline taste; efflorescent and deliquescent. Soluble in 4 parts of water at 15° C., and slightly soluble in alcohol at the same temperature. In dry air it loses five molecules of water and appears as a white powder, which when heated to 148° C. gives off the two more molecules of water. Its aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with barium chlorid, and a brown-red precipitate with argentic nitrate, both soluble in nitric acid; acidified with hydrochloric acid, and heated in contact with a bright strip of copper, a steel-gray film of a metallic appearance is deposited on the copper. Its flame is of a bright-yellow color. Fused upon charcoal it gives the garlic-like odor of arsenic. It is obtained by fusing arsenious oxid with sodium carbonate. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

NATRUM BROMATUM.

Sodium Bromid.

Natrum Bromid.

Chemical Symbol.— NaBr ; 102.76.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii bromidum, Natrium bromatum, Bromuretum sodicum; *English*, Bromide of sodium; *French*, Bromure de sodium; *German*, Bromnatrium.

Description.—A white, crystalline, odorless powder, having a bitter taste. Soluble at 15° C. in 1.2 parts of water and in 13 parts of alcohol. At a red heat it is volatilized without decomposition. Its aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with argentic nitrate; when treated with chlorin water, bromin is liberated and can be dissolved with a reddish-brown color in chloroform or carbon disulfid. It is prepared with sodium hydrate and bromin. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 498.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

NATRUM CARBONICUM.

Sodium Carbonate.

Natrum Carbonate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 285.45.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii carbonas, Sodæ carbonas, Natrium carbonicum, Carbonas sodicus, Sal sodæ depuratus; *English*, Carbonate of sodium, Sodic carbonate; *French*, Carbonate de soude; *German*, Natriumcarbonat, Kohlensaures Natron.

Description.—Consists of large, colorless, odorless crystals, of a strong alkaline taste. Soluble in 1.6 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. It loses its water of crystallization at a low temperature, and at a red heat the anhydrous salt melts; it effervesces strongly with acids. Its flame is of a bright-yellow color. This salt is extracted from the ashes of sea-weeds, and is also prepared from sodium chlorid, which is converted into neutral sodium sulfate, and decomposed by calcium carbonate and charcoal. Another method by which it is obtained is the ammonia-soda process, based upon the fact that when carbon dioxid is passed through a solution of sodium chlorid in ammonium hydrate, acid sodium carbonate is produced, and transformed into sodium carbonate by heat. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 498.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

NATRUM CAUSTICUM.**Sodium Hydrate.****Natrum Caustic.**

Chemical Symbol.— NaHO ; 39.96.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Soda caustica, Natrium hydricum; *English*, Soda, Hydrate of sodium, Caustic soda, Sodid hydrate, Sodium hydroxide; *French*, Soude caustique; *German*, Natron, Aetznatron.

Description.—Consists of white, hard, opaque, inodorous masses, having a strong alkaline taste. Soluble at 15°C . in 1.7 parts of water, freely soluble in alcohol. On exposure to the atmosphere it absorbs water and liquefies, then solidifies again and becomes efflorescent in consequence of the absorption of carbon dioxide and the crystallization and efflorescence of sodium carbonate. It is not decomposed by heat. Its flame is of a bright-yellow color; its aqueous solution is alkaline, and produces a precipitate with most of the metallic salts. It is prepared with sodium carbonate and calcium hydrate and is strongly corrosive.

PREPARATIONS.

- a.* . *Solution*: $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water.
- b.* *Dilutions*: 2x, with dilute alcohol; 3x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c.* *Medications*: 3x and higher.

NATRUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM.**Natrum Hypophosphite.****Sodium Hypophosphite.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; 105.84.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii hypophosphis, Sodæ hypophosphis, Natri hypophosphis, Natrium hypophosphorosum, Hypophosphis sodicus; *English*, Hypophosphite of sodium, Sodid hypophosphite; *French*, Hypophosphite de soude; *German*, Unterphosphorigsaures Natron.

Description.—Consists of a white granular powder, or of small, transparent, shining plates, without odor, and of a bitterish-sweet taste; markedly deliquescent. Soluble at 15°C . in 1 part of water and in 30 parts of alcohol. When heated above 200°C . hydrogen phosphid, burning with a bright-yellow flame, is given off and a



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NATRUM NITRICUM.**Sodium Nitrate.****Natrum Nitrate.**

Chemical Symbol.— NaNO_3 ; 84.89.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii nitras, Sodæ nitras, Natrium nitricum, Nitras (azotus) sodicus, Nitrum cubicum; *English*, Nitrate of sodium, Sodic nitrate, Cubic niter; *French*, Azotate (nitrate) de soude, Nitrate de Chili; *German*, Natriumnitrat, Chilisalpeter.

Description.—Consists of anhydrous, transparent, colorless, slightly deliquescent crystals, having generally a moist appearance, odorless, and of a cooling, saline, somewhat bitter taste. Soluble at 15°C . in 1.3 parts of water and in 100 parts of alcohol. It deflagrates with burning charcoal, and explodes when heated with inflammable substances. At a red heat it is decomposed, giving off oxygen and forming sodium nitrite. On further heating, nitrogen and nitrous oxid are evolved and a residue of sodium oxid and sodium dioxid is obtained. Its flame is of a bright-yellow color. Its aqueous solution, which is neutral, gives with diphenylamin and sulfuric acid a blue coloration. It is prepared from sodium carbonate and nitric acid, and is found native as Chili-saltpeter. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 598.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.**Sodium Phosphate.****Natrum Phosphate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 357.52.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii phosphas, Sodæ phosphas, Natrium phosphoricum, Phosphas sodicus (natricus); *English*, Sodium orthophosphate, Phosphate of sodium (soda), Hydro-disodic phosphate; *French*, Phosphate de soude; *German*, Natriumphosphat, Phosphorsaures Natron.

Description.—Consists of colorless, transparent, odorless prisms, having a cooling, saline taste; efflorescent. Soluble in 5.8 parts of water at 15°C .; insoluble in alcohol. At 300°C . all its water is

expelled and it is converted into sodium pyrophosphate. Its aqueous solution is slightly alkaline to litmus, but not to phenolphthalein. It gives with argentic nitrate a yellow precipitate, soluble in nitric acid and in ammonia; with ammonium hydrate and magnesium chlorid a colorless, crystalline precipitate, soluble in acetic acid, and with ferric chlorid a white precipitate, insoluble in acetic acid. It is prepared from phosphoric acid and sodium carbonate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 601.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

NATRUM SALICYLICUM.

Sodium Salicylate.

Natrum Salicylate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$; 159.67.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii salicylas, Natrium salicylicum; *English*, Salicylate of sodium; *French*, Salicylate de soude; *German*, Natrium-salicylat.

Description.—A white crystalline powder, nearly odorless, and having a sweetish taste; permanent in air. At 15° C. it dissolves in 1.5 parts of water and in 6 parts of alcohol. It is decomposed by heat; inflammable vapors are evolved and a residue of sodium carbonate is left. Its aqueous solution, which is slightly acid, gives a violet color with ferric chlorid; while in a concentrated solution this coloration is nearly black. The concentrated solution gives with hydrochloric and sulfuric acids a white crystalline precipitate, soluble in hot water. This salt is prepared from salicylic acid and acid sodium carbonate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 610.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

NATRUM SULPHO-CARBOLICUM.

Natrum Sulfo-Carbolate.

Sodium Sulfo-Carbolate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{NaSO}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH}).2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 231.56.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii sulphocarbolas; *English*, Sulphocarbonate of sodium, Sulphophenate (phenolsulphonate) of sodium; *French*, Sulphophénate de soude; *German*, Phenylschwefelsaures Natron.

Description.—Consists of colorless, transparent, nearly odorless, permanent prisms, having a cooling, saline, bitter taste. Soluble at 15° C. in 4.8 parts of water and in 132 parts of alcohol. When heated it loses its water of crystallization and is converted into a powder; at a higher temperature it emits inflammable vapors, having the odor of phenol, and leaves a residue of sodium sulfate. Its aqueous solution is neutral, and gives a violet coloration with ferric chlorid; when fused with potassium hydrate, pyrocatechin is obtained. It is prepared from phenol, sulfuric acid and sodium carbonate.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

Sodium Sulfate.

Natrum Sulfate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 321.42.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sodii sulphas, Sodæ sulphas, Natrium sulphuricum, Sulfas sodicus (natricus); *English*, Sulphate of sodium (soda), Sodic sulphate, Glauber's salt; *French*, Sulfate de soude, Sel de Glauber; *German*, Glaubersalz.

Description.—Consists of large, colorless, transparent, odorless prisms, having a cooling, saline, bitter taste. It effloresces in air, leaving a white powder. Is soluble at 15° C. in 2.8 parts of water; insoluble in alcohol. When heated its water of crystallization is given off, and at a red heat it fuses without decomposition; at a white heat it volatilizes with partial decomposition. Its aqueous solution, which is neutral, gives a white precipitate, insoluble in acids. This salt is prepared from sulfuric acid and sodium carbonate. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 611.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.



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NICCOLUM METALLICUM.**Metallic Nickel.****Niccolum.****Chemical Symbol.**—Ni; 58.6.**Synonym.**—*English*, Nickel.

Description.—A malleable, magnetic metal, resembling silver in appearance. Insoluble in water and alcohol. Its specific gravity is 8.8 and its melting point 1500° C. It is dissolved by sulfuric acid, the solution giving a brownish-black precipitate with ammonium sulfid; a green precipitate with ammonium hydrate, soluble in an excess of precipitant, forming a violet solution; a light-green precipitate with potassium and sodium carbonates; a green precipitate with sodium phosphate, and a light-green precipitate with potassium ferrocyanid. It is extracted from its ores. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VI. 633.

PREPARATIONS.*Triturations:* ix and higher.**NICCOLUM SULPHURICUM.****Nickel Sulfate.****Niccolum Sulfate.****Chemical Symbol.**— $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 280.14.**Synonyms.**—*Latin*, Niccoli sulphas; *English*, Sulphate of nickel; *French*, Sulfate de nickel; *German*, Nickelsulfat.

Description.—Consists of green, transparent, odorless, efflorescent prisms, having a sweet, astringent taste. Soluble in 3 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. It loses its water of crystallization at a temperature of 250° C. Its aqueous solution is slightly acid, and gives with barium chlorid a white precipitate, insoluble in acid; with ammonium hydrate a green precipitate, which dissolves in an excess of ammonium hydrate, producing a violet solution. It is obtained in dissolving nickel in dilute sulfuric acid.

PREPARATIONS.*Triturations:* ix and higher.

NUPHAR LUTEUM.

European Pond Lily.

Natural Order.—Nymphæaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Nenuphar luteum, Nymphæa lutea; *English*, European pond lily, Small yellow pond lily; *French*, Nuphar jaune; *German*, Gelbe Seerose, Gelbe Wasserlilie.

Description.—A perennial, aquatic herb, with a horizontal, thick rhizome, from which arise the petioles and peduncles. The earlier and submerged leaves are roundish, very thin, the floating ones oval and usually narrow, or closed, cordate, entire; petioles, obscurely triangular, smooth, bright-green on each side. The yellow flowers appear in June and July, are axillary, solitary, and have a perfume of brandy. Frequently mistaken for the Nuphar advena, from which it is somewhat difficult to distinguish it.

Habitat.—Native of most parts of Europe; found in pools and ponds, and also found at Manayunk, near Philadelphia.

History.—Name derived from naufar, or nyloufar, the Arabic name of Nymphæa. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1852 by Dr. Pitet, J. d. l. Soc. Gal. II. 12. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 59.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Nuphar luteum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture reduced to 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol, •

468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

NUX MOSCHATA.

Nutmeg.

Natural Order.—Myristicaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Myristica aromatica, M. fragrans, M. moschata, M. officinalis, Nuces aromaticæ, N. nucistæ, Nuclei myristicæ, Nux myristica, Semen myristica; *English*, Nutmeg; *French*, Le muscadier; *German*, Muskatnuss.

Description.—A cultivated, evergreen tree, 30 to 60 feet high, with numerous spreading branches, and covered with grayish-brown, smooth bark. The leaves are alternate, shortly-petioled, simple, oblong, acuminate, smooth, dark-green, paler beneath, and aromatic. The greenish-white flowers, 2 to 6 in number, appear in small axillary racemes. The fruit resembles a peach, is solitary and smooth, with a longitudinal groove on one side, and bursts in two pieces exposing the false arillus, known as mace. The seed itself has a thick, hard, outer shell; its removal when dried exposes the nuclei of the seed, the nutmeg of commerce.

Habitat.—East Indies, West Indies and South America. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 40; *Jahr and Cat.* 241; *Winkler*, 94; *Goullon*, 220; *Bent. and Trim.* 218.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1833 by Dr. Helbig, Heraklides, I. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* VII. 61.]

Part Used.—The dried seed, coarsely powdered.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Nux moschata,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

NUX VOMICA.

Poison Nut.

Natural Order.—Loganiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Nux vomica officinarum*, *Solanum arboreum indicum maximum*, *Strychnos colubrina*, *S. ligustrina*, *S. nux vomica*; *English*, Poison nut, Quaker buttons; *French*, Noix vomiques; *German*, Krähenaugen.

Description.—An evergreen tree, with a short, crooked, thick trunk, with smooth ash-colored bark, irregularly branched, the twigs highly polished and deep-green. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, oval, three- to five-veined, shining and smooth on both sides, 1½ to 4 inches



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cleft at the base to the petiole, entire, smooth and shining, dark-green above, wine color beneath, plainly marked with interlacing veins; the stipules, broadly triangular, knotted at the apex and appressed to the root-stock. The flowers, appearing from June to September, are large, white, showy, solitary, axillary, very fragrant, opening in the morning and closing in the afternoon, often 6 inches in diameter when fully expanded.

Habitat.—Common eastward and southward in the United States. This species is tropical or subtropical. It is generally found in ponds and slow flowing water. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 18.

History.—Name derived from Nymphæ, a water nymph. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1866, Hale's New Rem. 2d ed. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 127.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Nymphæa odorata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. = 667

Strong alcohol, 468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

ŒNANTHE CROCATĀ.

Water Dropwort.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Œnanthe apiifolia; *English*, Dead tongue, Drop water, Hemlock water drop, Water hemlock, Water lovage, Yellow water dropwort; *French*, Œnanthe safranée; *German*, Giftige Rebendolde, Safrandolde.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, consisting of many hinge-like branches. The stem is hollow, 2 to 4 feet high, much branched, somewhat forked, leafy, round and furrowed. The lower leaves are large, spreading, tri-pinnate, thin, glabrous and dark-green;

the upper are much smaller, often opposite, nearly sessile and pinnate. The white flowers appear from June to August, in large, terminal, convex umbels, containing about twenty small, not crowded, flowers. The root contains a white, milky juice, becoming yellow on exposure and having a sweetish taste. A very poisonous plant.

Habitat.—Britain, India, France and Spain, where it grows in marshes and along rivulets; possibly found in the United States. *Fig.*, Winkler, 102; Bent. and Trim. 124.

History.—Name from oina, vine, and anthos, a flower, from its odor, resembling that of the vine in flower. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1834, *Archiv.* XIV. 2, 188. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VII. 128.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Œnanthe, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 600 Cc. =

700

Strong alcohol,

435 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS.

Evening Primrose.

Natural Order.—Onagraceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Œnothera gauroides, Œ. parviflora, Onagra biennis, O. vulgaris, Onosuris acuminata; *English*, Evening primrose, Large evening primrose, Scabish, Tree primrose; *French*, Onagre; *German*, Nachtkerze.

Description.—A deciduous, biennial herb. The root is conical, with thin, yellow or brownish bark, the first year fleshy and succulent, becoming fibrous and woody in the second year. The stem is 3 to 6 feet high, erect, hirsute. The leaves are alternate, 2 to 6 inches long, ovate-lanceolate, flat, acute, obscure, dentate and pubescent; the

cauline are sessile, the radical contracted into petioles. The yellow, odorous flowers appear from June to August, in terminal, rather leafy spikes; they are nocturnal, and wither the next day.

Habitat.—United States, Canada to the gulf of Mexico, Atlantic to the Pacific coast; found in fields and waste places. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 60.

History.—Name derived from oinos, wine, and theria, a catching, or hunting, and given to some of the plants the roots of which were eaten to awaken a taste for wine. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1873 by Dr. Hale, *New Rem.* 3d ed. 341. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 137.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Œnothera, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

Distilled water,

100 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

OLEANDER.

Rose Laurel.

Natural Order.—Apocynaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Nerium album, N. oleander, N. splendens, N. variegatum; *English*, Rose bay, Rose laurel; *French*, Laurier rose; *German*, Oleander, Rosenlorbeer.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, with ligneous, branching root. The stem is 8 to 15 feet high, several inches thick, branched and glabrous. The leaves, whorled in threes, are short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, ribbed beneath, coriaceous, with parallel veins. The numerous, odorless, red (sometimes white) flowers appear from June to October, in numerous terminal corymbs opening in succession. The whole plant is poisonous.



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PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 1x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI.**Oil of Cajuput.**

Natural Order.—Myrtaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Oleum melaleuca cajuputi; *French*, Huile de cajeput; *German*, Cajeputöl.

A volatile oil, distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*.

Description.—A limpid, mobile, greenish oil, having a strong, agreeable odor, as of camphor and rosemary, and a warm, bitterish, camphoraceous taste, followed by a sensation of coolness. It is extremely volatile. Is wholly soluble in alcohol, and is neutral to litmus paper; specific gravity, 0.91 to 0.94. Cajuput oil is inflammable and burns without residue. It dissolves iodine with or without the giving off of a few reddish vapors; on the addition of ammonia it becomes of a yellowish color; with sulfuric acid a reddish, changing to a purplish-brown. Its green color is due to the presence of copper, and may be destroyed by treating with dilute HCl. It should be kept in well-stoppered bottles in a cool place.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ.**Cod Liver Oil.**

Class.—Pisces.

Order.—Teleostei.

Family.—Gadidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Oleum jecoris aselli, O. hepatis morrhuæ; *French*, Huile de foie de morue; *German*, Leberthran, Stockfisch-leberthran.

A fixed oil, obtained from the fresh livers of *Gadus morrhua*.

Description.—A limpid, thin, pale-yellow, fixed oil, having a somewhat fishy odor, and a characteristic, smooth, slightly acrid, fishy taste. The darker varieties have a more pronounced and disagreeable odor and taste. The pale-yellow oil is soluble to the extent of 2.5 parts in cold alcohol, or 1 to 2 per cent more in boiling alcohol. Soluble in ether, chloroform and carbon disulfid in all proportions; specific gravity at 15° C., 0.920 to 0.925. A violet color, quickly changing to a brown-red, is obtained by adding sulfuric acid. This change is due to the presence of biliary compounds. The color of cod liver oil may be changed to purple, then violet and brown, by adding nitric acid. This oil contains several glycerides such as olein, stearin, palmitin and myristin. It should be kept in well-stoppered and dry bottles. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VII. 169.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher; freshly made.

OLEUM RICINI.

Castor Oil.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Oleum Palmæ Christi, Ricini oleum; *French*, Huile de ricin; *German*, Ricinusöl.

A fixed oil, expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*.

Description.—A nearly transparent, colorless, or slightly yellow, thick, viscid, fixed oil, having a mild, mawkish odor and a bland and rather nauseous taste. In thin layers it dries slowly to a clear varnish on exposure to the air, in larger quantities becoming rancid and of an acid reaction. It is soluble in all proportions in absolute alcohol, ether and glacial acetic acid; specific gravity, 0.950 to 0.970; reaction neutral. Castor oil boils at about 265° C. It thickens with nitrous acid, and finally congeals. Agitated with water and nitric acid in equal parts it gives a whitish mixture, which becomes yellow on the addition of nitrous acid. It should be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

OLEUM SANTALI.

Oil of Santal.

Natural Order.—Santalaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Oleum santalum album, O. santali flavi; *English*, Oil of sandal wood, Oil of santal; *French*, Essence de santal; *German*, Santelöl.

Description.—A thick, pale-yellow, volatile oil, having a strong, aromatic odor, and a pungent, aromatic taste. It is freely soluble in strong alcohol; specific gravity, 0.970 to 0.978; reaction, slightly acid. According to the United States Pharmacopeia, if ten cubic centimeters of a mixture of three volumes of alcohol and one volume of water be added to one cubic centimeter of the oil a perfectly clear solution should result; adulterations are common. This oil is distilled from the wood of Santalum album in Germany, India and England, that prepared in England being considered the purest. Oil of santal should be kept in well-stoppered bottles in a cool place, protected from the light.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 2x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{10}$ in strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 1x and higher.

OLIBANUM.

Olibanum.

Natural Order.—Burseraceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Frankincense, Gum olibanum; *French*, Encens; *German*, Weihrauch.

Description.—Is the concrete juice of several species of Boswellia. These trees have imparipinnate leaves and serrate leaflets. The flowers



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

OPIUM.

Opium.

Natural Order.—Papaveraceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Laudanum, Meconium, Opium crudum, O. thebaicum, Papava hortense, P. officinale, P. sativum, P. setigerum, P. somniferum, P. sylvestre, Succus thebaicus; *English*, Poppy; *French* and *German*, Opium.

Description.—The product of several species of the poppy, principally *Papava somniferum*, an annual herb from 4 to 6 feet high, with white, fibrous, tapering root. The stem is erect, round, branched, smooth, glaucous. The large leaves are alternate, clasping, cut-lobed, dentate. The solitary white flowers appear in June in Europe and in February in India, on axillary peduncles. The capsule is smooth, glaucous, globular, 2 to 4 inches in diameter, flattened top and bottom, containing numerous seeds, which are destitute of narcotic properties and even used as an aliment. All parts of the plant contain a white juice, most abundant in the capsules, from which it is obtained before they are ripe and evaporated to different degrees of consistency. The best opium is that which comes from the Turkish provinces. It is found in masses of various sizes, of compressed, globular form, with remnants of leaves, hard and shining externally, soft and tenacious within, becoming brittle on exposure to the air. It has a peculiar, heavy, narcotic, disagreeable smell, and bitter, nauseous, warm taste; is of a dark-brown color, yellow when reduced to powder, readily inflammable, and yields its virtue to water and alcohol.

Habitat.—Supposed to be a native of the Levant, distributed over Europe and temperate Asia. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 65; Winkler, 107; Jahr and Cat. 246; Goullon, 10; Bent. and Trim. 18.

History.—The medicinal properties of the juice of the poppy were known prior to the Christian era, at a period as remote as the beginning of the third century B. C. Introduced into homœopathic practice

by Hahnemann in 1805, *Frag. de Vir. Med.* [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 173.]

Part Used.—The inspissated juice, constituting the opium of commerce.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Opium,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

OPUNTIA VULGARIS.

Prickly Pear.

Natural Order.—Cactaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cactus humifusus, C. opuntia, Opuntia humifusa, O. intermedia, O. italyca, O. maritima; *English*, Indian fig, Prickly pear; *French*, Figue de Barbarie; *German*, Indische Feige.

Description.—A peculiar, succulent plant, with fleshy, thick, flat, prickly stem, of broadly-ovate joints, leafy when young, prickly when old. The leaves are minute, ovate-subulate and appressed, axils bristly, rarely with a few small spines. The solitary, sulphur-yellow flowers are sessile and appear in June along the ridges of the joints.

Habitat.—America, naturalized in southern Europe; found in sandy fields and dry rocks from Nantucket, Mass., southward, usually near the coast, on the Pacific seaboard and on arid land in southwestern United States. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 61.

History.—Named by Theophrastus, from the Opuntiani, around whose city of Opus it grew. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1841, *Allg. Hom. Zeit.* XIX. 128. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 237.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Opuntia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture reduced to 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

468 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

OSMIUM METALLICUM.

Osmium.

Chemical Symbol.—Os; 190.3.

Synonym.—*French and German*, Osmium.

Description.—Appears as a lustrous, blue-white, compact mass, or as a grayish-black powder without luster, which, however, it exhibits when burnished. When strongly heated in air its compact mass ignites, and burns until the source of heat is removed; when prepared at extremely high temperatures it may be heated to 225° C. without change. It has been heated to the temperature at which rhodium melts (2000° C.) without being fused, and has been obtained in bluish-black, easily divided lumps by igniting precipitated osmium sulfid at the melting temperature of nickel in a gas-coke crucible. In its finely divided state osmium is highly combustible, and burns when ignited till completely volatilized as tetroxid. After exposure to red heat it is less combustible, and nitric and nitro-muriatic acids will not oxydize it. It is obtained by separation from iridium, ruthenium and other metals and from platinum residues. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VII. 241.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM.

Sour Wood.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Andromeda arborea; *English*, Sorrel tree, Elk tree.



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History.—Named for Dr. Pæon. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1845 by Dr. Schelling, *Allg. Hom. Zeit.* 28, 182. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VII. 276.]

Part Used.—The fresh root, dug in the spring; that dug in August is inert.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pæonia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

333

167 Cc.

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PALLADIUM.

Palladium.

Chemical Symbol.—Pd; 106.35.

Description.—A fairly malleable, ductile, white metal, somewhat softer than platinum, obtained in a gray, metallic, spongy form, or in a firm, compact mass. In the compact form it acquires a high polish from burnishing, and may be hammered into thin plates, or drawn into fine wire. It is soluble in acids, especially in nitro-muriatic acid; specific gravity, 11.4 at 22.5° C.; it is fused with great difficulty. Heated to 2000° C., in the oxy-hydrogen flame, it volatilizes in greenish vapors, then condenses to a brownish sublimate. Strongly heated in air it is superficially oxydised, the film of oxid being reduced at a higher temperature. In its chemical relations palladium resembles ruthenium and rhodium. It is obtained from the solution which results when platinum ore is heated in aqua regia. Mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopedia*, VII. 280.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

PAREIRA BRAVA.**Pareira.**

Natural Order.—Menispermaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Chondodendron tomentosum, Pareiræ radix; *French and German*, Pareira brava.

Description.—In medicine this name refers only to the roots of the Chondodendron tomentosum, which is a tall, climbing, woody vine, with broadly-ovate, cordate, long-petioled leaves, about 1 foot in length, smooth above and covered with an ashy wool beneath. The tiny flowers are unisexual and racemose, while the black oval fruit is about the size of a large grape and appears in bunches. The roots vary from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 4 inches in diameter, and are obtained in sub-cylindrical, tortuous, fissured and ridged pieces from 4 to 6 inches long, dark-brown or blackish-gray externally, pale-brown internally and showing a fibrous fracture. The thin bark surrounds a porous wood, having two or more concentric zones, separated by waxy tissue, arranged in irregular circles. Pareira brava is almost odorless, and has a distinctly bitter taste.

Habitat.—West Indies and Central America.

Part Used.—The dried root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Triturations: 1x and higher.

b. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pareira brava,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	300 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

c. Dilutions: 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.

d. Medications: 3x and higher.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA.**Herb Paris.**

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Aconitum pardalianches, A. salutiferum, Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum, Uva lupulina; *English*, Four-

leaved grass, Fox grape, Herb Paris, One berry, True love; *French*, Parisette, Raisin de renard; *German*, Einbeere.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with vertical, rampant, rounded, jointed, fleshy, white root. The stem is 6 to 12 inches high, erect, single, round. The leaves, at the top of the stem, are short-petiolate, opposite, disposed as a cross, veined, broad, oval, pointed, entire, glabrous, shining beneath. The yellowish-green flowers appear in May and June on a terminal peduncle, 1 to 2 inches long and furrowed. All parts of the plant are green and in fours.

Habitat.—Throughout Europe in wet woods. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 98; Winkler, 114.

History.—Name derived from par, equal, alluding to the regularity of its parts. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1829 by Dr. Stapf, *Archiv.* VIII. 1, 177. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VII. 282.]

Parts Used.—The whole plant in flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Paris quadrifolia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

Passion Flower.

Natural Order.—Passifloraceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Maypop, Rose-colored passion flower, White passion flower.

Description.—A perennial herb, stem nearly smooth, climbing by tendrils, 20 to 30 feet high. The leaves have petioles bearing two glands; are alternate, three-lobed, serrated, smooth. The flowers, appearing from May to July on jointed, axillary peduncles, are large, 2 inches broad, nearly white, with a triple, purple and flesh-colored crown.

Habitat.—Virginia and southern Kentucky, in dry soil.



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b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PAULLINIA PINNATA.

Winged Leaved Paullinia.

Natural Order.—Sapindaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Paullinia timbo; *English*, Winged leaved paullinia; *Vernacular*, Cururu-apé, Guaratimbo, Timbo sipó.

Description.—An evergreen, climbing herb, with long, fasciculate, branching roots, hairy at their extremities. The stem is 15 feet long, of flexible, tenacious wood, with slender, slightly pubescent branches, having deep, parallel furrows. The leaves are alternate, with winged petioles; leaflets, in two pairs with an odd one, are sessile, ovate, lanceolate, crenate. The small white flowers appear in axillary spikes which are accompanied by leaflets.

Habitat.—Found in the woods in the West Indies and Brazil. *Fig.*, Mure, Mat. Med.

History.—Named by Linnæus for Simon Paulli. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Mure, Pathogen. Brazil. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 292.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Paullinia pinnata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Strong alcohol,

787 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PAULLINIA SORBILIS.

Brazilian Cocoa.

Natural Order.—Sapindaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Paullinia cupana, Guarana; *English*, Brazilian cocoa, Guarana bread; *French and German*, Guarana.

Description.—A preparation of the seeds of the Paullinia, a climbing shrub with angular, smooth stem and alternate, long-petioled, variously divided, compound leaves. Flowers are white, 4 inches or more long, in erect, axillary racemes. The seeds, having the appearance of miniature horse-chestnuts, ripen in October, are roasted, powdered, mixed with water, and moulded into cylindrical or globular masses, hardened in the sun or by the smoke of a fire. They are brittle, dark reddish-brown, slightly bitter in taste, and with an odor of chocolate.

Habitat.—South America, northern and western provinces of Brazil. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 67.

History.—The name *Guarana* is derived from *Guaranis*, the tribe of Indians by whom it is exclusively made. The shrub is named for Prof. Paulli, or Paullini, and *sorbilis*, potable, from its use as a drink. It is extensively used in Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and other parts of South America, as a remedy and as a refreshing beverage. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1857, *N. A. Jour. of Hom.* VI. 125. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* IV. 511; X. 539.]

Part Used.—Paste made from the seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

PENTHORUM SEDOIDES.

Stone Crop.

Natural Order.—Crassulaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Stone crop, Virginia stone crop, Ditch-stone crop.

Description.—An evergreen, perennial herb, with erect stem, about 1 foot high, simple, or somewhat branched, and angled. The leaves are scattered, sessile, lanceolate, acute at both ends, and sharply-serrate. The yellowish-green flowers appear from July to October, loosely spiked along the upper side of the naked branches of the cyme.

Habitat.—United States; found in open, wet places generally. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 57.

History.—Name derived from *pente*, five, possibly in allusion to the five marked angles of the capsules, or the quinary order of the flowers, and *horos*, a boundary. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1876 by Dr. Morrow, U. S. Med. Invest. n. s. III. 564, June 15, 1876. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 301.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Penthorum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PETROLEUM.

Coal Oil.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Oleum petræ album, O. terræ; *English*, Rock oil, Coal oil; *French*, Pétrole, Huile minéral; *German*, Steinöl, Bergöl.

Description.—Consists of a thin, limpid, colorless, or pale-yellow liquid, having a characteristic odor and taste. Specific gravity 0.8 to 0.9. It evaporates entirely when dropped on white paper without leaving a greasy stain. Petroleum is inflammable, and burns with a bright, sooty flame. It is a native rock oil, obtained largely from wells sunk in the ground. The name is used to designate several liquid hydrocarbons. The substance used by Hahnemann in his proving of this drug was obtained by agitating the liquid portion of crude Ragoon rock oil with sulfuric acid, and rectifying the portion upon which the acid does not act. To remove other volatile oils it should be washed with an equal quantity of strong alcohol. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VII. 311.



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PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM.**Water Hemlock.**

Natural Order.—Umbelliferae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Œnanthe phellandrium*, *Œ. sarmentosa*, *Foeniculum aquaticum*, *F. caballinum*; *English*, Five-leaved water hemlock, Drop-wort, Water hemlock; *French*, Ciguë aquatique, Fenouil d'eau; *German*, Wasserfenchel.

Description.—A biennial herb, with spindle-shaped, thick root, with many whorled fibers, horizontal, crooked, oblique, resembling a turnip. The stem, 2 to 5 feet high, is hollow, furrowed, half immersed in water, very bushy, with numerous spreading, leafy branches. The dark-green and shining leaves are petiolate, spreading, tri-pinnate, with innumerable fine, expanded, acute segments. The numerous white flowers are all fertile, the upper ones largest, appearing in short, stalked umbels, opposite the leaves.

Habitat.—A native of northern Asia; found nearly all over Europe in swamps and ditches. *Fig.*, Jahr and Cat. 250.

History.—Named from phello, to deceive, and aner, a man, and also œnanthe, signifying wine-flower, in allusion to the vinous odor of the blossoms. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1829 by Hartlaub and Trinks, R. A. M. L. II. 138. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 335.]

Part Used.—The fresh dried fruit.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Phellandrium,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

PHOSPHORUS.**Phosphorus.**

Chemical Symbol.—P; 30.96.

Synonyms.—*French*, Phosphore; *German*, Phosphor.

Description.—A transparent or translucent, colorless or pale-yellow solid, of a waxy-luster and consistency at ordinary temperatures, but brittle and crystalline at low temperatures. It is odorless and tasteless until exposed to the air, when it emits white vapors, luminous in the dark and of a garlicky odor. It is soluble in 350 parts of absolute alcohol at 15° C., in 240 parts of boiling absolute alcohol, in about 667 parts of 95 per cent alcohol, in 80 parts of absolute ether, and in about 50 parts of any fatty oil; insoluble, or nearly so, in water; specific gravity, 1.83. Phosphorus is very inflammable, ignites at 50° C., and burns with a brilliant white flame; it melts at 44° C. and boils at 288° C.; it unites directly with oxygen, sulfur, iodine, chlorine, bromine and a number of metals, precipitating some of the latter from their solutions. Kept under water, exposed to light and air it corrodes superficially and becomes white and opaque. It is obtained in the crude state from calcined bones. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VII. 366.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{667}$.

Take of phosphorus an excess (two grammes or more) and introduce the same into a flask containing one thousand cubic centimeters (1000 Cc.) of 95 per cent alcohol. Heat over a water bath until the phosphorus is melted; then shake vigorously until any excess of the drug is solidified. This saturated solution will equal in drug strength about one part in six hundred and sixty-seven ($\frac{1}{667}$). To compensate for loss by oxidation, and so retain the full strength of the solution, a small piece of phosphorus should be kept in each bottle containing the tincture, and be renewed whenever coated with the amorphous variety.

b. Dilutions: 3x to contain *two* parts tincture, *one* part alcohol; 4x and higher, with alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PHOSPHORUS RUBER.

Red Phosphorus.

Chemical Symbol.—P; 30.96.

Synonyms.—*English*, Amorphous phosphorus; Red phosphorus.

Description.—Consists of a dark-red mass or powder, insoluble in alcohol, ether and carbon disulfid. It remains unaltered in dry air, is infusible, and volatilizes slowly above 260° C.; specific gravity, 2.19. It is not readily combustible, and may be handled freely, as it does not take fire by friction at ordinary temperatures. Red phosphorus may contain small quantities of common phosphorus, which will float in a solution of chlorid of calcium and bisulfid of carbon, while the red phosphorus sinks to the bottom. Phosphorus ruber is an allotropic form of phosphorus, which may be obtained by heating ordinary phosphorus many hours at 240° C., in a sealed glass tube.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher; prepared from the pure red phosphorus, free from any particles of common phosphorus.

In preparing the 1x and 2x triturations the mass should be kept moistened with alcohol during the process.

PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.

Calabar Bean.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Esere, *Faba calabrica*, *F. physostigmatis*; *English*, Calabar bean, Chopnut, Ordeal bean; *French*, Fève de calabar; *German*, Kalabarbohne.

Description.—A perennial, twining climber. The stem is woody, reaching 50 feet in length, with a diameter of 2 inches at the base, cylindrical, smooth and slender. The leaves are large, alternate, pinnately-trifoliate, stiff, petiolate, thickened at the base, leaflets stalked. The purplish, bean-like flowers appear in axillary, pendulous racemes. The fruit is an oblong legume, about 7 inches long, containing 2 or 3 seeds. These, somewhat reniform in shape, straight or concave on one side, convex on the other, are 1 to 1¼ inches long, ¾ inch broad. A broad, black furrow with raised edges extends along the convex side. They are hard, brittle, rough, shining, of a dark-brown color, without odor or marked taste. They impart their virtue entirely to alcohol, imperfectly to water.

Habitat.—A native of the southern part of Africa; introduced into Brazil and India. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 80.



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History.—Name derived from *phyton*, plant, and *lac*, from the coloring properties of the berries. The vernacular is a perversion of *pocan*, the Indian name. Mentioned by Hahnemann in his “Lesser Writings.” History in Hering’s *Mat. Med.* 424. [Allen’s *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VII. 502.]

Part Used.—The fresh root, not too rank in growth.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Phytolacca, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PICROTOXINUM.

Picrotoxin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$; 600.58.

A neutral principle, obtained from the seeds of *Anamirta paniculata*, commonly called *Cocculus indicus*.

Description.—This substance is described as consisting of “colorless, flexible, shining, prismatic crystals, permanent in the air, odorless, and having a bitter taste and a neutral reaction. Soluble in 240 parts of water and in 9 parts of alcohol at 15° C., in 25 parts of boiling water, and in 3 parts of boiling alcohol; also soluble in acids and in solutions of the alkalies. When heated to about 200° C. the crystals melt, forming a yellow liquid; when heated on platinum foil they char, and are finally completely dissipated. Concentrated sulfuric acid dissolves picrotoxin with a golden-yellow color, which turns violet-red on the addition of a trace of bichromate of potassium. The aqueous solution should remain unaffected by solutions of salts of mercury or platinum, tannic acid, iodid of mercury and potassium, or other reagents for alkaloids.”—U. S. P. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{30}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

PILOCARPINUM MURIATICUM.**Pilocarpinum Muriate.****Pilocarpin Hydrochlorid.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2HCl$; 243.98.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Pilocarpinæ hydrochloras, Pilocarpinum hydrochloricum; *English*, Hydrochlorate of pilocarpine; *French*, Hydrochlorate de pilocarpine; *German*, Pilocarpinhydrochlorid.

The muriate of an alkaloid obtained from Pilocarpus.

Description.—Consists of small, white, inodorous crystals, having a slightly bitter taste, Deliquescent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 1.5 parts of water and in 7 parts of alcohol. It is decomposed by heat without residue. Its aqueous solution, when concentrated, gives a white cloudiness with sodium hydrate, and a yellow precipitate with platinic chlorid. A dilute solution gives a white precipitate with mercuric chlorid, and a yellow precipitate with phosphomolybdic acid. Sulfuric acid forms with the salt a colorless liquid. In the presence of a small quantity of potassium dichromate, the solution assumes a green color, as also with nitric acid. The salt is prepared with pilocarpin and hydrochloric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VII. 535. It should be kept in well-stoppered vials. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

PILOCARPINUM NITRICUM.**Pilocarpin Nitrate.****Pilocarpinum Nitrate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2HNO_3$; 265.5.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Pilocarpinæ nitras; *English*, Nitrate of pilocarpine; *French*, Azotate de pilocarpine.

The nitrate of an alkaloid, obtained from Pilocarpus.

Description.—Consists of a white, crystalline powder, or of acicular crystals. Soluble in 8 or 9 parts of water at ordinary temperature. It forms with sulfuric acid a yellow solution, which turn green on the addition of a small fragment of potassium dichromate. Special reactions

are not known. Its aqueous solution gives the tests for pilocarpin (*vide supra*). It is prepared from pilocarpin and nitric acid. It should be kept in well-stoppered vials. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

PILOCARPUS.

Pilocarpus.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Vernacular*, Jaborandi; *Latin*, Pilocarpi foliola.

“The leaflets of *Pilocarpus selloanus*, Engler (Rio Janeiro jaborandi) and of *Pilocarpus jaborandi*, Holmes (Pernambuco jaborandi).”—U. S. P. “The dried leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*, Lemaire.”—Br. P.

Description.—This is a small branched shrub, 4 to 6 feet high, having a smooth, gray bark, spotted with white dots. The alternate, imparipinnate leaves, 12 to 18 inches long, are made up of four to ten short-stalked, ovate, or ovate-oblong, coriaceous leaflets, 3 to 4 inches in length, green and shining above, paler and smooth, or hairy, beneath, with a prominent midrib and many minute, pellucid glands, common to the entire blade. The small flowers are on thick pedicels. The foliage is nearly odorless, or slightly aromatic when bruised, having an aromatic, warm and somewhat bitter taste. The alkaloid, pilocarpin, is obtained from the aqueous solution of the alcoholic extract of the leaflets.

Habitat.—Brazil, especially near Pernambuco.

Part Used.—The dried leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pilocarpus,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.



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Description.—An evergreen tree, varying in size according to soil and place of growth, being a mere shrub in high elevations, and attaining a height of 100 or more feet in more favorable positions. The leaves, in pairs from single sheaths, are spirally disposed, about 2 inches long, linear, narrow, obtuse, with a small point. The erect, terminal catkins appear in May; the male, in aggregated spikes, sulfur colored; the females are solitary, globular and variegated with purple and green. The fruit the first year is lateral, stalked, ovate and green, the second year becoming hard and woody, the scales opening, permitting the dispersion of the winged seeds.

Habitat.—A very extensive geographical range from the Mediterranean to Siberia; found on sandy hills and in woods. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 257.

History.—Name of Celtic origin, pin or pen, meaning rock or mountain. It is the source of common turpentine. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1853 by Dr. Demeures, *J. d. l. Soc. Gall.* IV. 114. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VII. 141.]

Part Used.—The fresh shoots.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pinus silvestris, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

Strong alcohol,

870 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

PINUS LAMBERTIANA.

Sugar Pine.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Pinus excelsa; *English*, Sugar pine.

Description.—An evergreen tree, 200 to 300 feet high and 20 feet in diameter. The leaves are in fives, rigid, roughish, with very short sheaths. The cones are thick, 14 to 16 inches long, cylindrical, with loose, roundish scales.

Habitat.—North America from Mexico along the mountains to the Columbia river.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1874 by Dr. Throop, Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc. 149. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 540.]

Part Used.—The inspissated sap.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$
 Pinus lambertiana, 100 Gm.
 Strong alcohol, 1000 Cc.
 To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.
- b. Dilutions:* 2x and higher with dispensing alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 2x and higher.

PIPER METHYSTICUM.

Kava Kava.

Natural Order.—Piperaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Macropiper methysticum; *Vernacular*, Ava kava, Kava kava, Karva.

Description.—A shrub, with a thick, woody, fibrous, rugged, aromatic rhizome, with very thin bark, grayish-brown externally, yellowish-white internally. The stem is erect, wavy and knotty. The leaves are alternate, radiate-veined, roundish or cordate. The insignificant flowers are solitary, axillary, on short, pedunculated, spreading spikes.

Habitat.—The Society, Friendly and Sandwich islands.

History.—Used by the natives as a remedy in rheumatism and venereal disease. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1873 by Dr. C. F. Nichols, N. E. Med. Gaz. VIII. 101. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 542.]

Part Used.—The dried root.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.
 Piper methysticum, 100 Gm.
 Strong alcohol, 1000 Cc.
 To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.
- b. Dilutions:* 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 1x and higher.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

PIPER NIGRUM.

Black Pepper.

Natural Order.—Piperaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Piper trioicum; *English*, Black pepper, Murich; *French*, Poivre noir (commun); *German*, Schwarzer Pfeffer.

Description.—An evergreen, trailing or climbing shrub, with a stem 6 to 20 feet long, flexuose, dichotomously branched, the joints swelling and throwing out radicals which adhere to bodies, or strike into the ground. The leaves are alternate, five- or seven-nerved, broad, ovate, acuminate, smooth, green and glossy, pale beneath, coriaceous. The staminate and pistillate flowers appear in June opposite the leaves, chiefly on the upper ends of the branches, are stalked, 3 to 6 inches long, slender, drooping. The fruit, ripening irregularly the year round, is small, roundish, wrinkled, brownish-black, and contains grayish-yellow globular seeds.

Habitat.—East and West Indies. *Fig.*, Goullon, 244; Bent. and Trim. 245.

History.—Translation of Houat's proving, Hahn. Month. II. 369, 1867. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VII. 552.]

Part Used.—The dried unripe berries, coarsely powdered.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Piper nigrum,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 1x and higher.

d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Jamaica Dogwood.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Jamaica dogwood; *French* and *German*, Piscidie.

Description.—An evergreen tree, 20 feet high, with spreading branches. The leaves are pinnate, the leaflets, 3 to 4 pairs, with an odd one, oblong, rounded at base, downy on both sides when young,



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Plantago, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 350 Cc. =

450

Strong alcohol,

683 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PLATINUM METALLICUM.

Metallic Platinum.

Platinum.

Chemical Symbol.—Pt; 194.3.

Synonyms.—*English*, Metallic platinum; *French*, Platine, Or blanc; *German*, Platin.

Description.—A silver-white metal, soft, malleable and ductile. Specific gravity, 21.5; fusing point, 2000° C. It is not oxidized in air at a red heat. It is soluble in hot nitro-hydrochloric acid, with which it forms a yellow solution of platinic chlorid, crystallizing with hydrogen chlorid and water on evaporation of the liquid. It combines with oxygen and forms a monoxid, PtO, and a dioxid, Pt₂O, both being reduced to the metallic state at a red heat. It is found native. Spongy platinum consists of the very finely divided metal, and can be readily prepared by gently heating the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium, forming a porous mass. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VII. 574.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher; from the spongy platinum.

PLATINUM MURIATICUM.

Platinum Hydrochlorid.

Platinum Muriate.

Chemical Symbol.—PtCl₄5H₂O; 425.58.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Platini chloridum; *English*, Platinic chloride; *French*, Perchlorure de platine; *German*, Platinchlorid.

Description.—Consists of red-brown, crystalline, odorless needles having a sharp, metallic taste; readily deliquescent in air. Freely soluble in water, also soluble in alcohol. It is decomposed by heat, giving off vapors of hydrochloric acid and leaving a residue of potassium chlorid and metallic platinum. Its aqueous solution gives a brown-black precipitate with hydrogen sulfid, soluble in ammonium sulfid, and a yellow precipitate with potassium and ammonium hydrate. It is prepared by dissolving platinum metal in aqua regia and evaporating with hydrochloric acid until entirely free from nitric acid. The hydrogen in chloroplatinic acid can be readily displaced by metals (including alkaline metals), and by such change the salts termed chloroplatinates, or platinichlorids, are obtained. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VII. 589.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Solution*: 1x, with distilled water.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x, with dilute alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

The solution and lower dilutions should be kept in Bohemian glass bottles, free from lead.

PLATINUM ET NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Platinum et Natrum Muriate.

Sodium Platino Chlorid.

Chemical Symbol.— $2\text{NaClPtCl}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 560.28.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Platini et natri chloridum; *English*, Sodio-platinic chloride.

Description.—Consists of light-red prisms, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It is made by evaporating chloroplatinic acid with sodium chlorid. The resulting light-red triclinic prisms or tables have a specific gravity of 2.499; when heated to 100° C. they become anhydrous, and are changed to a yellowish-red powder, easily soluble in water and alcohol.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Solution*: 1x, with distilled water.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x, with dilute alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

The solution and lower dilutions should be kept in Bohemian glass bottles, free from lead.

PLECTRANTHUS FRUCTICOSUS.

Shrubby Plectranthus.

Natural Order.—Labiatae.

Description.—An ornamental undershrub, with a shrubby, polished stem, 3 feet high, the brown or purple flowers appearing from June to September in compound racemes, on three-parted peduncles.

Habitat.—The warmer parts of Africa and South America.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1862 by a proving by Dr. Pratobevera, *Zeit. d. Ver. d. H. A. Oest.* I. 2, 1. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VII. 590.]

Parts Used.—The whole dried plant.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Plectranthus,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	300 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- b. *Dilutions*: 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.
- d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

PLUMBAGO LITTORALIS.

Natural Order.—Plumbaginaceae.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with branching root



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water and in 21 parts of alcohol. At 100° C. it loses water and a portion of acetic acid, and at a higher temperature is decomposed, giving off acetic acid and acetone, leaving a residue of finely divided lead mixed with oxid and carbonate. Its aqueous solution gives a black precipitate with hydrogen sulfid, a white precipitate with ammonium hydrate, and a yellow precipitate with both the iodid and the dichromate of potassium. It may be obtained from plumbic carbonate and acetic acid.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher; freshly made.
- b. *Solution*: $\frac{1}{10}$ in distilled water; freshly made.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x, with dilute alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol:
- d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

PLUMBUM CARBONICUM.

Plumbic Carbonate.

Plumbum Carbonate.

Chemical Symbol.— $(\text{PbCO}_3)_2\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$; 772.82.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Plumbi carbonas, Cerussa, Plumbum hydrico-carbonicum, Carbonas plumbicus; *English*, Carbonate of lead, White lead; *French*, Carbonate de plomb, Blanc de plomb; *German*, Bleiweiss, Bleicarbonat.

Description.—A heavy, white, odorless, tasteless powder; permanent in air. Insoluble in water and in alcohol. When strongly heated it turns yellow, and when mixed with charcoal and exposed to a red heat it gives metallic lead. It dissolves with effervescence in acetic and nitric acid, and when concentrated these solutions give a white precipitate with hydrochloric sulfuric acid, a yellow precipitate with potassium iodid or potassium dichromate, a black precipitate with hydrogen sulfid, and a white precipitate with potassium or sodium hydrate, soluble in an excess of the precipitant. When the salt is exposed in atmosphere containing hydrogen sulfid, it turns black. It is obtained from the action of carbon dioxid upon plumbic acetate.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

PLUMBUM CHROMICUM.**Plumbic Chromate.****Plumbum Chromate.**

Chemical Symbol.— PbCrO_4 ; 322.14.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Plumbi chromas; *English*, Chromate of lead, Chrome yellow, Lemon yellow.

Description.—A heavy, odorless, tasteless, yellow, amorphous powder. Insoluble in water, alcohol and dilute acids. At 250°C . it turns reddish-brown, and at a higher temperature gives off oxygen, leaving a residue of chromic oxid and basic lead chromate. It is obtained by the precipitation of a soluble lead salt with potassium chromate solution. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VIII. 129.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

PLUMBUM IODATUM.**Plumbic Iodid.****Plumbum Iodid.**

Chemical Symbol.— PbI_2 ; 459.46.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Plumbi iodidum, Ioduretum plumbicum; *English*, Iodide of lead, Plumbic iodide; *French*, Iodure de plomb; *German*, Jodblei.

Description.—A bright-yellow, odorless powder, or shining, golden-yellow scales, having a slight metallic taste; permanent in air. Soluble at 15°C . in about 2000 parts of water, slightly soluble in alcohol, also soluble in aqueous solutions of potassium and sodium hydrate, sodium hyposulfite and ammonium chlorid. It is decomposed by heat, giving off violet vapors of iodine and leaving a residue of plumbic oxyiodid. It is obtained by the decomposition of a soluble plumbic salt with potassium iodid.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

PLUMBUM METALLICUM.**Metallic Lead.****Plumbum.**

Chemical Symbol.—Pb; 206.4.

Synonyms.—*English*, Lead; *French*, Plomb; *German*, Blei.

Description.—A bluish-gray metal, having a brilliant, metallic luster; very malleable and ductile; specific gravity, 11.4. It fuses at 325° C. and volatilizes at a white heat. Exposed to a moist atmosphere it loses its brilliancy and is oxidized. It dissolves in distilled water. Heated in contact with air it is transformed into the oxid. Its solvent is nitric acid, and from this solution the reactions of lead are obtained. It is extracted from its ores, which are abundant in nature. Pure lead may be obtained in a finely divided state by placing rods of polished zinc in a solution of pure acetate of lead, 1 part to 100 parts of distilled water; the fine crystals of lead, which adhere to the rods, should be quickly removed and washed with hot distilled water, care being used not to press the metal into masses. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VIII. 1

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

PODOPHYLLIN.**Resin of Podophyllum.**

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Resina podophylli, Podophyllum; *English*, Podophyllin, Resin of May apple; *French*, Resine de podophylle; *German*, Podophyllumharz.

Description.—Consists of a grayish-white, or greenish-yellow, amorphous powder, having a slight peculiar odor, and a peculiar, somewhat bitter taste. Soluble in ammonia, and in alcohol in all proportions; freely soluble in alkaline liquids, soluble to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent in ether and 80 per cent in boiling water, from which it is almost entirely reprecipitated on cooling. It softens at 120° C. and melts completely at 124° C. With sulfuric acid its color changes to a bright



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duced into homœopathic practice in 1842 by a proving by Dr. Williamson, Hom. Exam. III. 321. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 130.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Podophyllum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 350 Cc. =

450

Strong alcohol,

683 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher; prepared from the dried root.

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM. Water Smart Weed.

Natural Order.—Polygonaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Polygonum acre, P. hydropiperoides; *English*, American water pepper, Biting knot, Biting persicaria, Knot weed, Smart weed, Water pepper, Wild smart weed.

Description.—An annual, aquatic herb, with fibrous, whorled root. The stem is 1 to 5 feet high, branching, smooth, shining, more or less red, with swollen joints. The pellucid-dotted leaves are alternate, petiolate, entire, lanceolate, undulated, with stipules in the form of sheaths, placed above the swollen joints of the stem. The flowers appear during the summer and autumn, mostly green, on nodding spikes, usually short, or interrupted. The plant has a watery juice, so acrid as to act as a vesicant.

Habitat.—United States; common in moist or wet ground. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 141.

History.—Name derived from poly, many, and gonu, knee. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1859 by Dr. Payne, Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1859, 32. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 136.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Polygonum punctatum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

400

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS.**Larch Agaric.**

Natural Order.—Fungi.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Agaricus albus, A. laricis, Boletus laricis, B. officinalis, B. purgans, Fungus laricis, Polyporus laricis; *English*, Larch agaric, L. boletos, Purging agaric, White agaric; *French*, Agaric blanc; *German*, Lärchenschwamm.

Description.—A fungus, growing on the larch tree. It is of various sizes, from that of a fist to that of a child's head or larger, and shaped somewhat like a horse's hoof. The hymenium is concrete, with corky, fleshy, zoned, smooth pileus of sub-rotund, yellowish pores. As found in commerce it is deprived of its hard, brownish or reddish outer coat, and consists of a white, spongy, farinaceous, friable mass, difficult to pulverize, as it flattens by rubbing, but readily grated into a powder. It has a faint odor, and a sweetish, afterward acrid and lastingly bitter taste.

Habitat.—Found on old larches in central and southern Europe, also on the Siberian larch in the northern part of Asia. It is collected in autumn and winter.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1865 by a proving by Dr. Burt, under the name of Boletus laricis, West. Hom. Obs. II. 154. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. II. 188.] Subsequently, on learning that the genus "Boletus" has the hymenium composed of "sporable tubes," Dr. Burt published a second proving (including the first) in 1868, Am. Hom. Obs. V. 58. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 141.]

Part Used.—The dried fungus, as imported.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
 b. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Polyporus officinalis,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	400 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- c. *Dilutions*: 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *three* parts distilled water, *six* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
 d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

POLYPORUS PINICOLA.

Pine Agaric.

Natural Order.—*Fungi*.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Boletus pinus; *English*, Pine agaric.

Description.—A fungus, growing on pine, tamarack, birch, fir and other trees.

History.—Introduced into homoeopathic practice in 1868 by a proving by Dr. Burt, Am. Hom. Obs. V. 268. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 149.]

Part Used.—The mature, dried fungus.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
 b. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Polyporus pinicola,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	300 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- c. *Dilutions*: 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *three* parts distilled water, *six* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
 d. *Medications*: 3x and higher.



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POTHOS FŒTIDUS.

Skunk Cabbage.

Natural Order.—Araceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arum americanum, Dracontium foetidum, Ictodes foetidus, Symplocarpus foetidus; *English*, Bear's foot, Bear's leaf, Collard, Cow collard, Fœtid hellebore, Irish cabbage, Itch weed, Meadow cabbage, Poke, Polecat collard, Polecat weed, Skoka, Skunk cabbage, Skunk weed, Stinking pothos, Swamp cabbage; *French*, Racine de pothos fétide; *German*, Stinkende Drachenwurzel.

Description.—A stemless, perennial herb, with a strong mephitic and alliaceous odor. The tuberous root, 3 to 5 inches long, 2 inches thick, terminates abruptly in giving off numerous fleshy fibers, which penetrate the boggy earth two or more feet. The numerous, short-petiolate leaves, crowded in a cluster, are ovate, cordate, acute, smooth, 1 to 2 feet long, with numerous pale-colored fleshy veins. The purplish-white flowers appear in earliest spring before the leaves, concealed in a singular, spongy, ovoid spathe, having a shell-form, auriculated base, acuminate top, incurved edges and covered with dull brownish-purple spots.

Habitat.—Exclusively a native of North America; found in abundance in swamps, meadows and ditches. Renowned for the odor, which is scarcely less offensive than that of the skunk. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 169.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1837, Correspondenzblatt. d. Hom. Aerzt. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 155.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pothos foetida, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

PRINOS VERTICILLATUS.

Black Alder.

Natural Order.—Aquifoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Ilex verticillata*; *English*, Black alder, False alder, Fever bush, Saw-leaved oak, Scarlet oak, Striped alder, Winter berry; *French and German*, *Prinos*.

Description.—An annual, deciduous shrub, with erect stem, 6 to 10 feet high, alternate branches its entire length, of a bluish-gray or ash color. The simple leaves are alternate, short-petiolate, obovate, lanceolate, acuminate, doubly serrate, smooth, dark-green; the veins beneath, hairy. The small, white, dioecious flowers are short-pedunculate, appearing from May to August, in axillary, sessile umbels. The fruit is a globose berry, about the size of a large pea, in verticillate bunches, prominent and bright scarlet, changing to purplish.

Habitat.—North America, from Canada to Georgia; found in low grounds near swamps; common especially northward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 106.

History.—The Greek name of an evergreen oak, from *prio*, to saw, on account of its strongly toothed leaves; also a Greek name of the holly. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 155.]

Parts Used.—The bark and berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Prinos verticillatus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

100 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PRUNUS PADUS.

Bird Cherry.

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Cerasus padus*, *C. racemosus*, *Padus avium*, *P. vulgaris*, *Prunus racemosus*; *English*, Bird cherry.

Description.—A deciduous tree, 30 feet high, with purple bark, leafy branches, and beautifully veined wood. The leaves are oval, elliptic, doubly serrate and rugose, the petioles having two glands. The white, odorous flowers appear in April and May, in pendulous racemes.

Habitat.—A native of northern Europe and Asia; found in moist woods and along borders of forests in valleys.

History.—Origin of the name unknown. The Greek called it *proune*, and the Latin *prunus*; *Padus*, one of the names of Theophrastus. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1853 by a proving by Dr. Lembke, *Allg. Hom. Zeit.* 45, 376. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 156.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Prunus padus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 185 Cc. =

Distilled water,	285
Strong alcohol,	215 Cc.
	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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PRUNUS SPINOSA.

Blackthorn.

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Acacia germanica*, *A. nostrates*, *Prunus communis*, *P. institia*; *English*, Blackthorn, Sloe tree; *French*, Epine noire; *German*, Schlehdorn.

Description.—A deciduous shrub, or tree, 3 to 5 feet high, with blackish-gray bark and thorny branches. The leaves are obovate,



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commercially in irregular pieces, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, smooth, shining, and of a brownish-green color externally, or, when taken from older trees, and without the overlying corky layer, is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or more in thickness, of a rusty-brown color externally and a somewhat paler brown internally. Wild cherry bark contains tannin, gallic acid, resin, starch and other vegetable principles, besides a volatile oil, containing hydrocyanic acid, which may be obtained by distillation.

Habitat.—United States and Canada; found in woods.

Part Used.—The fresh inner bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Prunus virginiana, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA.

Shrubby Trefoil.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Amyris elemifera*, *Ptelea viticifolia*; *English*, Ague barb, Hop tree, Shrubby trefoil, Swamp dogwood, Wafer ash, Winter fern; *French*, Orme à trois feuilles; *German*, Hopfenbaum.

Description.—A tall, deciduous shrub or tree, 6 to 12 feet high. The leaves are alternate, long-petioled, ternate, the leaflets nearly sessile, ovate, pointed, downy when young. The small, greenish-white, malodorous, polygamous flowers appear in June in compound, terminal cymes.

Habitat.—Indigenous to America; found in rocky places, Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, and southward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 34.

History.—Greek name of the elm, from ptao, to fly, in allusion to the winged seed vessels. Introduced into homœopathic literature in 1868 by Dr. Hale, Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 157. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 177.]

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ptelea trifoliata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 250 Cc. =

350

Strong alcohol,

777 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

PULSATILLA.

Wind Flower.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Anemone pratensis*, *Herba venti*, *Pulsatilla nigricans*, *P. pratensis*, *P. vulgaris*; *English*, *Meadow anemone*, *Pasque flower*, *Wind flower*; *French*, *Pulsatille*; *German*, *Küchenschelle*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a spindle-shaped, thick, ligneous, dark-brown, oblique, several-headed root. The stem, 3 to 5 inches high, is simple, erect, rounded. The leaves are radical, petiolate, bi-pinnatifid, with linear segments; at the base, surrounded by several ovate, lanceolate sheaths. The flowers, varying in color from dark violet to light blue, appear from March to May, and are bell-shaped, pendulous, terminal, reflexed at the apex, surrounded by a distinct sessile involucre, composed of 3 palmately divided and cleft bracts with linear lobes. The plant, clothed with long, silky hairs, is inodorous, but when rubbed exhales an acrid vapor, and has a burning, acrid taste.

Habitat.—Open fields and plains, in dry places in many parts of Europe, Russia, and Turkey in Asia. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 102; *Jahr and Cat.* 254; *Winkler*, 109, 110.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1805 by Hahnemann, *Frag. d. Vir. Med.* [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 205.]

Part Used.—The fresh plant, when in flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pulsatilla, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

PULSATILLA NUTTALLIANA. American Pulsatilla.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Anemone flavescens*, *A. ludoviciana*, *A. nuttalliana*, *A. patens*, var. *nuttalliana*, *A. pratensis*, *Clematis hirsutissima*, *Pulsatilla patens*; *English*, *American pulsatilla*, *Crocus*, *Goslin weed*, *Hartshorn plant*, *May flower*, *Pasque flower*, *Prairie flower*, *Wind flower*, *Wood anemone*.

Description.—A perennial herb, with branched root. The stem is 4 to 12 inches high, erect, hairy. The leaves are radical, on long, hairy petioles, arising from the rhizome, ternately divided, deeply cleft, the lobes linear and acute. The whole plant is covered with long, silky hairs. The light, purplish-blue flowers, appearing in March and April, before the leaves, are erect and terminal; the lobes of the involucre, like those of the leaves, at the base united into a shallow cup.

Habitat.—Dry, sandy soil, prairies, from Wisconsin northward and westward to the Rocky Mountains. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 1.

History.—Name from *Anemos*, the wind, as the flowers were supposed to open only when the wind was blowing. Called *Pasque flower*,



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PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Pyrus americana, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

100 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

740 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

QUASSIA AMARA.

Bitter Wood.

Natural Order.—Simarubaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Surinam quassia; *French*, Bois amer; *German*, Quassienholz.

Description.—A small, branching, evergreen tree or shrub, 20 feet high, with white, light wood, the bark and leaves resembling those of the ash. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, the five leaflets short-petioled, acute at both ends and smooth. The large crimson flowers are hermaphrodite, appear in June and July in long terminal racemes. All parts are intensely bitter, its bitterness being more intense and durable than that of almost any other known substance. The wood as obtained in market is in 3 to 6 feet lengths, is dense in texture, rather hard and tough, yellowish-white and frequently marked with irregular black lines, or patches. The bark is very fragile, about $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ inch thick, of a gray color externally, and a whitish, smooth appearance internally.

Habitat.—Native of Surinam. *Fig.*, Goullon, 54.

History.—Named by Linnæus in memory of Quassi, a negro of Surinam, who acquired a reputation with it in the treatment of malignant fevers. It has been known since the middle of the eighteenth century. It is not to be confounded with the Jamaica Quassia of which cups are made, which, though a similar tree, is larger. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1860 by a proving by Drs. Mueller and Eidherr, N. Zeit. f. Hom. Kl. V. 1. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 254.]

Parts Used.—The dried root, bark and wood.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Quassia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 2x and higher.

d. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

QUILLAIA SAPONARIA.**Soap Bark.**

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Quillaja molinæ, Q. saponaria, Q. smegmadermos, Smegmaria emarginata; *English*, Quillaia bark, Soap bark; *French*, Écorce de quillaya; *German*, Seifenrinde.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, or tree, 10 to 60 feet high, with alternate, short-petioled, oval, entire, smooth, shining, leathery leaves. The white pedunculate flowers appear from April to July, are dioecious, axillary. The wood is very hard. The bark is found in the market in large flat pieces, 1 to 3 feet long, several inches wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; the outer surface is rough, brownish-white, with small patches of corky layer attached, the inner surface whitish and smooth, breaking into splinters, a transverse section having a checkered appearance. It is inodorous, has a persistent acrid taste, and on mixing with water foams like soap, whence its name.

Habitat.—Indigenous to Peru, Chili and Brazil.

History.—Described by the Abbe Molina in 1782.

Part Used.—The dried bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Quillaia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS.

Tall Buttercup.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Ranunculus californicus*, *R. canus*, *R. delphinifolius*, *R. dissectus*, *R. fascicularis*; *English*, Acrid buttercup, Bachelor's button, Burwort, Buttercup, Crowfoot buttercup, Meadow bloom, Meadow crowfoot, Tall buttercup, Tall crowfoot, Upright buttercup, Upright crowfoot, Yellow weed; *French*, Renoncule âcre; *German*, Scharfhahenfuss.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a root having a somewhat tuberous crown and many long simple fibers. The stem, 2 to 3 feet high, is erect, round, hollow, leafy, hirsute and branched above. The radical leaves are on long, upright, hairy petioles, three-lobed, variously subdivided; the cauline leaves sessile, with fewer and narrower segments, the uppermost much smaller, in three linear entire lobes, or simple and linear. The bright-yellow flowers, appearing from June to August, are axillary and terminal. The whole plant is extremely acrid, causing inflammation when handled; this acridity is dissipated on drying.

Habitat.—Introduced into the United States from Europe, common eastward; found in meadows and fields. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 6.

History.—Name derived from *rana*, a frog, on account of its moist habitat. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1828 by Dr. Franz, *Archiv.* VII. 3, 218. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 256.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ranunculus acris, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

400

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA.

Spearwort.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ranunculus alismæfolius, R. ambigenus, R. lingua, R. robini; *English*, Lesser spearwort, Spearwort.

Description.—A perennial herb, with stem about 1 foot high, smooth, reclining or ascending, branched, leafy, hairy near the top. The leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, are alternate, on flat, channelled, half-sheathing petioles, lanceolate or linear, nearly entire. The bright yellow flowers appear from June to September on smooth, round, naked peduncles, are terminal, and opposite the leaves.

Habitat.—Europe, Asia and Barbary; found in wet places, and in the United States on the shore of Lake Ontario and northward.

History.—Recognized as one of the many species of Ranunculus in the old pharmacopeias. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Dr. Franz in 1828, Archiv. VII. 3, 219.

Parts Used.—The entire fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ranunculus flammula, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

RANUNCULUS REPENS.

Creeping Buttercup.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Ranunculus clintonii*, *R. intermedius*, *R. lanuginosus*, *R. prostratus*, *R. tomentosus*; *English*, Common crowfoot, Creeping buttercup, Creeping crowfoot.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial, obnoxious herb. The stems are hairy, or nearly glabrous, erect in dry soil, creeping in moist situations, from 6 inches to 3 or 4 feet long according to the habitat. The leaves are tri-ternate, the divisions petiolate, especially the terminal, broadly wedged-shaped, or oval, unequally three-cleft, variously cut. The bright-yellow flowers appear from May to August on the upright stems before the long runners are formed, on furrowed peduncles, with corolla much larger than the spreading calyx.

Habitat.—Indigenous to North America from Georgia northward and westward; found in ditches, moist or shady places. It is less acrid than the other species. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 4.

History.—With the other species it had place in the old pharmacopeias. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1828 by Dr. Franz, *Archiv.* VII. 3, 218. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 270.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ranunculus repens, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS. Celery-Leaved Buttercup.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Herbe sardoa*, *Ranunculus palustris*; *English*, Celery-leaved buttercup, Celery-leaved crowfoot, Cursed crowfoot, Marsh crowfoot; *French*, *Herbe sardonique*, *Grenouillette d'eau*; *German*, *Gifthahnenfuss*.

Description.—A perennial herb, with fibrous root. The stem, very smooth (except when the peduncle appears somewhat hairy), is 1 to 2 feet high, thick, round, hollow, repeatedly branched and leafy. The lower leaves are petiolate, rounded, bluntly-lobed and cut; the upper are sessile, with deeper and narrower segments; the uppermost, accompanying the flowers, are lanceolate and undivided. The small pale-yellow flowers appear from May to August, are solitary, or sometimes in corymbs with the calyx, hairy and reflexed, the five or more petals flat, with a little gland on the inside of the base of each.

Habitat.—Europe, Asia and the United States; found in wet patches by the side of water. *Fig.*, Winkler, 118; Millspaugh, 3.

History.—Name from rana, a frog, from the species inhabiting wet places, or the resemblance of the leaves to a frog's foot. A species long in use in European pharmacy. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1828 by a proving by Dr. Franz, *Archiv.* VII. 3, 217. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 270.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ranunculus sceleratus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol, 500
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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

RAPHANUS SATIVUS.

Radish.

Natural Order.—Cruciferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Raphanus hortensis, R. nigrum, R. raphanistrum; *English*, Black or garden radish; *French*, Rave; *German*, Gartenrettig.

Description.—A very variable, biennial or annual herb, with long, round, tapering, tender or hard (according to age), differently colored,



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oblong, obovate, acuminate, entire, covered on both sides with silvery hairs. The scarlet flowers, blooming nearly all the year, chiefly in October and November, are large, solitary, on axillary peduncles. Ratanhia root consists of a hard, tough, central, woody portion, and a thin, separable, rough, scaly bark, brownish or reddish-yellow in color externally, brownish-red internally, difficult to pulverize, odorless, and having a bitter, astringent and sweetish taste.

Habitat.—Native of Peru; growing in dry sandy places at an elevation of 3000 to 8000 feet above the sea. Discovered by Ruiz in 1779. *Fig.*, Winkler, 84; Goullon, 43; Bent. and Trim. 30.

History.—Named krameria for Dr. Kramer; rhatany, an Indian word signifying creeping. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1831 by provings by Drs. Hartlaub and Trink, R. A. M. L. III. 53. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 290.]

Part Used.—The dried root.

PRÉPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ratanhia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

RESORCINUM.

Resorcin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_6H_4(OH)_2$; 109.74.

Synonyms.—*English*, Resorcinol, Metadioxybenzol; *French*, Résorcine; *German*, Resorcin.

Description.—This oxyphenol crystallizes in short, colorless, rhombic prisms or plates, odorless, and having a disagreeably sweet and rather acrid taste. It becomes reddish on exposure to the air. Is freely soluble in water, alcohol and ether; less readily soluble in carbon disulfid, chloroform and benzol; reaction neutral. It melts at 118° C.

and boils at 276.5° C. Resorcin burns with a bright flame, without residue. Chlorinated lime colors its solution a transient violet, ferric chlorid a purplish-black, disappearing on the addition of ammonia. It should melt to a clear colorless liquid when carefully heated in a test tube; at a higher heat should volatilize with white vapors and without residue, or leaving only a little charcoal. It is obtained from the alcoholic extract of ammoniac, or galbanum, or by a cheaper process from benzol, and should be kept well-stoppered and protected from the light.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : 1x in alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 2x and higher, in dispensing alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 1x and higher.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.

Purging Buckthorn.

Natural Order.—Rhamnaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Frangula caroliniana*, *F. fragilis*, *Sarcomphalus carolinianus*, *Spina cervina*; *English*, Buckthorn, Hartsthorn, Purging buckthorn, Waythorn; *French*, Bourquépine, Nerprun; *German*, Kreuzdorn, Wegdorn.

Description.—A deciduous shrub, with stem 5 to 10 feet high, alternate, or nearly opposite branches, spreading, straight, round, smooth, hard, rigid; branchlets thorny, ending in a strong spine after the first year. The bright-green leaves are mostly alternate, frequently fasciculate, simple, pinnately-veined, ovate, minutely-serrate, smooth, petioles and young leaves downy. The greenish-yellow, polygamous or dioecious flowers appear in May and June in axillary clusters on the last year's branches. The bluish-black berries, four-celled and four-seeded, are globular, somewhat flat on top, smooth and shining, having an unpleasant odor and a bitter, acrid, nauseous taste.

Habitat.—Northern Africa, greater part of Europe from the Caucasus to Siberia; it grows in thickets; sparingly naturalized in the United States, where it is cultivated for hedges, appearing spontaneously on the Hudson River. *Fig.*, Goullon, 57; Bent. and Trim. 64; Millspaugh, 41.

History.—Named from the Celtic, ram, a tuft of branches, from the resemblance of the thorns to a stag's horns. As *Spina cervina* it was known as early as the thirteenth century. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1850. Case of poisoning by eating the berries reported, *Allg. Zeit. f. Hom.* II. 139. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 301.]

Part Used.—The ripe berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rhamnus catharticus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. = 500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

Buckthorn.

Natural Order.—Rhamnaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Frangula caroliniana*, *F. vulgaris*; *English*, Alder buckthorn, Berry-bearing buckthorn, Black alder, Buckthorn alder, European (black) alder buckthorn.

Description.—A thornless shrub, with slender, somewhat straggling stem, 6 to 12 feet high, with smooth, purplish-gray bark; the extremities of the young branches, buds and petioles having short reddish-yellow down. The leaves are alternate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, petioled, with very small deciduous stipules, entire, smooth, bright-green, rather flaccid and undulating. The flowers are very small, bi-sexual, appearing from April to June in small clusters on slender, drooping, axillary peduncles. The bark is found in market $\frac{1}{24}$ inch thick in small quills of a gray, brownish-gray or blackish-brown color externally, with whitish, warty, transversely-elongated protuberances, the inner surface smooth, brownish-yellow, somewhat fibrous in texture, odorous, with a pleasant, sweetish taste.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rhamnus purshiana,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	400 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

RHEUM.**Rhubarb.**

Natural Order.—Polygonaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Rhabarbarum, Rheum compactum, R. emodi, R. muscoviticum, R. officinale, R. palmatum, R. rhaponticum, R. russicum, R. undulatum; *English*, Indian (China) rhubarb, Rhubarb; *French*, Rhubarbe; *German*, Rhabarber.

Description.—The root of one or more undetermined species. What is known as the Chinese or Indian rhubarb (*Rheum sinense* and *Rheum indicum*) is in hard, compact, cylindrical, conical or flattened pieces, externally of a brownish-yellow color, having a smooth, powdery surface as though the bark were scraped off; on breaking it presents a ragged, uneven surface, with various shades of dull-red, yellow and white, with darker colors and marked with dark lines, forming starlike spots. The pieces are perforated with small holes, where a cord has been used for suspension during drying. It has a peculiar, unpleasant, aromatic smell, a bitter, astringent taste and a grittiness when chewed, and forms a yellowish-brown powder, with a reddish-brown tinge when pulverized.

Habitat.—India, China, Tartary, Thibet, also grown in various parts of Europe, England, France, Belgium and Germany. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 124; Winkler, 124; Goullon, 213; Bent. and Trim. 215.

History.—The derivation of the name supposed by Linnæus to be from *reo*, to flow, the root causing a discharge of bile. It was in use

as a medicine by the Chinese long before the Christian era. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1805 by Hahnemann, *Frag. d. Vir. Med.* 185. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 303.]

Part Used.—The dried root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rheum,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	400 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Golden Flowered Rhododendron.

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Rhododendron officinale*; *English*, Golden or yellow flowered rhododendron, Rosebay, Yellow snow rose; *French*, Rose de Sibérie; *German*, Alpenrose, Gichtrose, Schneerose.

Description.—An evergreen undershrub, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 1 inch thick, covered with brown bark and having spreading branches. The leaves are alternate, much-veined, oblong, tapering into the petiole, obtuse, reflexed, scabrous above, pale rust-colored beneath. The large yellow flowers appear in June and July on long peduncles in terminal umbels among large downy scales.

Habitat.—It grows on the highest snow-clad mountains of Siberia, the low mountains of Kamtschatka and the high Alps. Its habitat and time of gathering affect its efficacy. *Fig.*, Winkler, 121; Goullon, 164.

History.—Name derived from rhodon, a rose, and dendron, a tree. The leaves, buds and twigs have been used in medicine since the latter

part of the last century. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1831 by provings by Dr. Seidel, Archiv. X. 3, 139. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 311.]

Parts Used.—The dried leaves and flower buds, gathered when the latter are well developed, but not opened.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rhododendron,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

RHUS AROMATICA.

Fragrant Sumach.

Natural Order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Betula triphylla*, *Lobadium aromaticum*, *Rhus canadensis*, *R. suaveolens*, *Turpinia glabra*, *T. pubescens*; *English*, *Fragrant sumach*.

Description.—A straggling bush, with stem 4 feet high and tough wood. The odorous leaves are ternate, ovate, unequally dentate, pubescent when young, thickish when old. The middle leaflets are wedge-shaped at the base. The pale-yellow flowers appear from April to May, preceding the leaves, in clustered, scaly-bracted spikes. Not poisonous.

Habitat.—Found on dry rocky soil, Vermont to Michigan, Kentucky and westward. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 39.

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rhus aromatica, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm., plant moisture 233 Cc. =	333
Distilled water,	100 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	700 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Poison Ivy.

Natural Order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Rhus humile*, *R. pubescens*, *R. radicans*, *R. toxicodendron*, *R. verrucosa*, *Vitis canadensis*; *English*, Poison ash, oak or vine, Mercury vine, Three-leaved ivy, Trailing sumach; *French*, Arbre à poison, Sumac vénéneux; *German*, Gift Sumach, Wurtzel Sumach.

Description.—A deciduous shrub, with reddish, branching stem, 1 to 3 feet high, or climbing by rootlets over rocks, etc., or ascending trees, in which latter case it becomes *Rhus radicans*. The leaves are alternate, ternate, the lateral leaflets unequal at the base and sessile, the terminal one larger at the end of a prolongation of the common petiole (cauline differing from the radical), rhombic-ovate pointed, variously notched or entire, cut-lobed, downy beneath, thin; the character of the leaves somewhat inconstant, depending probably on the situation and proximity of supporting objects. The small greenish-white flowers are polygamous and appear in June in loose and slender axillary panicles. The whole plant has a resinous, milky, acrid juice, staining black and extremely poisonous.

Habitat.—In the United States; found in thickets and low grounds. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 130; Winkler, 117; Jahr and Cat. 260; Goullon, 60; Millspaugh, 38.

History.—Name derived from the Celtic, *rhudd*, signifying red, alluding to the color of the flowers and leaves of some of the species in autumn. It has been used to a limited extent in old-school pharmacy. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1816 by Hahnemann, *R. A. M. L.*, II. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 330.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rhus toxicodendron, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Strong alcohol,

824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

CAUTION.—The tincture poisons the skin, and bottles containing it should therefore be handled with great care.

RHUS VENENATA.

Poison Sumach.

Natural Order.—Anacardiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Rhus vernix*, *R. vernicifera*; *English*, Dog wood, Poison ash, elder, sumach, tree or wood, Varnish tree, Varnish or swamp sumach.

Description.—A beautiful shrub, or small tree, 10 to 30 feet high, 1 to 5 inches in diameter, trunk a dark-gray, color of the branches lighter and of the twigs and petioles a beautiful red. The stems are erect, branching at the top, smooth, or nearly so. The leaves are odd-pinnately compound, seven- to thirteen-petioled leaflets, ovate-lanceolate, acute, entire, smooth. The greenish-white polygamous flowers appear in June in loose, slender, erect panicles in the axils of the uppermost leaves.

Habitat.—Indigenous to North America from Florida to the Mississippi and northward to Canada; found in swampy ground. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 37.

History.—This is the most poisonous species of the rhus and affords the Japan varnish. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1835 by a proving by Dr. Bute, *Archiv.* XV. 1, 179. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 378.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and stem.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rhus venenata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 200 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

300
824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

CAUTION.—The tincture poisons the skin, and bottles containing it should therefore be handled with great care.

RICINUS COMMUNIS.**Castor Oil Plant.**

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ricinus africanus, R. europæus, R. inermis, R. lævis, R. lividus, R. viridis; *English*, Castor oil plant, Palma Christi; *French*, Semence de ricin; *German*, Ricinussamen.

Description.—The seeds of a tree, or shrub, varying from 4 to 40 feet in height, according to its position. In the most favorable regions it attains a height of 40 feet; in the Mediterranean countries it is a small tree 10 to 15 feet high, while in the temperate parts of America and Europe it is cultivated as an annual of 4 or 5 feet. The fruit is a blunt, somewhat globular, greenish, deeply grooved, prickly capsule, with three projecting sides, having three cells, containing one seed each. The seeds are $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch broad and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, ovate, compressed, convex on one side, smooth, shining, with brown or black spots and exhibiting a great variety of colors.

Habitat.—India, cultivated in temperate latitudes of North America and Europe. *Fig.*, Winkler, 122; Goullon, 227; Bent. and Trim. 237.

History.—It was known in Egypt in the time of Herodotus (400 to 500 B. C.). It was used for illuminating, afterwards as an external remedy and later as a purgative. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1841 by Dr. Buckner, Allg. Hom. Zeit. XX. 9. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 400; X. 628.]

Part Used.—The dried ripe seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ricinus communis,	100 Gm.
Strong alcohol,	1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA.**Locust.**

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.



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narrower and entire. The small, reddish dioecious flowers appear in the spring in terminal, erect, compound, whorled, naked panicles; the staminate are green, with a reddish tinge, the pistillate redder.

Habitat.—Great Britain; found abundant in waste places, sterile and worn fields.

History.—The leaves, containing oxalate of potash, are agreeably sour and are used for salads and soups. The effects of eating the leaves published in Lond. Med. Gaz. 1847, and N. A. J. of Hom. IV. 114 (1855). [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 415.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rumex acetosa, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

RUMEX CRISPUS.

Yellow Dock.

Natural Order.—Polygonaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Curled, narrow, sour, or yellow dock, Garden patience; *French*, Patience frisée; *German*, Krauser Ampfer.

Description.—A smooth, perennial herb, with deep, spindle-shaped, yellow root. The smooth stem, 3 to 4 feet high, is angular, furrowed, somewhat zigzag. The leaves are lanceolate, petiolate, whorled, acute, wavy-curved, smooth, lightish-green in color; the radical leaves long-petioled, truncate, or scarcely heart-shaped at the base, the cauline acute at both ends, nearly sessile. The numerous, small, inconspicuous greenish flowers appear from May to August in long, slender racemes.

Habitat.—Naturalized from Europe, found everywhere in the eastern part of the United States. One of the most troublesome weeds; very common in cultivated and waste grounds, and extremely difficult to eradicate. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 143.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1852 by provings by Dr. Joslin, *Phil. Journ. Hom.* I. 289. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 417.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Rumex crispus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

Rue.

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Ruta hortensis, R. latifolia, R. montana, R. sativa, R. vulgaris; *English*, Bitter herb, Countryman's treacle, Garden rue, Rue; *French*, Rue des jardins; *German*, Garten Raute.

Description.—An evergreen undershrub. The several stems are about 2 feet high, shrubby branching, cylindrical and slender. The leaves, from 3 to 4 inches long, are alternate, long-petiolate, supra-decompound; the leaflets oblong, the terminal obovate; the uppermost leaves are simply-pinnate, triangular-ovate in outline, obtusely-crenate, subcoriaceous, bluish-green. The yellow flowers appear from June to September in terminal, branched corymbs on subdivided peduncles. All parts of the plant are filled with transparent dots; the leaves are beset with small glands, containing an oil of a peculiarly strong balsamic odor and of an aromatic, bitter, acrid taste.

Habitat.—Western Asia and Canary Islands, naturalized in southern Europe, where it is common in sterile waste places; cultivated in India and United States. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 143; Winkler, 120; Jahr and Cat. 262; Goullon, 50; Bent. and Trim. 44.

History.—Ruta is about the same in all languages, graveolens, strong smelling. It was held in high esteem at the time of Hippocrates. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1818 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 431.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ruta graveolens, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

400
730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

SABADILLA.

Cevadilla.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Asagræa officinalis, Cevadilla, Helonias officinalis, Hordeum causticum, Melanthium sabadilla, Sabadilla officinarum, Schœnocaulon officinale, Veratrum officinale, V. sabadilla; *English*, Cevadilla seeds, Indian caustic barley; *French*, Sébaille; *German*, Sabadilla saamen.

Description.—The seeds of several species of bulbous rooted, herbaceous plants, 3 to 5 feet high, with linear tapering, entire leaves and yellow flowers. The fruit consists of three slightly spreading, brownish, papery follicles, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, united at the base, spreading somewhat towards the apex, opening by their ventral suture; each follicle contains usually two, sometimes six seeds; these are $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ inch long, narrow, pointed, flattened on one side, convex on the other, shining, rugose, blackish-brown, inodorous, and have a persistent, acrid and bitter taste. The seeds yield 3 per cent of veratrin.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sabal serrulata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

SABINA.

Savin.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Juniperus foetida, J. lycia, J. prostrata, J. sabina, Sabina officinalis, S. sterilis, S. vulgaris; *English*, Savin; *French*, Sabine; *German*, Sadebaum.

Description.—A compact, evergreen shrub, spreading horizontally or rising erect to the height of 3 to 15 feet. The trunk, sometimes a foot in diameter, has a pale, reddish-brown, scaly bark. The slender, round, tough branches and bright-green young twigs are closely covered with short, acute, imbricating leaves. The leaves—opposite, or in threes, erect, firm, smooth, pointed, dark-green, with surface glandular in the middle,—are very bitter and have a strong, disagreeable smell. The flowers, appearing in May and June, are unisexual, dioecious, very small; the male in catkins, the female in cones at the extremities of the lateral branches.

Habitat.—Southern and middle Europe, Russia, in Asia and North America; found throughout a large portion of the colder temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, except in the Scandinavian peninsula, varying much in growth; found on rocky banks from Maine to Wisconsin and further northward. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 148; Winkler, 83; Jahr and Cat. 264; Goullon, 291; Bent. and Trim. 254.

History.—The name from the Celtic, jeneprus, signifying rough, or rude; Sabina, the Latin name for the plant. Introduced into

homœopathic practice by provings of Hahnemann and others, Archiv. V. 1, 151. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 458.]

Parts Used.—The fresh stems and leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sabina, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 112 Cc. =

212

Strong alcohol,

903 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

SALICINUM.

Salicin.

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$; 285.33.

Natural Order.—Salicaceæ.

Synonyms.—*French*, Salicine; *German*, Salicin.

Description.—A crystalline glucoside, obtainable, when pure, in the form of white, shining scales or needles, or as colorless plates, or flat rhombic prisms, odorless, and of an extremely bitter taste; permanent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 28 parts of water, in 30 parts of alcohol, and in acetic acid; insoluble in ether, chloroform and benzin; reaction neutral. It melts at 198° C., cooling to a crystalline mass, and when ignited, burns without residue; with cold sulfuric acid, salicin gives a bright-red solution, which takes up water from the air and deposits a red powder,—rutilin. Salicin is not precipitated from its aqueous solution by tannic or picric acid, nor by mercuric potassium iodid test solution; this test differentiating it from alkaloids and indicating their absence. It is obtained from the bark of several species of salix and populus. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VIII. 473.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

SALIX NIGRA.**Black Willow.**

Natural Order.—Salicaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Salix ambigua*, *S. falcata*, *S. ligustrina*, *S. purshiana*; *English*, Black willow.

Description.—A shrub or tree, 15 to 25 feet high, with rough black bark and very brittle branches at the base. The leaves have small deciduous stipules, are alternate, narrowly-lanceolate, pointed and tapering at each end, serrate, smooth (except on the petioles and mid-rib), green on both sides. The flowers appear in May and June in peduncled catkins on the summit of the lateral leafy branches of the season; scales entire, greenish-yellow, more or less hairy, falling before the pods are ripe.

Habitat.—United States, frequent along streams, especially southward.

History.—Name derived from the Celtic, *sal*, near, and *lis*, water. Mentioned in homœopathic literature by Dr. Wright in 1875, *Am. Hom. Obs.* XII. 177. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 630.]

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Salix nigra, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

SALIX PURPUREA.**Purple Willow.**

Natural Order.—Salicaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Salix helix*, *S. lambertiana*, *S. monandra*; *English*, Bitter, purple or red willow; *German*, Purpurishe Weide.



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43° C. Salol is the phenylic ether of salicylic acid, consisting of 60 parts by weight of salicylic acid and 40 parts of phenol. Having no unpleasant taste it is often used in place of salicylic acid, decomposing in the intestinal canal into salicylic and carbolic acids.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS.

Sage.

Natural Order.—Labiatae.

Synonyms.—*English*, Garden sage, Sage; *French*, Sauge officinale; *German*, Salbei.

Description.—A low, straggling, deciduous, perennial undershrub, with ascending or decumbent stem 3 feet high, giving off roots at the nodes, bluntly quadrangular, with erect, hoary branches, leafy at the base, those bearing flowers 1 to 1½ feet long, tomentose. The leaves are numerous, opposite, crowded on the barren branches, entire, petiolate, oblong, narrowed or rounded, rugose, the lowermost white, with wool beneath; floral leaves sessile, ovate, acuminate, and striated at the base, veiny above, woolly and whitish beneath. The large flowers are blue, variegated with white, on short pubescent peduncles, arranged in axillary cymes of three or five. All parts of the plant are more or less glandular, have a strong aromatic odor and a bitter, somewhat astringent taste.

Habitat.—Indigenous to southern Europe, extensively cultivated in England, France, Germany and the United States.

History.—The name derived from the Latin, salvo, to heal.

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Salvia officinalis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

333

167 Cc.

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS.**Elder.**

Natural Order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sambucus glauca, S. humilis; *English*, American, black, Canadian, common, or sweet elder, Elder, Elder blooms; *French*, Sureau du Canada; *German*, Canadische Hollunder.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous shrub, 5 to 10 feet high, with large white pith, scarcely woody. The leaves, 6 to 12 inches long, are opposite, petiolate, odd-pinnate; leaflets 7 to 11, opposite, petioled, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, strongly-serrate, mostly smooth, the lower tri-foliate, glabrous above, paler, slightly hairy beneath. The white, odorous flowers appear from June to August in five-parted corymbose cymes.

Habitat.—United States and Canada from New Brunswick to Saskatchewan, southward to Florida and Texas, westward to Arizona; found in rich soil in open places, thickets, along fences and hedges. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 138; Millspaugh, 75.

History.—Name from sambuca, a musical instrument made of the wood on account of its hardness. The flowers and other parts of the plant have been employed in domestic practice for a long while. Introduced into homœopathic practice by a proving by Dr. Uebelacker. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 476.]

Part Used.—The fresh flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sambucus canadensis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

267 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA.

European Elder.

Natural Order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sambucus acinis albis, S. laciniatis follis, S. maderensis; *English*, Black berried European elder, Bore tree, Common European elder, Elder; *French*, Sureau; *German*, Schwarzer Hollunder.

Description.—A deciduous tree, 15 to 20 feet high, branching towards the top, with rough, whitish bark, filled with whitish, light, spongy pith. The leaves, 1 to 3 inches long, are opposite, petioled, odd-pinnate, the two to four opposite leaflets oval, rounded, acuminate, sharply-serrate, glabrous and shining, paler beneath. The creamy-white flowers appear from May to July in five-parted cymes; some in each are sessile, having a sweetish but faint smell.

Habitat.—Great Britain, greater part of Europe, Caucasus, Siberia and Japan; found in woods and waste places. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 154; Winkler, 135; Goullon, 131; Bent. and Trim. 137.

History.—It was employed as a medicine by Hippocrates (400 B. C.). Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1819 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., V. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 477.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and flowers.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sambucus nigra, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Distilled water,	333
Strong alcohol,	267 Cc.
	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.



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SANTONINUM.**Santonin.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$; 245.43.

Synonyms.—*English* and *French*, Santonine; *German*, Santonina.

Description.—Consists of colorless, lustrous, right rhombic prisms, odorless, and of a bitter taste. Sunlight gives it a yellow color. It is nearly insoluble in cold water; soluble in 250 parts of boiling water, 43 parts of cold alcohol and 2.7 parts of boiling 90 per cent alcohol, in 72 parts of cold and 42 parts of boiling ether, also soluble in strong acetic acid, volatile oils, and in warm olive oil; reaction neutral. It forms a colorless liquid at $170^{\circ}C.$, and when slowly cooled recrystallizes, while rapidly cooled it forms an amorphous mass; in small quantities it sublimes without decomposition in white needles when carefully heated to a little above its melting point; with sulfuric acid it forms a colorless solution and is precipitated by water without alteration; when a test solution of bichromate of potassium is added to the supernatant liquid it should remain unchanged; by dissolving a small quantity of santonin in chloroform adulterations of gum, boracic acid and salicin may be detected, as they will remain undissolved. Santonin is the active principle of santonica, the unexpanded flower heads of *Artemisia maritima*, var. *Stechmanniana*. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VIII. 497. A poison. *Maximum dose* 4 grains; children of 2 years $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.**Pitcher Plant.**

Natural Order.—Sarraceniaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Sarazina gibbosa*, *Sarracenia gronovii*, *S. heterophylla*, *S. leucophylla*; *English*, Eve's cup, Fly trap, Huntsman's cup, Pitcher plant, Side saddle flower, Side saddle plant, Water cup; *French* and *German*, *Sarracenie*.

Description.—A perennial bog herb, with conical, oblique, somewhat ligneous root, 1 inch long, with numerous, yellowish-brown, fibrous rootlets. The leaves are radical, pitcher-shaped, composed of

four parts; the petiole about one-third the length, slender, dilated at the base and somewhat equitant; the tube ovate, narrowing to the petiole and longitudinally marked with reddish veins; the hood auriculate, cordate, wavy, covered in the throat with numerous, stiff, sharp, curved bristles, pointing downward; the wing broad, laterally undulated, passing along the median line of the upper surface of the tube from the base of the hood to the petiole. These curious leaves lie in bogs looking up towards the nodding flower, and are half filled with water and drowned insects. The single, large, reddish-purple, terminal, nodding flower appears in June upon a long, smooth and naked scape.

Habitat.—In boggy places from Canada southward, from New England to Minnesota, north to Illinois, southward, east to the Alleghany. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 19.

History.—Name in honor of Dr. Sarrazin. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1863, *Bul. d. l. Soc. M. H. de France*, IV. 581. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 514.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant, including the root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sarracenia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

100 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

SARSAPARILLA.

Sarsaparilla.

Natural Order.—Smilacææ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sarza, Smilax medica, S. officinalis, S. peruviana, S. sarsaparilla, S. syphilitica; *English*, Wild liquorice; *French*, Salsepareille; *German*, Sarsaparella.

Description.—A climbing, deciduous shrub, with long slender roots covered with wrinkled bark, inodorous, with a mucilaginous, very slightly bitter taste; internally, mealy, yellowish-white, compact and easily split. The stem, 4 feet and upward in height, is prickly, nearly square. The leaves, 1 foot long, 4 to 5 inches broad, are alternate, petioled, having tendrils above the base, five-nerved, ovate, lanceolate, cordate, cuspidate, glaucous beneath, leathery, smooth. As found in market the dried roots are long and cylindrical, thinner toward the extremities, somewhat furrowed longitudinally, beset with a beard, or thin, branching fibers, and of a bright-brownish or reddish-yellow color when freed from adhering particles of earth.

Habitat.—Indigenous to New Granada, northern half of South America, Central America, coast land of Mexico, cultivated in the Island of Jamaica. It is afforded by several plants of the genus *Smilax*. The plants inhabit swampy tropical forests, which are extremely deleterious to health and are only explored amid great difficulties. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 159; Goullon, 254; Bent. and Trim. 289, 290.

History.—Name from the Spanish zarza, a bramble, and parilla, a vine. Sarsaparilla was known as early as 1545, when it became a popular remedy in Europe and has so continued. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1818 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., IV. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 526.]

Part Used.—The dried root, as imported from Jamaica, or red sarsaparilla, as imported from Central America.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Triturations: 1x and higher.

b. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sarsaparilla,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

d. Medications: 3x and higher.



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S. rufa magna vulgaris, *S. vulgaris radice rubra*, *Squilla hispanica*; *S. rubra*, *S. vulgaris*, *Urginea maritima*, *U. scilla*; *English*, Sea onion, Squill; *French*, Oignon marin; *German*, Meerzwiebel.

Description.—A bulbous rooted, perennial plant, with broad, lanceolate, channelled, spreading, recurved, pointed, somewhat undulated, dark-green leaves, appearing long after the flowers. The whitish green-nerved flowers have six stamens inserted on the base of the sepals and form a long raceme, the termination of a scape of from 3 to 4 feet in height. The bulbs, which are the officinal part, are fibrous rooted, roundish, ovate, very large, half above ground, either pale-green or red, with fleshy scales attenuated on their edges, closely piled over each other, covered by thin, dry, exterior scales, appearing like a membrane, the intermediate scales having the most energy.

Habitat.—On the sandy beach of the Mediterranean, shores of the Atlantic and the coast of Asia and Africa. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 163; Winkler, 137; Jahr and Cat. 278.

History.—One of the most ancient remedies, known as Epimenidea, on account of its use by Epimenides, who flourished in the seventh century B. C. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1817 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., III. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 118.]

Part Used.—The fresh bulb.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Squilla, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 250 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA.

Figwort.

Natural Order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Galiopsis, Ocimastrum, Scrophularia foetida, S. lanceolata, S. majoris, S. marilandica (Gray), S. vulgaris; *English*, Carpenter's square, Figwort, Heal all, Holme's weed, Knotty-rooted figwort, Scrofula plant, Square stalk; *French*, Scrofulaire vulgaire; *German*, Braunwurz.

Description.—A smooth, deciduous herb, with whitish fibrous root beset with fleshy knobs. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is simple, four-sided, with blunt angles. The leaves are opposite, petioled, three-nerved, ovate, oblong below, lanceolate above, cordate, cut-serrate. The small, greenish-purple, or lurid, flowers appear from May to September in loose, drooping cymes, forming a terminal, narrow panicle.

Habitat.—Europe, variety Marilandica in the United States and Canada, introduced from Europe and northern Asia; found along the borders of woods and dry roadsides. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 112.

History.—Name from the root, having a resemblance to scrofulous tumors. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1838 by a proving by Dr. Franz, Archiv. XVII. 3, 184. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 546, including var. marilandica.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Scrophularia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA.

Skull Cap.

Natural Order.—Labiatae.

Synonyms.—*English*, Blue pimpernel, Blue skull cap, Large-flowered skull cap, Mad-dog skull cap, Side-flowering skull cap, Hood-

wort, Hooded willow herb, Mad-dog weed, Mad weed, Skull cap, Woodwort; *French*, Scutellaire, La toque; *German*, Helmkraut, Schildkraut.

Description.—A perennial, bitter herb, with fibrous root. The stem, 1 to 2 feet high, is upright, much-branched, four-sided, smooth (except on the softly pubescent angles). The leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, are opposite, petioled, lanceolate-ovate, or ovate-oblong, rounded, pointed, coarsely-serrate. The small blue single flowers appear in July and August in opposite, axillary, unilateral leafy racemes; the first pair of leaves similar to those of the stem, the rest gradually reduced to bracts.

Habitat.—Indigenous to North America from Canada to Florida, and westward to British America, Oregon and New Mexico; common in wet shady places and wet borders of streams. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 120.

History.—Name from scutella, a saucer, or shallow dish, alluding to the fruiting calyx. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1864 by Dr. Hale, *New Rem.* 1st ed. 389. [*Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.* VIII. 549.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Scutellaria, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 500 Cc. =

600

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

SECALE CORNUTUM.

Rye Ergot.

Natural Order.—Fungi.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Acinula clavus, Clavaria clavus, Calvi siliginis, Claviceps purpurea, Clavus secalinum, Ergota, Sclerotium clavus,



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lustrous and translucent, amorphous, brittle substance, which forms a tasteless and odorless scarlet-red powder when pulverized. . It is insoluble in water and alcohol; slightly soluble in carbon disulfid, from which solution it crystallizes; specific gravity, from 4.3 to 4.5. It fuses and boils slightly above 100° C., and when heated in the air burns with a blue flame, giving off reddish vapors, having the odor of carbon disulfid; with strong sulfuric acid it forms a green solution, and may be precipitated from it unchanged by adding water; on the addition of a little hydrochloric acid and sulfuretted hydrogen to its solution with nitric acid, a yellow precipitate, soluble in ammonium sulfid, may be obtained. Selenium is found associated with sulfur, or occasionally replacing it in certain metallic combinations. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VIII. 576.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: ix and higher.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM.

House Leek.

Natural Order.—Crassulaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Common house leek; *French*, Grande joubarbe; *German*, Hauswurz.

Description.—An evergreen, perennial herb, with fibrous root having several rosaceous tufts of numerous leaves. The stem, 1 foot high, rising from one of these tufts, is round, pubescent, and terminates in a many-flowered cyme with spiked branches. The leaves are narrow, sessile, alternate, oblong, acute, keeled, fringed, and exceedingly succulent. The large rose-colored flowers appear from June to September and are odorless.

Habitat.—Indigenous to the Alps, growing spontaneously throughout Europe and cultivated in the United States.

History.—Name signifying, live forever. Reported by Linnæus, as used as a preservative to the roofs of houses in parts of Sweden. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1855 by Dr. Kallenbach, Allg. Hom. Zeit. 50. 126. (Hale's New Rem.)

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sempervivum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

470 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

SENECIO AUREUS.**Ragwort.**

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Senecio gracilis; *English*, False valerian, Golden senecio, Life root, Ragwort, Squaw weed, Uncum; *French*, Seneçon; *German*, Kreuzpflanze.

Description.—A perennial herb, having a thin, slender, horizontal root, 1 to 2 inches long, with numerous slender rootlets. The stem, 10 to 30 inches high, is smooth or woolly when young. The leaves are alternate, varying; the radical, long-petioled, round, cordate, crenately-dentate; the lower cauline are lyrate, the upper pinnatifid, usually lanceolate, sessile, or partly clasping. The flowers appear in May and June in heads consisting of from eight to twelve yellow ray florets.

Habitat.—United States, common everywhere in the north and west; found in swamps. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 91.

History.—Name from senex, an old man, alluding to the hoary hairs which cover many species. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1866 by proving by Dr. Small, U. S. Med. and Surg. Jour. I. 150. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 582.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Senecio, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

SENEGA.

Seneca Snakeroot.

Natural Order.—Polygalaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Polygala senega, P. virginiana, Seneca; *English*, Rattlesnake milkwort, Rattlesnake root, Seneca snakeroot, Snakeroot; *French*, Polygala de Virginie; *German*, Senegawurzel, Klapperschlangewurz.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous herb, with thick, hard, knotty root, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, sometimes slightly branched, somewhat acid and acrid. The several stems are simple, 6 to 12 inches long. The leaves are alternate, sessile, lanceolate, or oblong-lanceolate, rough. The very irregular greenish-white flowers appear in May and June, and are nearly sessile, in solitary close spikes.

Habitat.—United States, western New England to Wisconsin, Kentucky and Virginia; found in open, rocky woods and plains. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 176; Winkler, 113; Jahr and Cat. 271; Goullon, 41; Bent. and Trim. 29; Millspaugh, 45.

History.—Name from polus, much, and gala, milk, from its supposed effects. Used among the Seneca Indians (whence its common name) as an antidote to snake bites. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1830 by proving by Seidel, Archiv. IX. 2, 175. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VIII. 586.]

Part Used.—The dried root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Senega,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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- 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.
- d. Triturations:* 1x and higher.

SEPIA.

Sepia.

Class.—Mollusca.

Family.—Sepiadæ.

Order.—Dibranchiata.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sepia vera, S. succus; *English*, Inky juice of the cuttle fish.

Description.—This brownish-black substance is the dried inky secretion of a cephalopodous mollusc, called the cuttle fish. The liquid is contained in an oval pouch, nearly the size and shape of a grape, communicating with the rectum by a long excretory duct. As it appears commercially, Sepia consists of a brittle solid mass almost tasteless and having a faint smell of sea fish. It breaks with a conchoidal, shining fracture. It is insoluble in alcohol, also insoluble in water, but readily diffuses in it and slowly precipitates. It is obtained from the Mediterranean, and should be procured enclosed in the sac in which it is dried. The sepia prepared for artists is unfit for medicinal use. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, VIII. 600.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

The lower triturations require much time and labor in their preparation, as Sepia is difficult to subdivide.

SILICEA.

Silica.

Chemical Symbol.—SiO₂.

Synonyms.—*English*, Silicic anhydride, S. oxid, Oxide of silicon, Quartz, Rock crystal pure flint, Silex; *French*, Silice; *German*, Sílice.

Description.—As prepared by the second method given below, Silicea consists of a white amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless. Soluble in water and in dilute acids, excepting only hydrochloric acid. If 10 grains be placed in a filter, and repeatedly washed with 100 grain volume of distilled water, the filtrate will exhibit only a faint cloudiness on the addition of a solution of nitrate of silver. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 1.

Preparations.—Hahnemann directs that this be prepared as follows:—

“Take half an ounce of mountain crystal and expose it several times to a red heat, or take pure white sand and wash it with distilled vinegar; when washed, mix it with two ounces of powdered natrum; melt the whole in an iron crucible until effervescence has ceased, and the liquefied mass looks clear and smooth, which is then to be poured upon a marble plate. The limpid glass, which is thus obtained, is to be pulverized while warm and to be filled in a phial, adding four times its own weight of distilled water (the phial being exactly filled to a level and a stopper being put in immediately). This mixture forms a solution which remains always clear; but upon pouring it into an open phial, which is loosely covered with paper, it becomes decomposed, and the snow-white silica separates from the natrum and falls to the bottom of the phial.”

Silicea may also be prepared by the following and better process as described in the British Homœopathic Pharmacopeia:—

Take of Silica, in powder, 1 part.

Dried carbonate of sodium, 4 parts.

Fuse the sodic carbonate in a roomy clay crucible, then gradually add the powdered silica. When evolution of carbonic gas ceases, pour the fused mass upon a clean marble slab. While still warm, pulverize it in a mortar; place in a wide-mouthed bottle, with enough distilled water to dissolve it; stopper and cap with wet bladder. The next day dilute the solution, and rapidly filter through cotton wool. Add to the filtered liquor from time to time, small quantities of hydrochloric acid. The hydrated silica will be thrown down as a bulky gelatinous white precipitate. Collect this and wash with

distilled water upon a square frame filter, until the filtrate is tasteless and shows only a faint cloudiness, with a solution of nitrate of silver; then dry upon a porcelain water-bath.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

SILPHIUM LACINIATUM.

Compass Plant.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Compass plant, Jagged leaved silphium, Pilot weed, Polar weed, Rosin weed, Turpentine weed.

Description.—A coarse, tough, deciduous, perennial herb, with a very large, thick root and copious, resinous juice. The stem is 3 to 12 feet high, stout, terete, leafy to the top and hirsute. The leaves are alternate near the base, pinnatifid, with petioles dilated and clasping; their divisions are lanceolate or linear, cut-lobed or pinnatifid, rarely entire; radical and lower leaves vertical, 12 to 30 inches long, ovate in outline. The bright-yellow flowers appear from July to September in few heads, 1 to 2 inches broad, somewhat racemose, with scales of the involucre ovate, tapering into long, large spreading rigid points.

Habitat.—United States, Michigan and Wisconsin, thence southward and westward; found on the prairies.

History.—Silphion, the ancient name of a plant producing a gum-resin; the leaves said to present their edges north and south, hence called Compass plant. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1864 by Dr. Hale, New Rem.

Parts Used.—The fresh herb.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Silphium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 150 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

250

874 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.



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SINAPIS NIGRA.**Black Mustard.**

Natural Order.—Cruciferae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Brassica nigra, B. sinapioides, Melanosinapis communis; *English*, Black mustard, Brown mustard, Red mustard; *French*, Moutarde noire; *German*, Schwarzer Senf.

Description.—An annual herb, with a fusiform, thin, branching root. The stem is erect, 2 to 4 feet high, rough, hirsute, much branched. The leaves are alternate, petioled and variously shaped; the radical being large, lyrate, rough, lobed, dentate, the cauline narrow and smooth. The small yellow flowers appear from May to September in a dense head at first, extending as the fruits form into an elongated raceme. The pods are small, bluntly quadrangular, nearly smooth, bivalvular. In each valve are four to six spherical or slightly oval seeds about $\frac{1}{25}$ inch in diameter and weighing $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain, of dark red-brown color, with whitish-gray coating, pitted, hard, inodorous when dry, and having a pungent, penetrating, irritating acrid taste when moist.

Habitat.—Fields and banks all over Europe, excepting the most northern latitudes; naturalized in the United States; a common weed found in waste places and cultivated gardens. *Fig.*, Goullon, 19; Bent. and Trim. 22; Millspaugh, 24.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1853 by Catell, B. J. Hom. XI. 524. Proving by Dr. Butler in 1872, N. A. J. Hom. XX. 540. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 46.]

Part Used.—The fresh ripe seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sinapis nigra,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

SOLANINUM.**Solanin.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{42}H_{75}NO_{15}$ (Hilger).

Description.—Consists of an opaque white powder, or of fragile acicular crystals, odorless, and having a bitter taste. It is difficultly soluble in water, soluble in strong alcohol or in ether. It neutralizes acids and forms salts with them, which are mostly gummy in consistency. Its solution changes to a deep-brown or brownish-yellow color when iodine is added, or to reddish-yellow, then purplish-violet with sulfuric acid, finally becoming brown and depositing a brown powder. Solanin is an alkaloidal glucoside, found in *solanum nigrum* and *solanum dulcamara*, but most conveniently obtained from the sprouts of the common potato. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 55. *Maximum dose* 1 grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

SOLANUM ARREBENTA.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Arrebenta cavallos*, *Solanum rebenta*.

Description.—A fibrous rooted herb, with stem 10 to 16 inches high, branching in regular bifurcations, when young having strong thorns growing from above downward. The leaves are alternate, five obtusely-lobed, cordate, slightly pubescent, with nerves furnished with a few irregularly distributed thorns. The flowers are in groups of two or three on axillary peduncles.

Habitat.—Brazil, around Rio Janeiro; found along roads and in cultivated places. *Fig.*, Mure Mat. Med. 216.

History.—Introduced in homœopathic literature in 1849 by Dr. Mure, *Pathogen Bresil*, Paris ed. 359. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 56.]

Part Used.—The dried leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Solanum arrebenta,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

SOLANUM CAROLINENSE.

Horse Nettle.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Solanum virginianum (?); *English*, Horse nettle.

Description.—A perennial herb, with a stem 1 to 2 feet high, erect and prickly. The leaves are alternate, ovate-oblong, acuminate, sinuate or angular, roughish, pubescent, prickly along the midrib, rank scented. The large pale-blue or white flowers, 1 inch in diameter, appear from June to September in simple, loose, axillary racemes.

Habitat.—Connecticut to Illinois and southward; a wild weed common in sandy soil along roadsides.

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Solanum carolinense, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm., plant moisture 400 Cc. =	500
Distilled water,	635 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.



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Description.—A poisonous, annual herb, with thready, branching, ligneous root. The stem, 3 feet high, is erect, angular, much-branched, spreading, and rough on the angles. The leaves are alternate, petiole, ovate, acute, varying from sinuate-dentate to entire, smooth, the younger parts pubescent; they are much perforated by insects. The very small white flowers have a musky odor, and appear from June to September in lateral, drooping, extra-axillary umbels. The berries are about the size of a pea, blue-black, globular, clustered.

Habitat.—United States, naturalized from Europe; common in damp and shaded places, and especially in cultivated and waste grounds. *Fig.*, Winkler, 130; Jahr and Cat. 277; Millspaugh, 125.

History.—Formerly had a place in the old-school pharmacy. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1840, Hygea XIV. 403. A proving was published in 1853 by Dr. Lembke, Allg. Hom. Zeit. 45, 74. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 57.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant and berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Solanum nigrum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

SOLIDAGO VIRGA-AUREA.

Golden Rod.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Solidago alpina (?), S. glomerata (?); *English*, Golden rod; *French*, Verge d'or; *German*, Goldrute.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with an oblique, thin rhizome. The stem is erect, 2 feet high and upwards. The radical leaves are elliptical, tapering into a petiole, slightly serrate; the cauline, lanceolate. The yellow flowers appear from July to September, are erect, crowded in axillary pediceled racemes.

Habitat.—Northern United States, Europe and Asia; an extremely variable species.

History.—Name from solidari, to unite, on account of the vulnerary qualities of the plants.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Solidago virga-aurea, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

100 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

SPIGELIA.

Pink Root.

Natural Order.—Loganiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Spigelia anthelmia (Linné), Anthelminthia quadriphylla; *English*, Annual worm grass, Pink root, Worm grass; *French*, Brinvilliers, Poudre aux vers; *German*, Wurmtrechende.

Description.—An annual herb, with short, blackish, hairy root, divided into numerous long, thin branches. The stem, 1 to 1½ feet high, is rounded, upright and fistulous. The leaves are terminal, four in number, disposed in the form of a cross, sessile, oval or lanceolate, entire, glabrous. The white flowers appear in July in thin elongated spikes. The fresh plant has a fetid odor and a nauseous, persistent taste.

Habitat.—West Indies and South America. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 181; Winkler, 127; Jahr and Cat. 278.

History.—Named after Prof. Spigelius. Admitted to the old-school pharmacopeia in 1751. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1819 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., V. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 75.]

Parts Used.—The dried herb.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Spigelia,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

SPIRÆA ULMARIA.**English Meadow Sweet.**

Natural Order.—Rosaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Barba caprina, Regina prati; *English*, Hardhack, Meadow sweet, Queen of the meadow; *French*, Reine des prés, Spirée ulmaire; *German*, Spierstaude.

Description.—An ornamental, perennial herb, with tuberous, blackish, horizontal, fibrous root, the size of a finger. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is straight, somewhat angular, leafy, furrowed, smooth and reddish. The dark-green leaves, downy beneath, are odd-pinnatifid, the end lobe larger and three-cut, the others undivided; the leaflets oval, unevenly-dentate, the spaces between the side leaflets occupied by smaller leaflets. The numerous, fragrant, white flowers appear from June to October at the summit of the stem in a large corymbose panicle.

Habitat.—Great Britain, Europe and southern Asia; common in meadows and along ditches; cultivated in gardens.

History.—Name, signifying cord, was bestowed by Pliny on plants, whose blossoms were used in garlands. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Dr. Bojanus, Hom. v. j. Sch. XIV. 2, 113. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 101.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Spiræa ulmaria, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm., plant moisture 150 Cc. =	250
Distilled water,	250 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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Description.—A silver white metal; specific gravity, 7.3. It melts at 230° C.; at a temperature of 100° C. it is ductile and malleable, but at 200° C. is so brittle than it can easily be powdered. It is superficially oxidized in moist air; melted in open vessels it is rapidly transformed into stannic oxid; it is dissolved by hot sulfuric acid, forming a sulfate, and is also soluble in hydrochloric acid. These solutions give leather brown precipitates with hydrogen sulfid, soluble in ammonium sulfid. Stannum is extracted from its ores. It can be obtained in the form of a fine crystalline deposit known as the tin tree, by immersing a piece of sheet zinc in a solution of tin chlorid. This precipitate should be washed in hot distilled water. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 129.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

STAPHYSAGRIA.

Stavesacre.

Natural Order.—Ranunculaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Delphinium staphysagria, Staphydis agria, S. pedicularis, Staphysagria macrocarpa; *English*, Louse seeds, Palmated larkspur, Stavesacre; *French*, Staphisaigre; *German*, Läusesamen, Stephanskörner, Stephanskraut.

Description.—An ornamental, annual herb, with large tapering root. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is stout, upright, cylindrical and slightly branched. The leaves, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, are alternate, broad, palmately five- to nine-cleft, petioled, pubescent or nearly smooth above, hairy on the veins beneath. The light-blue flowers appear from April to August in lax racemes, the entire plant softly pubescent. The fruit consists of three straight, oblong, downy capsules, in each of which are about twelve seeds packed in two rows. The seeds, about ¼ inch long, are irregularly four-sided, pyramidal, sharp-angled, little flattened, rough, testa wrinkled, pitted, blackish-brown, rather brittle, enclosing a soft, whitish, oily albumen.

Habitat.—Native of Italy, the Greek Islands and Asia Minor, now found throughout the Mediterranean regions and Canary Islands; growing in waste and shady places. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 184; Winkler, 58; Jahr and Cat. 280; Bent. and Trim. 4.

History.—Known to the ancients in the time of Hippocrates (400 B. C.). Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1819 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., V. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 147.]

Part Used.—The seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Staphysagria,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

STICTA PULMONARIA.

Lungwort.

Natural Order.—Lichenes.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Lichen pulmonarius, Lobaria pulmonaria, Muscus pulmonaria, Pulmonaria reticulata, Sticta pulmonacea, S. pulmonaria; *English*, Lungmoss, Lungwort, Oaklungs, Tree lungwort; *French*, Pulmonaire de Chêne; *German*, Lungenkraut.

Description.—A lichen, with wide spreading, olive-green thallus, pale-brown when dry, pitted and reticulated, smooth, or having whitish, powdery warts in the reticulations, frequently elongated, bearing scattered or tufted granules, lancinated, broadly-lobed and sinuate, having brownish downy fibers beneath, the swellings bare, the shields mostly marginal, red-brown, with thick border.

Habitat.—Found on trunks of trees in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in the mountainous districts.

History.—Name from stiktos, dotted, and pulmon, the lung, supposed to possess the same nutritive qualities as Iceland moss; used in Siberia as a substitute for hops in brewing. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1863 by Dr. Burdick, under the name of Sticta sylvatica, N. A. J. Hom. XIV. 202. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 167.]

Parts Used.—The whole lichen.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sticta,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

Queen's Delight.

Natural Order.—Euphorbiaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Sapium sylvaticum*; *English*, Cock-up-hat, Queen's delight, Queen's root, Silver leaf, Stillingia, Yaw root; *French and German*, Stillingie.

Description.—A perennial herb, with large woody root, 1 foot long, 2 inches in diameter above, tapering downward, a little branched, somewhat fibrous, crowned with the scars of numerous stems. It is fleshy when fresh, wrinkled longitudinally when dry, externally light-brown, internally of a pinkish tint, tough, breaking with a fibrous fracture, with a strong, disagreeable odor, disappearing on drying, and a bitter, acrid taste, leaving a burning impression on the tongue. The numerous stems are 1 to 3 feet high, erect, smooth, umbellately branched. The leaves are alternate, nearly sessile, having two glands at the base, varying in form from ovate and obovate to oblong-lanceolate, narrowed at the base, acute or blunt, finely-serrate, with a gland in each serrature, thick and fleshy. The yellow monœcious flowers appear from April to September in a terminal spike, the fertile flowers few, at the base of a dense, sterile spike. The plant emits an acrid, milky juice when bruised.

Habitat.—United States, New York to Indiana, Carolina, East Virginia, southward to Florida, westward to Louisiana and Texas; found on dry sandy soil, pine barrens. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 441; Millspaugh, 451.



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wrinkled seeds, which are reniform and flattened, and of a dull brownish-black color when ripe. Every part of the plant is poisonous.

Habitat.—Doubtful origin; found everywhere, except in the colder temperate and arctic regions; common in waste grounds near habitations in the United States. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 188; Winkler, 63; Jahr and Cat. 281; Goullon, 188; Bent. and Trim. 192; Millspaugh, 127.

History.—Name derived from the Greek, signifying mad apple. Long used as medicine; described by Dr. Fuchsius in 1543. Introduced into homœopathic practice by Hahnemann in 1805, Frag. d. Vir. 239. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 175.]

Parts Used.—The fresh plant in flower and fruit.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Stramonium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

STRONTIUM CARBONICUM. Strontium Carbonate.

Strontium Carbonate.

Chemical Symbol.— SrCO_3 ; 149.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Strontii carbonas, Strontianæ carbonas, Strontiana carbonica, Carbonas stronticus; *English*, Carbonate of strontium; *French*, Carbonate de strontiane; *German*, Kohlensaurer Strontian.

Description.—Consists of a white, light, fine powder, resembling in appearance carbonate of magnesium. It is insoluble in water, unless it contains carbonic acid, and in alcohol. It dissolves readily in equal parts of nitric acid and distilled water, and in hydrochloric acid forming colorless solutions. These solutions, when a solution of sulfate of lime is added, give a white precipitate after standing a few minutes;

when its solution with nitric acid is evaporated and allowed to crystallize, the crystals give a brilliant red color to the blowpipe flame. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 224.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS.

Natural Order.—Apocynaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Strophanthus kombe (?); *Vernacular*, Inée, Onage, Onaye.

Description.—An ornamental, evergreen, climbing shrub. The stem is several inches in diameter, 3 feet long, or climbing to the tops of the highest trees, coiling on the ground and hanging in festoons from tree to tree with dichotomous branches. The leaves are mucronate, acuminate. The flowers, cream-colored or yellow at the base, purplish-spotted above, appear in February and March in terminal cymes. The seeds, about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch broad, are oblong-lanceolate, slightly twisted, rounded at the base, narrowing toward the end, flattened, blunt-edged, ridged on one side, more or less covered with silky hairs, varying in color from grayish-green to brown, with an oily, white, bitter, nearly odorless kernel.

Habitat.—China, tropical Africa and Asia; inhabiting forests between the coasts and center of the continent.

History.—Name derived from strophos, to twist, and anthos, a flower, in allusion to the segments of the corolla, which are twisted before expansion. The wood is used for planks in India and a preparation of the seeds as arrow poison in Africa.

Part Used.—The fresh ripe seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Strophanthus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

250

870 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

STRYCHNINUM NITRICUM.**Strychnin Nitrate.****Strychninum Nitrate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2 \cdot HNO_3$; 396.20.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Strychninæ nitras; *English*, Nitrate of strychnine.

Description.—Consists of bright, colorless, silky, odorless needles, having an exceedingly bitter taste; appreciable even in a very dilute solution. Soluble at ordinary temperatures in 90 parts of water and in 70 parts of alcohol. It is decomposed by heat and is entirely volatilized. Its aqueous solution gives with ferrous sulfate and sulfuric acid a brown coloration; its reactions are those of strychnin. It is prepared from strychnin and nitric acid. An active poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

STRYCHNINUM PURUM.**Strychnin.****Strychninum.**

Chemical Symbol.— $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$; 333.31.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Strychnina, Strychnia; *English*, Strychnin; *French*, Strychnine; *German*, Strychnin.

Description.—Consists of a white crystalline powder, or of small, brilliant, colorless, transparent, octahedral, odorless crystals, having a persistent, bitter taste, which is still perceptible if the salt is dissolved in 700,000 parts of liquid. It is permanent in air. Is soluble at 15° C. in 6700 parts of water and in 110 parts of alcohol. It is decomposed by heat, emits vapors and leaves no residue; it dissolves in sulfuric acid without color, but on the addition of a little plumbic peroxid a blue color is obtained, which successively changes into violet, red and yellow; if instead of plumbic peroxid a fragment of potassium dichromate is added to a dilute solution of strychnin, a deep-violet color is obtained; with sulfuric acid and potassium ferricyanid it gives a violet color, changing to red and yellow; with sulfuric acid, containing nitric acid, a purplish-violet color is obtained on the addition of



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much in degree, dependent upon temperature and the physical form of the sulfur itself, from about 1 to 3000 in absolute alcohol to about 1 to 5000 in 95 per cent alcohol at 60° F. ; soluble in bisulfid of carbon, with a residue of crystalline sulfur, which dissolves in a boiling solution of an alkaline hydrate. It melts at 115° C., and is volatilized with only a trace of fixed residue at a higher temperature, or in the presence of air burns to sulfur dioxid. Water, in which sulfur has been agitated, shows an acid reaction owing to the presence of sulfuric acid, unless freed from acidity with diluted water of ammonia. Pure sublimed sulfur should not redden blue litmus paper. If digested with 2 parts of a solution of ammonia 1 to 10, and filtered, the filtrate, when supersaturated with hydrochloric acid, should remain unaltered, and no precipitate should be produced by passing hydro-sulfuric acid through the filtrate. Sulfur exists in three forms, the crystalline, the amorphous, and as a soft or oily substance. It is most abundantly obtained from native sulfur found in Italy and Sicily, but is widely distributed in nature in combination with many metals forming sulfids. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 276.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.
- b. *Tincture* ϕ : $\frac{1}{5000}$, in strong alcohol.
- c. *Dilutions*: 4x to contain *five* parts tincture and *five* parts strong alcohol.
- d. *Medications*: 4x and higher.

SULPHUR IODATUM.

Sulfur Di-Iodid.

Sulfur Iodid.

Chemical Symbol.— S_2I_2 ; 317.02.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Sulphuris iodidum, Ioduretum sulfuris ; *English*, Iodide of sulphur ; *French*, Iodure de soufre ; *German*, Jodschwefel.

Description.—A grayish mass of crystalline appearance, with a metallic luster, having the odor of iodine and a metallic, acrid taste. Exposed to air it loses iodine. It is almost insoluble in water, but freely soluble in carbon disulfid. It is decomposed by heat into iodine and sulfur, and is partially decomposed by boiling in water.

Alcohol and ether dissolve its iodine, leaving the sulfur. It is doubtful whether it is a distinct chemical combination, or only a mixture. It is prepared from iodine and sulfur. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 415.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

SUMBUL.

Musk Root.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Euryangium sumbul, Ferula sumbul, Jatamansi, Nardostachys jatamansi, Sumbulus moschatus; *English*, Musk root, Spikenard of the ancients; *French*, Racine de sumbul; *German*, Sumbulwurzel.

Description.—A tall, perennial plant, of limited duration, dying after flowering, with large cylindrical root, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, divided below into several long, descending branches. The stem, 8 feet high, is nearly straight, glabrous, purple, with slender branches in the upper half. The radical leaves, 30 inches long, with short, channelled, sheathing petioles, are triangular, ternate, leaflets ovate, smooth, flat, bright-green; cauline leaves smaller and finally reduced to sheathing bracts. The flowers are polygamous in pedunculate, terminal umbels. The root is externally blackish, internally white, very fibrous, having the odor of musk. It is met with in the form of transverse sections, from 1 to 1½ inches long, 2 to 5 inches in diameter, with dusky light-brown epidermis and an interior porous structure consisting of coarse, easily separable fibers. The freshly cut surface of a transverse section presents, within the epidermis, a white layer surrounding a yellow substance, which forms the greater part of the root. The odor resembles musk, the taste is at first sweetish, afterwards bitter and balsamic.

Habitat.—Central Asia, Russia and India; growing at an altitude of 3,000 or 4,000 feet. *Fig.*, Bent. and Trim. 131.

History.—The name is Arabic, and signifies an ear or spike. The drug was first introduced into Russia in 1835 as a substitute for musk.

Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1848 by a proving by Dr. Lembke, Allg. Hom. Zeit. XXXIV. 273. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 443.]

Part Used.—The dried root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Sumbul,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSA.

Snow Berry.

Natural Order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Symphoria racemosa; *English*, Snow berry, St. Peter's wort.

Description.—A deciduous, ornamental shrub, from 2 to 4 feet high, low branching, with leaves opposite, ovate, entire. The small roseate flowers appear from July to September in loose, interrupted, often leafy, terminal racemes. The fruit is a globous two-seeded berry, snow-white in color, and about the size of a currant.

Habitat.—Mexico and the United States, western Vermont and Wisconsin to Pennsylvania; found on rocky banks.

History.—Name from symphoreo, to accumulate, and karpos, fruit, in allusion to the clusters of berries.

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Symphoricarpus, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 200 Cc. =	300
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.



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fruit is edible. The seeds are irregular ovoid masses, about the size of coffee berries, reddish to dark-brown externally, and somewhat darker internally; taste and odor slightly peppery.

Habitat.—Common in many parts of India.

Part Used.—The seeds.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: IX and higher.

TABACUM.

Tobacco.

Natural Order.—Solanaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Consolida indica*, *Hyoscyamus peruviana*, *Nicotiana auriculata*, *N. macrophylla*, *N. tabacum*; *English*, Tobacco; *French*, Tabac; *German*, Tabak.

Description.—A tall, annual, rank, acrid-narcotic, mostly clammy-pubescent, herbaceous plant, with large fibrous tap root. The stem, from 3 to 6 feet high, is erect, round, hairy, branching near the top. The leaves are numerous, alternate, sessile, entire, oblong-lanceolate, the lower 2 to 3 feet long, decurrent, acuminate, bright-green above, paler beneath. The pink flowers appear in July and August in loose terminal panicles, having long linear bracts at the divisions of the peduncle.

Habitat.—The island of Cuba, introduced into the United States from South America; found spontaneous in waste grounds along the western borders of the United States. In nearly all warm countries of both hemispheres the cultivation of tobacco is now carried on. *Fig.*, Winkler, 99; Jahr and Cat. 283; Goullon, 190; Bent. and Trim. 191; Millspaugh, 128.

History.—*Nicotania*, named for John Nicot, who is said to have introduced tobacco into Europe. Tobacco, said to be a native name for the pipe used by the Indians in smoking. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1831 by provings published in Hartlaub and Trinks, R. A. M. L., III. 94. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 467; X. 637.]

Part Used.—The recently dried leaves; those imported from Havana are preferred.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tabacum,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

TAMUS COMMUNIS.

Black Bryony.

Natural Order.—Dioscoreaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Black bryony; *French*, Le tamier; *German*, Schwarzwurzel.

Description.—A deciduous, annual, twining herb, with large fibrous, tuberous root, with black warty masses attached to it, black externally, white internally and greasy looking. The stem is 10 feet or more long. The leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, are alternate, petiolate, undivided, cordate, taper-pointed, bright, shining. The small, yellowish-green, dioecious flowers appear from May to August in terminal racemes.

Habitat.—England, a native of west, central and southern Europe, extending to the Caucasus; found in hedges, open woods and bushy places.

History.—Name used by Columella and others, for a plant resembling a vine and bearing fruit not unlike the grape. The roots are so acrid that the pulp has been used as a stimulating plaster; the young shoots are so mild as to be good for eating when dressed as asparagus.

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tamus communis, moist magma containing solids	100 Gm.,
plant moisture	300 Cc. =
	400
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

TANACETUM VULGARE.

Tansy.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Athanasia; *English*, Common or double tansy, Tansy; *French*, Tanaisie; *German*, Rainfarn.

Description—A deciduous, perennial herb, with branching, hard, fibrous root. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is smooth, erect, obscurely-hexagonal, striated, often reddish, somewhat pubescent, branched toward the summit and leafy. The leaves are alternate, bi-pinnatifid, inciso-serrate, dark-green and smooth. The yellow flowers appear from July to October in dense terminal corymbs. The whole plant has a strong aromatic smell and a bitter taste.

Habitat.—United States and Europe; growing wild on roadsides and in old fields. *Fig.*, Winkler, 140; Jahr and Cat. 285; Goullon, 154; Millspaugh, 86.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1833 by Dr. Hering, Archiv. XIII. 1, 170. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 503; X. 637.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and twigs when in flower.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tanacetum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 350 Cc. =

450

Strong alcohol,

687 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.



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Synonyms.—*Latin*, Dens leonis, Lactuca pratense, Leontodontis, Leontodon officinalis, L. taraxacum, L. vulgare, Taraxacum dens leonis, T. vulgare; *English*, Balloon plant, Dandelion, Monkshood, Puff ball; *French*, Dent de lion; *German*, Löwenzahn.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, having a vertical, fusiform or cylindrical root, a foot or more in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in diameter, simple or slightly branched, smooth, externally yellowish-brown or black, internally white. The numerous spreading leaves, 6 to 7 inches long, are radical, pinnatifid, with sharp unequally toothed lobes pointing downwards, tapering, sessile, smooth, bright shining-green. The flowers appear from April to September on scapes, longer than the leaves, erect, smooth, brittle, naked, in heads $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, of a uniform golden-yellow, and expand only in the morning and in fine weather. The whole plant contains a milky juice, of a saltish, bitter taste. This is not to be mistaken for the fall dandelion.

Habitat.—Europe, temperate Asia, Algeria, the Azores, Japan and North America, but not found in the southern hemisphere; a troublesome weed difficult to eradicate from fields and pastures, everywhere in the north. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 198; Winkler, 85; Goullon, 160; Bent. and Trim. 159; Millspaugh, 95.

History.—Name from tarasso, to excite, and achos, pain; also leon and odons; the common name is a corruption of the *French*, dent de lion. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1819 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., V. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 509.]

Parts Used.—The whole plant, gathered before the perfection of the flower.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Taraxacum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. = 400

Distilled water, 200 Cc.

Strong alcohol, 537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

TARENTULA CUBENSIS.**Cuban Tarantula.**

Class.—Arachnida.

Order.—Araneidea.

Family.—Lycosidæ.

Synonym.—*English*, Cuban spider.

Description.—A large, dark-brown hairy spider, found in Cuba and Mexico, and belonging to the same family as the *Tarentula hispana*.

Parts Used.—The entire living spider.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tarentula cubensis,	1 part.
Distilled water,	2 parts.
Glycerin,	2 parts.
Strong alcohol,	5 parts.

To make one hundred 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.

TARENTULA HISPANA.**Tarantula.**

Class.—Arachnida.

Order.—Araneidea.

Family.—Lycosidæ.

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 is 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 ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tarentula hispana,	1 part.
Distilled water,	2 parts.
Glycerin,	2 parts.
Strong alcohol,	5 parts.

To make one hundred 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.

TARTARUS EMETICUS.

Tartar Emetic.

Potassium Antimonyl Tartrate.

Chemical Symbol.— $2\text{KSbOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; 662.42.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Antimonii et potassii tartras; *English*, Tartrate of antimony and potassium, Potassio-antimonic oxytartrate, Tartarated antimony; *French*, Tartrate d'antimoine et de potasse; *German*, Brechweinstein.

Description.—Consists of transparent, colorless crystals, turning white and opaque on exposure to air, or of a white, granular, odorless powder, having a sweet, metallic taste. Soluble in 17 parts of water at 15° C.; insoluble in alcohol. At a temperature of 108° C. it loses its water of crystallization; at a red heat it is decomposed, emitting vapors having the odor of burnt sugar, and leaving a residue which has an alkaline reaction. Its aqueous solution is slightly acid and gives a white precipitate with hydrochloric acid, soluble in an excess of precipitant, an orange-red precipitate with hydrogen sulfid, a white precipitate with potassium carbonate, and a flocculent, grayish precipitate with an infusion of galls, an excess of the latter redissolving



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PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture φ: Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Taxus baccata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 150 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

250

874 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

TELLURIUM.

Tellurium.

Chemical Symbol.—Te; 125.

Description.—A white, shining, crystalline, brittle, semi-metallic solid, closely allied to selenium and sulfur. It is unchanged by exposure to the air. Slightly soluble in concentrated hot sulfuric acid, but afterwards separating, if the solution is diluted; soluble in highly concentrated caustic potash solution. It fuses at 455° C. and boils at 139° C., giving off golden-yellow vapors; specific gravity, 6.65. When heated in air it burns with a brilliant blue-green flame, emitting a peculiar, garlicky odor and forming poisonous white clouds of tellurium anhydrid. A clear solution may be obtained with nitric acid which, when treated with sulfuretted hydrogen, throws down a brown precipitate, wholly and readily soluble in ammonium sulfid. Tellurium is found native in small quantities, chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania, and in this country in Virginia. It is generally associated with gold and silver. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 555.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM.

Oil of Turpentine.

Synonym.—*Latin*, Oleum terebinthinæ.

Description.—Consists of a limpid, colorless, mobile liquid, with a penetrating characteristic odor and a pungent, bitter taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable. It is almost insoluble in water; soluble in three times its volume of alcohol (specific gravity, 0.816),

and in from 8 to 12 parts of alcohol (specific gravity, 0.845), readily soluble in ether and in boiling alcohol, but is deposited from the latter on cooling; reaction, slightly acid; specific gravity, 0.855 to 0.870. It takes fire in contact with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids. Is violently acted upon by bromin, chlorin or powdered iodine. When a small quantity is evaporated it should leave only a very slight residue; when perfectly pure this oil consists exclusively of carbon and hydrogen. It is obtained by distillation and rectification from the oleo resin, or turpentine, of several species of *Pinus*, especially *Pinus palustris*. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 571.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{17}$.

Oil of turpentine,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

900 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher; freshly made.

TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM.

Cat Thyme.

Natural Order.—Labiatae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Cortusæ syriaca, Herba cyriaci, Marjorana syriaca, Marum syriacum, M. verum; *English*, Cat thyme, Syrian herb mastich; *French*, Germandrée maritime; *German*, Katzenkraut.

Description.—An evergreen shrub, with stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, branching, glabrous below, pubescent above. The leaves are opposite, entire, petioled, ovate, acute, downy beneath, bright-green. The pale-purplish flowers appear from July to September in one-sided axillary racemes.

Habitat.—Spain, indigenous in southern Europe, and cultivated in gardens. *Fig.*, Winkler, 143; Goullon, 207.

History.—Named for Teucer, a Trojan prince, who first used it as medicine, marum, Arabic, signifying bitter. The younger branches and leaves when bruised emit a volatile, aromatic smell, exciting sneezing. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1826 by provings of Stapf, Archiv. V. 2, 149. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. VI. 167.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant, gathered just before flowering.

PREPARATIONS

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Teucrium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 400 Cc. =

500

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Medications*: 3x and higher.

THASPIUM AUREUM.

Meadow Parsnip.

Natural Order.—Umbelliferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Carum aureum, Sison aureus, S. trifoliatum, Sium trifoliatum, Smyrnum acuminatum, S. aureum, S. luteum, Zizia aurea; *English*, Golden alexander, Meadow parsnip, Musk-quash root, Roundheart; *German*, Gelben Pastinake.

Description.—A curious, deciduous, perennial herb, with fusiform root 2 to 4 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, externally brown, internally yellow; when fresh, having a strong, unpleasant, nauseating odor. The stem, 1 to 3 feet high, is erect, somewhat branched. The leaves are alternate, ternate or biternate; the radical long-petioled, the cauline nearly sessile; the leaflets, 1 to 2 inches long, are oblong-lanceolate, sharply-cut-serrate, with wedge-shaped entire base. The deep-yellow flowers appear from June to July in compound axillary or terminal umbels on long naked peduncles, involucre absent. The whole plant is glabrous.

Habitat.—United States; found on moist river banks. *Fig.*, Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc. VIII. 249 (1870); Millspaugh, 66.

History.—Name a play upon Thapsia, a genus, so called from the island of Thapsus. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1855 by a proving published by Dr. Marcy, N. A. J. Hom. IV. 52. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 234.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.



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PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Thea sinensis,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	400 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. *Triturations*: 1x and higher.

THERIDION.

Black Spider of Curaçoa.

Class.—Arachnida.

Order.—Araneidea.

Family.—Agelenidæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Theridion curassavicum; *English*, Black spider of Curaçoa, Orange spider; *Vernacular*, Aranja; *French*, Araignée noire du Curaçoa; *German*, Feuerspinnchen.

Description.—The body of this variety is about the size of a cherry stone, with three distinguishing bright orange-red points at the back, the largest of them placed just above the anus. The thorax is black and the feet also, the latter being covered with short, stiff hairs; the young are of a beautiful velvet black, marked with several antero-posterior white lines, made up of white dots; the females are marked with similar stripes, only larger, yellow and cruciform, the middle line terminating in the spot above the anus; both sexes have a square, yellow spot, notched on the edges, covering nearly the whole belly. This spider is found on orange trees. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, IX. 592.

Habitat.—The West Indies.

Parts Used.—The entire living spider.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Theridion,	1 part.
Distilled water,	2 parts.
Glycerin,	2 parts.
Strong alcohol,	5 parts.

To make one hundred 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.

(**THLASPI BURSA PASTORIS.**) Shepherd's Purse.)

Natural Order.—Cruciferae.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Capsella bursa pastoris*; *English*, Shepherd's purse; *French*, Bourse de pasteur; *German*, Hirtentasche.

Description.—An annual herb, 6 to 12 inches high, with an erect stem, nearly smooth above, hairy beneath, striate and branching. The radical leaves are clustered, pinnatifid or toothed, while the cauline are smaller, alternate, arrow-shaped and sessile. The white flowers, appearing from April to September in terminal corymbs, are very small and have four sepals and four petals. The triangular, obcordate-shaped pods contain the numerous brown seeds.

Habitat.—Europe and America; found in pastures and gardens and along roadsides.

Parts Used.—The fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Thlaspi, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 233 Cc. =	333
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	600 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

Tree of Life.

Natural Order.—Coniferæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Arbor vitæ, Cedrus lycea; *English*, American arbor vitæ, False white cedar, Tree of life, White cedar; *French*, Thuia du Canada, Arbre de vie; *German*, Lebensbaum.

Description.—An evergreen tree, 20 to 50 feet high, with sprays, or branchlets, flat and spreading, dark-green and rather glaucous above, pale beneath, yielding a pungent, aromatic oil. The wood is light and very durable. The leaves are persistent, appressed, imbricated in four rows on the two-edged branchlets; they are of two kinds on alternate or separate branchlets, one form awl-shaped, the other short, squamose, both having a small dorsal gland filled with a thin aromatic turpentine. The flowers appear in May and June, mostly monoëcious on different branches in very small, terminal, ovoid catkins.

Habitat.—United States, common from Pennsylvania northward, rare southward; found in swamps and on cool rocky banks.

History.—The name an alteration of Thya from the Greek, to sacrifice, its wood being used in sacrifices. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1819 by a proving by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., V. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. IX. 576.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and twigs.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Thuja, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 135 Cc. =

235

Strong alcohol,

885 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.



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Synonyms.—*Latin*, Baryosma tongo, Coumarouma odorata, Dip-
terix odorata; *English*, Tongo bean, Tonka bean, Torquin bean,
Sweet-scented tonquin bean; *French*, Fève Tonka; *German*, Tonko-
bohne.

Description.—An evergreen tree, 60 feet high. The leaves are
large, alternate, pinnate, the four short-petioled leaflets oval, entire,
pointed. The purple flowers, with violet veins, are in terminal
racemes.

Habitat.—Guiana and South America generally. *Fig.*, Winkler,
65; Jahr and Cat. 292.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice by a proving by
Nenning, Annalen d. Hom. Kl. IV. 125. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med.
X. 14.]

Part Used.—The bean.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tongo,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 1x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

TRADESCANTIA DIURETICA.

Spiderwort.

Natural Order.—Commelynaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Commelina, Tradescantia commelina, Trapœ-
raba; *English*, Spiderwort.

Description.—An annual herb, with stem erect, or a little inclined,
branching and cylindrical. The leaves are alternate, sheathing, some-
what lanceolate, constituting tufts at the ends of the branches. The
blue flowers, four to six in number, appear on long peduncles from
the terminal tufts.

Habitat.—Brazil.

History.—Named for John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1849 by Dr. Mure, Pathogen. Bresil, Paris ed. 288. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 21.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tradescantia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.

Clover.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Trifolium campestre, T. minimum, T. plumosum, T. procumbens; *English*, Common or red clover; *French*, Trèfle; *German*, Ackerklee.

Description.—A cultivated, biennial, or short-lived perennial plant, with a large, diffusely branched root. The many stems, 1 to 3 feet high, are ascending and somewhat hairy. The leaves are alternate, trifoliate, leaflets oval, often notched at the end, nearly entire, marked on the upper side with a pale spot, stipules awned, broadly-lanceolate, clasping at the base, surmounted by an awl-shaped tip. The purplish-red, sweet-scented flowers appear from May to September in dense, ovate, sessile heads.

Habitat.—Great Britain, introduced into the United States from Europe; found in fields and meadows. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 47.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1870 by provings reported by Dr. Duncan, Trans. N. Y. St. Hom. Med. Soc. VIII. 238. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 22.]

Part Used.—The fresh flower-heads.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Trifolium pratense, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

TRIFOLIUM REPENS.

White Clover.

Natural Order.—Leguminosæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, White clover; *French*, Trèfle blanc; *German*, Wiesenklee.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous trailer. The stem is smooth, slender, spreading and creeping. The leaves are alternate, long-petioled, trifoliate, leaflets ovate-oblong, emarginate, serrulate, with a caret-shaped spot on the upper surface, pale and indistinct, stipules entire, scale-like. The flowers, changing from creamy-white to deep-rose and finally to a rusty-brown color, appear from May to September in small loose umbels on long peduncles.

Habitat.—Great Britain and the United States northward; found in pastures, waste places and in woodland. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 48.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1870 by provings reported by Dr. Duncan, *Trans. N. Y. St. Hom. Soc.* VIII. 237. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 22.]

Part Used.—The fresh flower-heads.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Trifolium repens, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Strong alcohol,

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.



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TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM.

Wild Ipecac.

Natural Order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Triosteum floribus verticillatis sessilibus, T. folliis connatis, f. s. v., T. majus*; *English*, Bastard, false or wild ipecac, Cinque, Dr. Tinker's weed, Dog grass, Fever root or wort, Horse-gentian or ginseng, Quickens, Sweet bitter, Tinker weed, White gentian or ginseng, Wild coffee, Witch grass; *French*, Trioste; *German*, Breitblätteriger, Dreistein.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial shrub, with a thick, fleshy root, subdivided into several horizontal sections, externally yellowish or brownish, internally whitish, with a sickening odor and a bitter, nauseous taste. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is simple, hollow, glandularly-pubescent and reddish. The leaves are large, opposite, ovate-spatulate, abruptly-narrowed, perfoliate, acuminate, sinuate, hairy above, downy beneath and prominently reticulate-veined. The dull- or reddish-purple flowers, one to six in number, appear in May and June, are sessile in axillary whorls in the middle of the stem, each axil having two or three linear bracts.

Habitat.—Canada and the United States, southward and westward to Alabama; found in rich woodlands, not rare. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 74.

History.—Name derived from *treis*, three, and *osteon*, bone, the fruit having three nutlets; shortened from *triosteospermum*. It was held in high estimation by many Indian tribes. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1844 by Dr. Williamson's provings published in *Trans. Am. Inst. Hom.* 1844-5, 249. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 25.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Triosteum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 185 Cc. =

285

Distilled water,

215 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

TRITICUM REPENS.

Couch Grass.

Natural Order.—Gramineæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Agropyrum repens; *English*, Couch, dog or quick grass, Quickens, Quitch; *French*, Chiendent; *German*, Queckenwurz.

Description.—A perennial herb, with whitish, creeping, jointed rhizome, having a bunch of fibrous rootlets at each joint. The culm, 2 to 4 feet high, is hollow, closed at the joints. The leaves are two-ranked, alternate and flat, often roughish and pubescent above. The four to eight flowered-spikelets are glabrous or nearly so; rachis glabrous, rough on the edges; awns, when present, straight.

Habitat.—A native of Europe, naturalized throughout the northern hemisphere, indigenous northwestward, and a pest in cultivated grounds and fields.

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Triticum repens, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES.

Butter Bur.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Petasites, Petasitides vulgaris; *English*, Butterbur, Colt's foot, Pestilence, Pestilent wort; *French*, Herbe aux teigneux; *German*, Pestilenzwurz.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a creeping rhizome 12 to 18 inches long, branching, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, joints about 2 inches long, grayish-white or pale-brown and stem about a foot high. The leaves, 4 inches long and broad, are radical, long-petiolate, roundish, heart-shaped, with approximating lobes, angular-dentate, dark-green and smooth above, white, tomentose beneath. The flesh-colored flowers appear in March and April in an ovate-oblong thyrsus.

Habitat.—Great Britain; found in sandy meadows and on the banks of streams, common.

History.—Name derived from tussis, a cough, petasos, a broad covering, alluding to its leaves, which are large enough to shelter poultry from the rain. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1844 by Dr. Rosenberg, Archiv. XXI. 2, 81. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 32.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. *Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tussilago petasites, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 567 Cc. =

667

Strong alcohol,

470 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

URTICA DIOICA.

Common Nettle.

Natural Order.—Urticaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Urtica majoris; *English*, Common nettle, Great stinging nettle; *French*, Ortie brûlante; *German*, Grosse Brennessel.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with branching, creeping, fibrous root and fleshy rootlets. The stem is 2 to 3 feet high,



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Habitat.—Great Britain, everywhere in cultivated places, United States, naturalized from Europe, scarce; found eastward in waste grounds near dwellings. *Fig.*, Winkler, 146; Millspaugh, 153.

History.—Name nettle from Anglo Saxon, *nædl*, needle. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1836, *Allg. Hom. Zeit.* VIII. 81. [*Alle's Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 47.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Urtica urens, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 400 Cc. =

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

500

100 Cc.

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

USNEA BARBATA.

Bearded Usnea.

Natural Order.—Lichenes.

Synonyms.—*English*, Bearded or drooping usnea.

Description.—A genus of lichens. The thallus, 4 feet long, is rounded, smoothish, generally pendulous with a central thread, thickish, pale greenish-gray; the divergent branches fibrillose, capillary at their extremity, articulated below.

Habitat.—Found growing on rocks and trunks of trees.

History.—Name from the Arabic, *âchneh*, or *âchnên*, the general name for lichens.

Parts Used.—The entire lichen.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Usnea barbata,

Distilled water,

Strong alcohol,

100 Gm.

300 Cc.

730 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- b. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *two* parts distilled water, *seven* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 2x and higher.

USTILAGO MAIDIS.**Maize Smut.**

Natural Order.—Fungi.

Synonyms.—*English*, Ergot of corn, Maize smut, Corn smut; *German*, Maisbrand.

Description.—A fungus, growing on the stems, grains and tassel of Indian corn in masses, varying in size from a cherry to that of a child's head, smooth, spherical or lobed, of a bluish tinge becoming blackish, composed of innumerable minute globular spores covered with small pointed processes. It has a peculiar, heavy, unpleasant smell.

History.—Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1845 by Dr. Küchenmeister, Allg. Hom. Zeit. XXVIII. 145; provings reported by Dr. Hoyne, Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1872, 201. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 49.]

Parts Used.—The trituration of fungus when it has turned black, but before affected by frost, and the tincture of fresh ripe fungus.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Triturations:* 1x and higher.
- b. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Ustilago maidis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 100 Cc. =

Distilled water,	200
Strong alcohol,	300 Cc.
	635 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

- c. Dilutions:* 2x to contain *one* part tincture, *three* parts distilled water, *six* parts alcohol; 3x and higher, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- d. Medications:* 3x and higher.

UVA URSI.**Bearberry.**

Natural Order.—Ericaceæ.

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*, 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, 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 homœopathic practice in 1848 by Noak and Trinks. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 56.]

Part Used.—The fresh leaves.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Uva ursi, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 150 Cc. =

250

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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.



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passing into bracts above; the opposite, or alternate, leaflets are sessile, lanceolate, dentate, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The numerous, small, white or flesh-colored flowers appear in June and July in crowded sessile bunches of three at the extremities of the final divisions of the trichotomous, compound, spreading cymes, terminating the stem and branches, the whole forming a large, more or less flat-topped cyme. The roots have a camphoraceous, bitter, unpleasant taste, and a strong turpentine-like odor, acquired in drying. The best grow in dry situations.

Habitat.—Great Britain and Europe generally, also Asia, Japan and Iceland; found in dry pastures as well as in wet places. *Fig.*, *Flora Hom.* II. 205; Winkler, 148; Jahr and Cat. 295; Goullon, 138; Bent. and Trim. 146.

History.—Name first met with in the ninth or tenth century, of uncertain origin. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1805 by Hahnemann, *Frag. d. Vir.* 251. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 59.]

Part Used.—The root, recently dried.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Valeriana,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	500 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

VERATRINA.

Veratrin.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Veratrinum; *English*, Veratria, Veratrine; *French*, Veratrine; *German*, Veratrin.

A mixture of alkaloids, obtained from the seeds of *Asagroeæ officinalis* (Sabadilla).

Description.—Consists of a white or grayish-white amorphous powder, or of crystalline needles, odorless, and having a strongly bitter, acrid and persistent taste, followed by a sensation of tingling or numbness. In the most minute quantities it causes sneezing when introduced into the nose; it is unchanged by exposure to light. It is soluble in 3 parts of strong alcohol, 6 parts of ether, 2 parts of chloroform, 96 parts of glycerin, 56 parts of olive oil and in dilute acids; insoluble in water; reaction alkaline. When ignited upon platinum foil it should burn without residue. It forms a yellow solution with sulfuric acid, changing to orange-red, blood-red and in about half an hour to carmine-red, which finally becomes violet; with nitric acid it forms a red solution, changing to yellow; when one part of veratrin is triturated with 100 parts of sulfuric acid, the resulting solution gives a green-yellow fluorescence, with an ultimate red color. Veratrin is obtained from *Sabadilla* seeds, and is extremely poisonous. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 69. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{30}$ grain.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 2x and higher.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

White Hellebore.

Natural Order.—Melanthaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Elleborum album*, *Helleborus albus*, *H. præcox*; *English*, European hellebore, White hellebore; *French*, *Varaire*, *Vératre blanc*; *German*, *Weisser Germer*, *Weisse Nieswurzel*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a fleshy, fusiform, blackish root, 2 to 3 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, beset with strong fibers gathered into a head. The stem, 5 feet high, is round, fistulous, almost covered by the sheaths of the leaves, downy above. The leaves, provided with numerous nerves, are plaited, broad, ovate, acute, or rather blunt, glabrous above and downy beneath. The light-yellow or yellowish-white flowers appear from June to August in erect paniced racemes. All parts of the plant are extremely acrid and poisonous; the root has an offensive smell and a burning, acrid, bitterish taste.

Habitat.—Middle and southern Europe, Russia, China and Japan; found in moist situations in mountain regions. *Fig.*, Flora Hom. II. 209; Winkler, 149; Jahr and Cat. 296; Goullon, 263.

History.—Name said to be derived from vere, true, and ater, black. It has been described under different names and was known as early as the sixteenth century, possibly the plant described by Theophrastus nearly 300 years B. C. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1805 by Hahnemann, Frag. d. Vir. 254. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 73.]

Part Used.—The dried root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Veratrum album,	100 Gm.
Distilled water,	200 Cc.
Strong alcohol,	824 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

American Hellebore.

Natural Order.—Melanthaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Helonias viridis, Veratrum eschscholtzii, V. parviflorum; *English*, American, false or green hellebore or veratrum, American white hellebore, Crow poison, Earthgall, Indian poke or uncus, Itch weed, Meadow poke, Puppet root, Swamp hellebore, Wolfbane; *French*, Vératre vert; *German*, Grüner Germer.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, having a coarse, thick, fleshy rhizome, more or less horizontal, with numerous white rootlets upon the lower part, having a strong, unpleasant odor when fresh, nearly odorless dried. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is stout, erect, simple, leafy to the top, striated and pubescent. The leaves are three-ranked, nerved, broadly-oval, strongly-plaited, sheath-clasping, acuminate; the lower leaves 6 to 12 inches long, curly, decreasing in size upward to mere lanceolate bracts. The yellowish-green, polygamous flowers, appearing from April to July, according to location, on



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History.—The name, a corruption of *barbascum*, so called on account of the bearded appearance of its leaves, *thapsus*, from its native place, Isle of Thapsos. Mentioned by Hippocrates. The flowers saturated with olive oil and exposed to the sun was a very popular German remedy. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1821 by Hahnemann, R. A. M. L., VI. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 114.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh herb.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Verbascum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 300 Cc. =

400

Distilled water,

200 Cc.

Strong alcohol,

537 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters 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.

VERBENA HASTATA.

Blue Vervain.

Natural Order.—Verbenaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Ague weed, American, blue, or halbert-leaved vervain, Purvian, Simpler's joy, Wild hyssop.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a woody, fibrous root and a square stem 4 to 6 feet high. The leaves are opposite, petiolate, the radical often lobed, entire, hastate or lanceolate, taper-pointed, cut-serrate and rough. The small purplish-blue or violet flowers appear from June to August in long, erect, densely-flowered, terminal or axillary, corymbed or paniced spikes.

Habitat.—North America, Canada and Saskatchewan to Florida, New Mexico and California; found chiefly in low, waste grounds, amongst rubbish and on roadsides. *Fig.*, Trans. N. Y. St. Hom. Med. Soc. VIII. 324.

History.—Name said to be derived from *ferfæn*, Celtic, meaning to drive away a stone, “an herb of grace.” Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1870, *Trans. N. Y. St. Hom. Med. Soc.* VIII. 324. (Hale’s *New Rem.* 3d ed.)

Part Used.—The fresh leaves or root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Verbena hastata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS.

Common Vervain.

Natural Order.—Verbenaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Verbena maris*; *English*, Common or European vervain, *Verbena*; *French*, *Verveine commune*; *German*, *Eisenhart*, *Eisenkraut*.

Description.—A deciduous, perennial herb, with a fusiform, deep, hairy, ligneous root. The stem, 1 to 3 feet high, is erect, loosely-branched, quadrangular and furrowed. The leaves are opposite, sessile, pinnatifid or three-cleft, oblong-lanceolate, narrowed, lobes cut and dentate, smooth above, coarsely-wrinkled. The small purplish flowers appear all summer in very slender paniced spikes, bracts small, short.

Habitat.—Europe, naturalized in the United States, New Jersey to Texas, Arizona and southern California; found on roadsides, in sandy places along hedges and on rubbish heaps.

History.—Held sacred among the ancients; used in sacrificial rites, incantations, etc.

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Verbena officinalis, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Distilled water,

167 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

VERONICA BECCABUNGA.

Brooklime.

Natural Order.—Scrophulariaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Veronica americana, V. anagallis, V. intermedia; *English*, Brooklime; *French*, Véronique; *German*, Bachbunge, Ehrenpreis.

Description.—A perennial, aquatic herb. The stem is 2 feet high, creeping and rooting at the base, then erect, ascending, smooth. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, 2 to 3 inches long, elliptical-obtuse, clasping by cordate base, acutish, serrulate and smooth. The pale-blue, often purple-striped, flowers appear from May to August in axillary loose racemes.

Habitat.—Europe and Asia, introduced into Canada and north Atlantic states to New Mexico, California and Alaska, especially northward; found near brooks and ditches.

History.—Name, a corruption of Betonica, the specific name latinized from the common of the German. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1858 by Dr. Kimball, N. A. J. Hom. VI. 526. (Hale's New Rem. 3d ed.)

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.



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

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Black Haw.

Natural Order.—Caprifoliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Black haw, Nanny bush or root, Plum-leaved viburnum, Sloe, Stagbush, Sweet viburnum.

Description.—A deciduous, tall shrub or small tree, attaining a height of from 8 to 20 feet. The leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, with edged petioles, are opposite, simple, obovate, roundish and oval, obtuse or slightly-pointed, finely-serrate, smooth, shining above. The white, perfect flowers appear in May and June in compound sessile cymes.

Habitat.—United States from Connecticut to Illinois, common southward; found in dry copses.

History.—Name of the genus said to be derived from vico, to tie, viburnum signifying any plant that could be used for tying or binding. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1857 by Dr. Fowler, N. A. J. Hom. VI. 129. (Hale's New Rem. 4th ed.)

Part Used.—The fresh bark.

PREPARATIONS.

- a. Tincture* ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Viburnum prunifolium, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,	
plant moisture 100 Cc. =	200
Distilled water,	300 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.
- c. Medications:* 3x and higher.

VINCA MINOR.

Periwinkle.

Natural Order.—Asclepiadaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Vinca pervinca*; *English*, Common, lesser or small periwinkle, Periwinkle, Wintergreen; *French*, *Pervenche*; *German*, *Kleines Sinngrün*, *Wintergrün*.

Description.—An ornamental, evergreen undershrub, with creeping root, having long fibers beneath. The stem is 6 feet long, rounded, thin, trailing, smooth, only the short flowering-stems ascending. The leaves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, are opposite, petioled, simple, elliptical, shining and coriaceous. The blue funnel-shaped flowers appear from March to September, are solitary, axillary and long-peduncled.

Habitat.—Throughout Europe; found in hedges, thickets and forests. *Fig.*, Winkler, 155.

History.—Name *vinculum*, a bond, on account of its twining shoots. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1838 by a proving by Dr. Rosenberg, *Archiv.* XVII. 2, 39. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 128.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Vinca minor, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Strong alcohol,

800 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

VIOLA ODORATA.

Violet.

Natural Order.—Violaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, *Viola alba*, *V. imberbis*, *V. mactiæ*, *V. martia*, *V. suavis*; *English*, Sweet violet; *French*, *Violette odorante*; *German*, *Marzveilchen*.

Description.—A perennial creeper, 6 inches high, with whitish, knobbed root, the runners having fibrous rootlets: The radical leaves long, smooth, petiolate, in tufts, are roundish, cordate, notched, crenate, nearly smooth, shining-green, paler beneath, somewhat hairy. The purple, odorous, solitary, nodding flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, appear from March to May on long slender, axillary peduncles, about the middle of each of which is a pair of bracts.

Habitat.—Throughout northern Europe and Asia, introduced into the United States; found in waste places, sometimes growing spontaneously near dwellings. *Fig.*, Winkler, 153; Jahr and Cat. 301; Goullon, 22; Bent. and Trim. 25.

History.—Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1829 by provings by Stapf, *Archiv.* VIII. 2, 182. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 130.]

Parts Used.—The whole fresh plant.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Viola odorata, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 350 Cc. =

450

Strong alcohol,

683 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

Pansy.

Natural Order.—Violaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Herba trinitatis, Jacea; *English*, Heart's ease, Pansy; *French*, Fleur de la Trinité, Pensée sauvage; *German*, Ackveilchen, Sinnviole.

Description.—An annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial herb, with somewhat fusiform root. The creeping stem becomes erect, 3 to 8 inches high, angular, somewhat diffusely-branched, leafy throughout



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shoots. The leaves are opposite, sessile, lanceolate-obtuse, entire, coriaceous and of a yellowish-green color. The flowers are in axillary heads in clusters of four or five; both staminate and pistillate are sessile and nearly solitary. The fruit consists of small white glutinous berries. The plant has a peculiar, disagreeable odor and a sweetish, acrid, bitter, nauseous taste.

Habitat.—Indigenous to Great Britain. *Fig.*, Goullon, 221.

History.—Name probably derived from viscus, clammy, on account of the sticky nature of the berries. That found on the oak was employed in the religious rites of the Druids. Mentioned in homœopathic literature in 1863 by Dr. Huber, *Zeit. d. V. d. Hom. A. Oest.* II. 3, 87. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 154.]

Parts Used.—The fresh leaves and berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Viscum album, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,
plant moisture 233 Cc. =

Strong alcohol,

333

800 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

WYETHIA HELENIOIDES.

Wyethia.

Natural Order.—Compositæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Alarconia helenoides, Melarhiza inuloides.

Description.—A perennial plant 1 to 2 feet high, tomentose when young, becoming almost glabrous. The leaves are short-petioled and ovate; the radical 12 to 18 inches long and 4 to 6 inches wide, the cauline about half the size.

Habitat.—California; found on the sides of hills. Introduced into homœopathic literature by Dr. Selfridge. [Allen's *Encyc. Mat. Med.* X. 168.]

Part Used.—The fresh root.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Wyethia, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 200 Cc. =

300

Distilled water,

200 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, with *dispensing* alcohol.

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM.**Prickly Ash.**

Natural Order.—Rutaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Thylax fraxineum, Xanthoxylum americanum, X. clava-herculis, X. fraxinifolium, X. mite, X. ramiflorum, X. tri-carpum; *English*, Angelica tree, Northern prickly ash, Pellitory, Pepper wood, Prickly ash, Suterberry, Tea ash, Toothache tree, Yellow wood; *French*, Clevalier, Frêne épineux; *German*, Zahnwehholz.

Description.—An ornamental, deciduous shrub. The stem is 5 to 10 feet high, with alternate branches beset with thorns, with a smooth, somewhat warted, white-spotted, grayish bark, slightly aromatic and very pungent. The leaves are alternate in axillary clusters, odd-pinnate; leaflets three to five pairs, prickly, sometimes petioled, oblong-oval, oblique, acuminate, serrulate, downy when young, having an aromatic odor, resembling lemons. The greenish-white, dioecious flowers appear before the leaves from March to May in axillary, sessile umbels about the origin of the young branches. The roundish red capsule contains a shining black, odorless, oval, wrinkled seed, hollow and grayish-yellow internally, and having a slight taste like that of the capsule.

Habitat.—Throughout northern and eastern United States; found in rocky woods and on river banks. *Fig.*, Millspaugh, 33.

History.—Name from xanthos, yellow, and xylon, wood. Introduced into homœopathic practice by provings reported by Dr. Cullis, Pub. Mass. H. M. Soc. II. 267. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 169.]

Parts Used.—The fresh bark and berries.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Xanthoxylum, moist magma containing solids 100 Gm.,

plant moisture 233 Cc. =

333

Strong alcohol,

800 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

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

c. Medications: 3x and higher.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Adam's Needle.

Natural Order.—Liliaceæ.

Synonyms.—*English*, Adam's needle, Bear grass, Thready Adam's needle, Spanish bayonet.

Description.—An ornamental, evergreen shrub, with trunk rising a foot or less from a running rootstock, and covered with erect, lanceolate, unarmed leaves, 1 to 2 feet long, recurved, broadly-channeled and coriaceous with very strong, twisted, brown, marginal threads. The whitish-green flowers appear from July to October in an ample, compound panicle, terminating a scape-like peduncle, 6 to 8 feet high.

Habitat.—United States, found in sandy soil in eastern Virginia, also southward and westward.

History.—The aboriginal name. Introduced into homœopathic literature in 1875 by Dr. Burdick, N. A. J. Hom. XXIV. 29. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 172.]

Parts Used.—The root and leaves, or flowers.



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Synonyms.—*Latin*, Zinci bromidum; *English*, Bromide of zinc, Zincic bromide; *French*, Bromure de zinc; *German*, Zinkbromid, Bromzink.

Description.—A white, granular, odorless powder, having a strong, saline, metallic taste; markedly deliquescent. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol. It melts at 394° C., and at a higher temperature is sublimed in the form of needle-shaped prisms. Its aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with hydrogen sulfid and all the other reactions of zinc salts; with argentic nitrate it gives a yellow precipitate of silver bromid. It is decomposed by chlorin water, liberating bromin, which can be dissolved in chloroform or carbon disulfid, the solution having a dark-red color. It is prepared with zinc and bromin, or by dissolving zinc in hydrobromic acid. It should be kept in small glass-stoppered vials.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher; the 1x and 2x to be freshly made.

ZINCUM CARBONICUM.

Zinc Carbonate.

Zincum Carbonate.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Zinci carbonas præcipitatus, Z. carbonas, Hydrocarbonas zincicus; *English*, Precipitated carbonate of zinc; *French*, Sous-carbonate; *German*, Zinkcarbonat, Kohlensaures Zinkoxyd.

Description.—A white, soft powder, of variable composition, without taste or odor; permanent in air. Insoluble in water and in alcohol; soluble in acids, with production of carbon dioxid. When strongly heated it loses carbon dioxid and is transformed into zinc oxid, which is yellow while hot, but turns white on cooling; its solutions give the reactions of zinc salts. It is prepared with zinc sulfate and sodium carbonate.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

ZINCUM CYANATUM.**Zinc Cyanid.****Zincum Cyanid.****Chemical Symbol.**— $\text{Zn}(\text{Cy}_2)$; 117.06.**Synonyms.**—*Latin*, Zinci cyanidum, Cyanuretum zincicum; *English*, Cyanide of zinc, Zincic cyanide; *French*, Cyanure de zinc.**Description.**—A white, inodorous, tasteless powder. Insoluble in water and in alcohol; soluble in dilute acids and in ammonium and potassium hydrates. When kept long it decomposes. Its solutions give the reactions of zinc salts. It is obtained from zinc acetate and hydrocyanic acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 215. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. It should be kept in small glass-stoppered vials.**PREPARATIONS.***Triturations*: ix and higher; freshly made.**ZINCUM IODATUM.****Zinc Iodid.****Zincum Iodid.****Chemical Symbol.**— ZnI_2 ; 318.16.**Synonyms.**—*Latin*, Zinci iodidum, Ioduretum zincicum; *English*, Iodide of zinc, Zincic iodide; *French*, Iodure de zinc; *German*, Zinkjodid, Jodzink.**Description.**—A white, granular, odorless powder, having a strong, saline, metallic taste; markedly deliquescent. Exposed to air it turns brown. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol. At a temperature of 446°C . it melts, and at a higher temperature is partly volatilized and partly decomposed, leaving a residue of zinc oxid. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction, and gives with argentic nitrate a yellow precipitate, insoluble in ammonium hydrate; it gives the reactions of zinc salts. It is prepared from metallic zinc and iodine. Zinc iodid should be kept in small glass-stoppered vials.**PREPARATIONS.***Triturations*: ix and higher; freshly made.

ZINCUM METALLICUM.**Metallic Zinc.****Zincum.**

Chemical Symbol.—Zn; 65.10.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Speltrum; *English and French*, Zinc; *German*, Zink.

Description.—A bluish-white metal, having a laminated texture and a crystalline fracture; specific gravity, 7.2. It fuses at 415° C. It is brittle at ordinary temperature, but between 120° C. and 150° C. it is ductile, while at 205° C. it becomes so brittle that it can be easily powdered. At a white heat it boils and volatilizes, burning with a blue flame and producing zinc oxid. It is dissolved by diluted sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, and these solutions give with ammonia and potassium hydrate a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of precipitant; with ammonium sulfid a white precipitate; with ammonium carbonate, potassium ferrocyanid or sodic phosphate a white precipitate, and with potassium ferricyanid an orange-red precipitate. It is extracted from its ores. Centrifugal force is used for the reduction of zinc to a fine powder. The pure redistilled metallic zinc can also be reduced to a powder by rubbing it in a mortar under distilled water.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: Ix and higher.

ZINCUM MURIATICUM.**Zinc Chlorid.****Zincum Muriate.**

Chemical Symbol.—ZnCl₂; 135.84.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Zinci chloridum, Zincum chloratum, Chloruretum zincicum; *English*, Chloride of zinc, Zincic chloride; *French*, Chlorure de zinc; *German*, Zinkchlorid, Chlorzink.

Description.—A white, granular, odorless powder, with a strong astringent, metallic taste; markedly deliquescent. Soluble in 0.3 parts of water at 15° C. It is partly volatilized and partly decomposed by heat, leaving a residue of zinc oxid. Its aqueous solution has an



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Description.—A gray, crystalline mass, having a faint odor and taste of phosphorus. Insoluble in water; soluble in dilute sulfuric or hydrochloric acid, with an abundant production of hydrogen phosphid. It is converted into zinc phosphate by nitric acid. At a high temperature, air being excluded, it volatilizes without decomposition. In contact with air it is transformed into zinc phosphate. Its acid solutions give the reactions of zinc salts. It is obtained by passing vapors of phosphorus in a current of hydrogen over melted zinc. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 221. A poison. *Maximum dose* $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain. It should be kept in small glass-stoppered vials.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

ZINCUM SULPHURICUM.

Zinc Sulfate.

Zincum Sulfate.

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 286.64.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Zinci sulphas, Sulfas zincicus, Vitriolum album; *English*, Sulphate of zinc, Zincic sulphate, White vitriol; *French*, Sulfate de zinc; *German*, Zinksulfat, Schwefelsaures Zinkoxyd.

Description.—Consists of colorless, transparent, odorless prisms, having an astringent, metallic taste; efflorescent in air. Soluble at 15° C. in 0.6 parts of water; insoluble in alcohol. Heated to 100° C. it loses six molecules of water, the last one being expelled at a low, red heat; at a higher temperature it is decomposed, sulfur dioxid and oxygen gas being given off, leaving a residue of zinc oxid. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction, and gives with barium chlorid a white precipitate of barium sulfate, insoluble in acids; it gives the reactions of zinc salts. It is prepared from metallic zinc and diluted sulfuric acid. Mentioned in Allen's Encyclopedia, X. 221. Zinc sulfate should be kept in well-stoppered vials.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

ZINCUM VALERIANICUM.**Zinc Valerianate.****Zincum Valerianate.**

Chemical Symbol.— $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 302.56.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Zinci valerianas, Valerianas zincicus; *English*, Valerianate of zinc, Zincic valerianate; *French*, Valérianate (Valérate) de zinc; *German*, Zincvalerianat, Baldriansaures Zinkoxyd.

Description.—Consists of anhydrous, white, pearly, lamellar crystals, soft to the touch, having an odor of valerianic acid and a sweet, styptic, metallic taste. On exposure to air it loses valerianic acid. Is soluble at 15° C. in 100 parts of water and in 40 parts of alcohol. It is decomposed by heat, giving off white, inflammable vapors and leaving a residue of zinc oxid, which when moistened with cobaltic chlorid and heated to redness becomes green. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction. When treated with hydrochloric acid, valerianic acid is separated and floats on the surface of the liquid. This salt is prepared from sodium valerianate and zinc sulfate. It should be kept in small well-stoppered vials.

PREPARATIONS.

Triturations: 1x and higher.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE.**Ginger.**

Natural Order.—Zingiberaceæ.

Synonyms.—*Latin*, Amomum zingiber, Gingiber albus, G. niger; *English*, Ginger, Jamaica ginger; *French*, Gingembre; *German*, Ginfer, Ingberzähne.

Description.—A perennial, deciduous shrub, with a large, horizontal, solid, tough rhizome, roundly-jointed, fleshy, cylindrical and brittle, covered with a pale, silvery-brown skin, marked with leaf-scars, pale-yellow within. The stem, 2 to 4 feet high, is erect, oblique, invested by the smooth sheaths of the leaves. The leaves are alternate in two rows, sub-sessile on long sheaths, linear-lanceolate, smooth, the sheaths smooth, each terminated with a bifid ligula. The small, yellow-speckled

or red flowers, appearing from June to August in elongated spikes, are sessile, each surrounded by a smooth bract in the axil of the large bracts.

Habitat.—Probably East Indies, not known in wild state, cultivated throughout the tropics of Asia and America. *Fig.*, Winkler, 156; Jahr and Cat. 302; Goullon, 270; Bent. and Trim. 270.

History.—Known in India from the remotest times. Introduced into homœopathic practice in 1835 by a proving by Dr. Bute, Archiv. XV. 1, 182. [Allen's Encyc. Mat. Med. X. 225.]

Part Used.—The dried root, as imported; that from Jamaica to be preferred.

PREPARATIONS.

a. Tincture ϕ : Drug strength $\frac{1}{10}$.

Zingiber officinale,

100 Gm.

Strong alcohol,

1000 Cc.

To make one thousand cubic centimeters of tincture.

b. Dilutions: 2x and higher, with dispensing alcohol.

c. Medications: 2x and higher.

d. Triturations: 1x and higher.



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Tables of Weights and Measures.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT. U. S.

Pound.	Troy Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Troy Grains.
℔ i	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	℥ i	= 8	= 24	= 480
		ʒ i	= 3	= 60
			ʒ i	= gr. 20

The Imperial Standard Troy weight, at present recognized by the British laws, corresponds with the Apothecaries' weight in pounds, ounces and grains, but differs from it in the division of the ounce, which, according to the former scale, contains twenty pennyweights, each weighing twenty-four grains.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Troy Grains.
lb. i	= 16	= 256	= 7000
	Oz. i	= 16	= 437.5
		dr. i	= gr. 27.34375

RELATIVE VALUE OF TROY AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

Pound.	Pounds.	Pound.	Ounces.	Grains.
1 Troy	= 0.822857 AVOirdupois	= 0	13	72.5
1 AVOirdupois	= 1.215277 Troy	= 1	2	280

The Metric System.

The metric system, like all other measures, depends upon a measure of length. The length of the seconds pendulum, the meridian, etc., are among the unalterable geographical standards or magnitudes. That of the meridian is the basis of the metric system. The meter is the unit of the whole system, and is the ten-millionth part of the length of the fourth part of the earth's meridian.

The Meter = 39.37+ Inches.

From this unit of length, the units of capacity and weight are derived. One one-hundredth part of a meter is called a *centimeter*, and the cube of the centimeter is the

Cubic Centimeter = 16+ Minims.

The cubic centimeter may ordinarily be used as the unit of capacity, or 1.000 cubic centimeters equally one *liter* may be employed. The unit of weight is the

Gram = 15.43+ Grains.

The gram is the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water at 4° C. (39.2° F.). Thus, for fluid measure and weight we have respectively the two units, cubic centimeter and gram. Cubic centimeters and decimals of a cubic centimeter can be used to express measure, grams and decimals of a gram to express weight. The prefixes of the metric system are as follows:—

Kilo,	=	one thousand.	Deci,	=	one-tenth.
Hekto,	=	one hundred.	Centi,	=	one-hundredth.
Deka,	=	ten.	Milli,	=	one-thousandth.

It is customary to use only grams and milligrams in reading expressions of weight, and cubic centimeters and decimals in measures.

CONDENSED TABLE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

10000	Myriameter	Mm.	10000	Myrialiter	Ml.	10000	Myriagram	Mg.
1000	Kilometer	Km.	1000	Kiloliter	Kl.	1000	Kilogram	Kg.
100	Hektometer	Hm.	100	Hektoliter	Hl.	100	Hektogram	Hg.
10	Dekameter	Dm.	10	Dekaliter	Dl.	10	Dekagram	Dg.
1	Meter	M.	1	Liter	L.	1	Gram	Gm.
.1	Decimeter	dm.	.1	Deciliter	dl.	.1	Decigram	dg.
.01	Centimeter	cm.	.01	Centiliter	cl.	.01	Centigram	cg.
.001	Millimeter	mm.	.001	Milliliter	ml.	.001	Milligram	mg.

UNITS OF THE METRIC SYSTEM AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS.

1 Meter	=	39.370	inches.
1 Centimeter	=	.3937	inches.
1 Millimeter	=	.03937	inches.
1 Kilogram	=	35.2739	Avoirdupois ounces.
1 Kilogram	=	2.2046	Troy pounds.
1 Kilogram	=	32.1507	Troy ounces.
1 Gram	=	15.432	grains.
1 Gram	=	.0352	Avoirdupois ounces.
1 Gram	=	.03215	Troy ounces.
1 Centigram	=	.1543	grains.
1 Milligram	=	.0154	grains.
1 Liter	=	33.815	fluid ounces.
1 Liter	=	2.113	pints.
1 Cubic centimeter	=	.0338	fluid ounces.
1 Cubic centimeter	=	16.23	minims.
1 Inch	=	2.5399	centimeters.
1 Inch	=	25.3997	millimeters.
1 Grain	=	.0648	grams.
1 Grain	=	6.4799	centigrams.
1 Grain	=	64.799	milligrams.
1 Avoirdupois ounce	=	28.3495	grams.
1 Troy ounce	=	31.1035	grams.
1 Minim	=	.06	cubic centimeters.
1 Fluid drachm	=	3.70	cubic centimeters.
1 Fluid ounce	=	29.57	cubic centimeters.

Equivalents of Weights and Measures.*

CUSTOMARY AND METRIC.

NOTE.— The values given for the relation of weight to measure are for Water at the temperature of 4° C. (39.2° F.) *in vacuo*. For ordinary, practical purposes, these values may be used without correction.

WEIGHTS, CUSTOMARY.					Metric Weight and Measure. Gm.] [Cc.	MEASURES, CUSTOMARY.		
Grains.	Troy oz.	grains.	Avoirdupois lbs. oz. grains.	Fluid ounces.		minims.	Fluid- ounces and fractions.	
15432.4	32	72.4	2 3 119.9	1000	33	390.6	33.814	
15061	32	....	2 3 47.5	995.312	33	314.5	33.655
15060.9	31	180.9	2 2 185.9	975.932	33	....	33
15046.6	31	166.6	2 2 171.6	975	32	464.9	32.968	
14880	31	....	2 2 5	964.208	32	289.7	32.604
14660.7	30	260.7	2 1 223.2	950	32	59.1	32.123	
14604.5	30	204.5	2 1 167	946.358	32	....	32
14400	30	....	2 .. 400	933.105	31	264.9	31.552
14274.9	29	354.9	2 .. 274.9	925	31	133.3	31.278	
14148.2	29	228.2	2 .. 148.2	916.785	31	....	31
14000	29	80	2	907.185	30	324.2	30.676	
13920	29	....	1 15 357.5	902.000	30	240	30.500
13889.1	28	449.1	1 15 326.6	900	30	207.6	30.432	
13691.8	28	251.8	1 15 129.3	887.211	30	....	30
13562.5	28	122.5	1 15	878.635	29	344.1	29.717	
13503.3	28	63.3	1 14 378.3	875	29	281.8	29.587	
13440	28	....	1 14 315	870.898	29	215.2	29.448
13235.4	27	275.4	1 14 110.4	857.637	29	....	29
13125	27	165	1 14	850.486	28	363.9	28.759	
13117.5	27	157.5	1 13 430	850	28	356	28.742	
12960	27	....	1 13 272.5	839.794	28	190.4	28.397
12779	26	299	1 13 91.5	828.064	28	....	28
12731.7	26	251.7	1 13 44.2	825	27	430.3	27.896	
12687.5	26	207.5	1 13	822.136	27	383.8	27.800	
12480	26	....	1 12 230	808.691	27	165.6	27.345
12345.9	25	345.9	1 12 95.9	800	27	24.5	27.051	
12322.6	25	322.6	1 12 72.6	798.490	27	....	27
12250	25	250	1 12	793.787	26	403.7	26.841	
12000	25	....	1 11 187.5	777.587	26	140.7	26.293
11960.1	24	440.1	1 11 147.6	775	26	98.7	26.206	
11866.2	24	346.2	1 11 53.7	768.916	26	....	26
11812.5	24	292.5	1 11	765.437	25	423.6	25.883	
11574.3	24	54.3	1 10 199.3	750	25	173	25.360	
11520	24	....	1 10 145	746.484	25	115.9	25.241
11409.8	23	369.8	1 10 34.8	739.343	25	....	25
11375	23	335	1 10	737.087	24	443.4	24.924	
11188.5	23	148.5	1 9 251	725	24	247.2	24.515	
11040	23	....	1 9 102.5	715.380	23	91.1	24.190
10953.4	22	393.4	1 9 15.9	709.769	24	....	24
10937.5	22	377.5	1 9	708.738	23	463.3	23.966	

* From the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, seventh decennial revision (1890). Philadelphia, 1893, p. 554 seq. By permission of the Publication Committee of the Committee of Revision and Publication.



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Equivalents of Weights and Measures.—Continued.

WEIGHTS, CUSTOMARY.					Metric Weight and Measure. Gm.] [Cc.	MEASURES, CUSTOMARY.			
Grains.	Troy		Avoirdupois			Fluid ounces.	minims.	Fluid- ounces and fractions.	
	oz.	grains.	lbs.	oz.	grains.				
6172.9	12	412.9	..	14	47.9	400	13	252.3	13.526
6125	12	365	..	14	....	396.893	13	201.8	13.421
5933.1	12	173.1	..	13	245.6	384.458	13	....	13
5787.1	12	27.1	..	13	99.6	375	12	326.5	12.680
5760	12	....	..	13	72.5	373.242	12	298	12.621
5687.5	11	407.5	..	13	....	368.544	12	221.7	12.462
5476.7	11	196.7	..	12	226.7	354.884	12	....	12
5401.3	11	121.3	..	12	151.3	350	11	400.7	11.835
5280	11	....	..	12	30	342.138	11	273.1	11.570
5250	10	450	..	12	....	340.194	11	241.6	11.503
5020.3	10	220.3	..	11	207.8	325.311	11	....	11
5015.5	10	215.5	..	11	203	325	10	475	10.989
4812.5	10	12.5	..	11	....	311.845	10	261.4	10.545
4800	10	....	..	10	425	311.035	10	248.3	10.517
4629.7	9	399.7	..	10	254.7	300	10	69.2	10.144
4563.9	9	243.9	..	10	188.9	295.737	10	....	10
4375	9	55	..	10	....	283.495	9	281.3	9.586
4320	9	....	..	9	382.5	279.930	9	223.5	9.466
4244	8	404	..	9	306.5	275	9	143.4	9.299
4107.5	8	267.5	..	9	170	266.163	9	....	9
3937.5	8	97.5	..	9	....	255.146	8	301.2	8.628
3858.1	8	18.1	..	8	358.1	250	8	217.7	8.453
3840	8	....	..	8	340	248.828	8	198.6	8.414
3651.1	7	291.1	..	8	151.1	236.590	8	....	8
3500	7	140	..	8	....	226.796	7	321.0	7.669
3472.3	7	112.3	..	7	409.8	225	7	291.9	7.608
3360	7	....	..	7	297.5	217.724	7	173.8	7.362
3194.7	6	314.7	..	7	132.2	207.016	7	....	7
3086.5	6	206.5	..	7	24	200	6	366.1	6.763
3062.5	6	182.5	..	7	....	198.447	6	340.9	6.710
2880	6	....	..	6	255	186.621	6	149	6.310
2738.4	5	338.4	..	6	113.4	177.442	6	....	6
2700.7	5	300.7	..	6	75.7	175	5	440.4	5.917
2625	5	225	..	6	....	170.097	5	360.8	5.752
2400	5	....	..	5	212.5	155.517	5	124.1	5.259
2314.9	4	394.9	..	5	127.4	150	5	34.6	5.072
2282	4	362	..	5	94.5	147.869	5	....	5
2187.5	4	267.5	..	5	....	141.748	4	380.7	4.793
1929	4	9	..	4	179	125	4	108.8	4.227
1920	4	....	..	4	170	124.414	4	99.3	4.207
1825.6	4	385.6	..	4	75.6	118.295	4	....	4
1750	3	310	..	4	....	113.398	3	400.5	3.834

Equivalents of Weights and Measures.—Continued.

WEIGHTS, CUSTOMARY.					Metric Weight and Measure. Gm.] [Cc.	MEASURES, CUSTOMARY.			
Grains.	Troy		Avoirdupois			Fluid		Fluid- ounces and fractions.	
	oz.	grains.	lbs.	oz.	grains.	ounces.	minims.		
1543.2	3	103.2	..	3	230.7	100	3	183.1	3.381
1440	3	.....	..	3	127.5	93.310	3	74.5	3.155
1388.9	2	428.9	..	3	76.4	90	3	20.8	3.043
1369.2	2	409.2	..	3	56.7	88.721	3	.....	3
1312.5	2	352.5	..	3	.....	85.049	2	420.4	2.876
1234.6	2	274.6	..	2	359.6	80	2	338.5	2.705
1157.4	2	197.4	..	2	282.4	75	2	257.3	2.536
1080.3	2	120.3	..	2	205.3	70	2	176.1	2.367
960	2	.....	..	2	85	62.207	2	49.7	2.103
925.9	1	445.9	..	2	50.9	60	2	13.8	2.029
912.8	1	432.8	..	2	37.8	59.147	2	.....	2
875	1	395	..	2	.....	56.699	1	440.3	1.917
771.6	1	291.6	..	1	334.1	50	1	331.5	1.691
617.3	1	137.3	..	1	179.8	40	1	169.2	1.353
480	1	.....	..	1	42.5	31.1035	1	24.8	1.052
463	..	.....	..	1	25.4	30	1	6.9	1.014
456.392	..	.....	..	1	18.89	29.574	1	.....	1
437.5	..	.....	..	1	.....	28.350	..	460.1307	0.959
385.8	..	.....	..	..	.....	25	..	405.8	0.845
308.6	..	.....	..	..	.....	20	..	324.61	0.676
154.3	..	.....	..	..	.....	10	..	162.31	0.338
15.4324	..	.....	..	..	.....	1	..	16.23	0.034
1	..	.....	..	..	.....	0.06479	..	1.0517	0.0022
0.9508	..	.....	..	..	.....	0.06161	..	1	0.0021

Equivalents of Weights and Measures.—*Continued.*

From 1 Troy Ounce down.

Grains.	Metric Weight and Measure.		Minims (of Water at 4° C.).	Grains.	Metric Weight and Measure.		Minims (of Water at 4° C.).
	Gm.]	[Cc.			Gm.]	[Cc.	
480 [1 $\bar{3}$ 478.4 475.4 463.0 456.4 450 447.5 437.5 [1 av. oz. 432.1 427.9	31.103 31 30.805 30 29.573 29.159 29 28.350 28 27.724	504.8 503.1 500 486.9 480 473.3 470.7 460.1 454.4 450	240 [4 $\bar{3}$ 231.5 228.2 218.75 [$\frac{1}{2}$ av. oz. 216.1 210 200.6 199.7 185.2	15.551 15 14.786 14.175 14 13.607 13 12.938 12	252.4 243.4 240 230.1 227.2 220.9 211 210 194.8		
420 [7 $\bar{3}$ 416.7 401.2 399.3 390 385.8 380.3 370.8 370.4	27.214 27 26 25.876 25.271 25 24.644 24.028 24	441.7 438.2 422 420 410.2 405.7 400 390 389.5	180 [3 $\bar{3}$ 171.1 169.8 154.3 150 142.6 138.9 123.5	11.663 11.090 11 10 9.719 9.241 9 8	189.3 180 178.5 162.3 157.8 150 146.1 129.8		
360 [6 $\bar{3}$ 354.9 342.3 339.5 330 324.1 313.8 308.6	23.327 23 22.180 22 21.383 21 20.331 20	378.6 373.3 360 357.1 347.1 340.8 330 324.6	120 [2 $\bar{3}$ 114.1 109.37 [$\frac{1}{4}$ av. oz. 108.0 100 95.1 92.6 80 77.2 76.1 61.7	7.775 7.393 7.088 7 6.480 6.161 6 5.184 5 4.928 4	126.2 120 115.9 113.6 105.2 100 97.4 84.1 81.1 80 64.9		
300 [5 $\bar{3}$ 293.2 285.2 277.8 270 262.3 256.7 246.9	19.440 19 18.483 18 17.495 17 16.635 16	315.5 308.4 300 292.1 284.0 275.9 270 259.7	60 [1 $\bar{3}$ 57.0 54.69 [$\frac{1}{8}$ av. oz. 47.5 50 46.3 42.8 40 38.0 33.3 30.9	3.888 3.696 3.544 3.080 3.240 3 2.772 2.592 2.464 2.156 2	63.1 60 57.5 50 52.6 48.7 45 42.1 40 35 32.5		



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Table of Atomic Weights.

According to L. Meyer and K. Seubert.

Names of elements occurring in pharmacopeial and medicinal chemicals, or in reagents used for pharmacopeial tests, are distinguished by the sign † placed after them.

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminum †	Al	27.04	Molybdenum † . .	Mo	95.9
Antimony †	Sb	119.6	Nickel	Ni	58.6
Arsenic †	As	74.9	Nitrogen †	N	14.01
Barium †	Ba	136.9	Osmium	Os	190.3
Beryllium ¹	Be	9.03	Oxygen †	O	15.96
Bismuth †	Bi	208.9	Palladium	Pd	106.35
Boron †	B	10.9	Phosphorus † . . .	P	30.96
Bromine †	Br	79.76	Platinum †	Pt	194.3
Cadmium	Cd	111.5	Potassium †	K	39.03
Cæsium	Cs	132.7	Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Calcium †	Ca	39.91	Rubidium	Rb	85.2
Carbon †	C	11.97	Ruthenium	Ru	101.4
Cerium †	Ce	139.9	Samarium	Sm	149.62
Chlorine †	Cl	35.37	Scandium	Sc	43.97
Chromium †	Cr	52.0	Selenium	Se	78.87
Cobalt †	Co	58.6	Silicon †	Si	28.3
Columbium ²	Cb	93.7	Silver †	Ag	107.66
Copper †	Cu	63.18	Sodium †	Na	23.0
Didymium ³	Di	142.0	Strontium †	Sr	87.3
Erbium	Er	166.0	Sulphur †	S	31.98
Fluorine	F	19.0	Tantalum	Ta	182.0
Gallium	Ga	69.9	Tellurium	Te	125.0
Germanium	Ge	72.3	Terbium	Tb	159.1
Gold †	Au	196.7	Thallium	Tl	203.7
Hydrogen †	H	1.0	Thorium	Th	231.9
Indium	In	113.6	Tin †	Sn	118.8
Iodine †	I	126.53	Titanium	Ti	48.0
Iridium	Ir	192.5	Tungsten	W	183.6
Iron †	Fe	55.88	Uranium	U	238.8
Lanthanum	La	138.2	Vanadium	V	51.1
Lead †	Pb	206.4	Ytterbium	Yb	172.6
Lithium †	Li	7.01	Yttrium	Yt	88.9
Magnesium †	Mg	24.3	Zinc †	Zn	65.1
Manganese †	Mn	54.8	Zirconium	Zr	90.4
Mercury †	Hg	199.8			

¹ Also called Glucinum, Gl = 9.03.² Also called Niobium, Nb = 93.7.³ Composed of Neo- and Praseo-Didymium.

LIST OF MEDICINES AND PRONUNCIATION.

		Page
Abies canadensis	ā'bi-ēz kăn-a-dĕn'sĭs	51
Abies nigra	ā'bĭ-ēz nĭ'gra	52
Absinthium	ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ŭm	52
Acalypha indica	a-kăl'ĭ-fa in'di-ka	53
Acidum aceticum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm a-sĕ'ti-kŭm	54
Acidum benzoicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm bĕn-zō'ĭ-kŭm	55
Acidum boracicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm bō-răs'ĭ-kŭm	56
Acidum carbolicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm kăr-bŏl'ĭ-kŭm	56
Acidum chromicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm krō'mĭ-kŭm	57
Acidum citricum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm sĭt-rĭ-kŭm	58
Acidum formicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm fŏr'mĭ-kŭm	59
Acidum gallicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm găl'lĭ-kŭm	59
Acidum hydrocyanicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm hĭ-drŏ-sĭ-ăn'ĭ-kŭm	60
Acidum hydrofluoricum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm hĭ-drŏ-flŭ-ŏr'ĭ-kŭm	61
Acidum lacticum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm lăk'tĭ-kŭm	62
Acidum muriaticum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm mŭ-rĭ-ăt'ĭ-kŭm	62
Acidum nitricum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm nĭ'trĭ-kŭm	63
Acidum nitro-muriaticum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm nĭ-trŏ-mŭ-rĭ-ăt'ĭ-kŭm	64
Acidum oxalicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm ŏx-ăl'ĭ-kŭm	65
Acidum phosphoricum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm fŏs-fŏr'ĭ-kŭm	66
Acidum picricum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm pĭk'rĭ-kŭm	66
Acidum salicylicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm săl-ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-kŭm	67
Acidum sulphuricum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm sŭl-fŭ'rĭ-kŭm	68
Acidum tannicum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm tăn'nĭ-kŭm	69
Acidum tartaricum	ăs'ĭd-ŭm tar-tar'ĭ-kŭm	70
Aconitum napellus	ăk-o-nĭ'tŭm nă-pel'lŭs	71
Aconitum e radice	ăk-o-nĭ'tŭm ē ra-dĭ'sĕ	72
Actæa racemosa	[See Cimicifuga racemosa]	
Actæa spicata	ăk-tĕ'a spĭ-kă'ta	73
Adonis vernalis	ă-dŏ'nĭs ver-nă'lĭs	74
Æsculus glabra	ĕs'kŭ-lŭs glă'bra	75
Æsculus hippocastanum	ĕs'kŭ-lŭs hip-pŏ-kăs'ta-nŭm	75
Æthusa cynapium	ē-thŭ'sa sĭ-nă'pĭ-ŭm	76
Agaricus muscarius	ā-găr'ĭ-kŭs mŭs-kă'rĭ-ŭs	77
Agaricus emeticus	ā-găr'ĭ-kŭs ē-mĕt'ĭ-kŭs	78
Agave americana	ā-gă'vĕ a-mĕr-ĭ-kă'na	79
Agnus castus	ăg'nŭs kăs'tŭs	80
Agrostemma githago	ăg-rŏ-stĕm'ma jĭ-thă'gŏ	81
Ailanthus glandulosus	ā-lăn'tŭs glăn-dŭ-lŏ'sŭs	81
Aletris farinosa	ăl'e-trĭs far-ĭ-nŏ'sa	82

Allium cepa	äl'lī-ŭm sē'pa	83
Allium sativum	äl'lī-ŭm sa'tī'vŭm	84
Alnus serrulata	äl'nŭs ser-rŭ-lā'ta	85
Aloe socotrina	äl'o-ē sō-kō-trī'na	86
Alstonia scholaris	äl-stō'nī-a skō-lā'rīs	87
Althæa officinalis	äl-thē'a of-fīs-ī-nā'līs	88
Alumen	a-lŭ'mĕn	89
Alumina	a-lŭ'mī-na	90
Aluminium metallicum	a-lŭ-mĭn'ī-ŭm me-tāl'lī-kŭm	90
Ambra grisea	ām'bra grīzh'e-a	91
Ambrosia artemisiæfolia	ām-brō'zhe-a ar-te-mīzh'e-ē-fō'lī-a	91
Ammoniacum gummi	ām-mō-nī'a-kŭm gŭm'mī	92
Ammonium aceticum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm a-sē'tī-kŭm	93
Ammonium benzoicum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm bĕn-zō'ī-kŭm	94
Ammonium bromatum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm brō-mā'tŭm	94
Ammonium carbonicum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm kār-bŏn'ī-kŭm	95
Ammonium causticum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm kaw'stī-kŭm	95
Ammonium iodatum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm ī-o-dā'tŭm	96
Ammonium muriaticum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm mŭ-rī-āt'ī-kŭm	96
Ammonium nitricum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm nī'trī-kŭm	97
Ammonium phosphoricum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm fos-fŏr'ī-kŭm	98
Ammonium picricum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm pĭk'rī-kŭm	98
Ammonium valerianicum	ām-mō'nī-ŭm vā-lē-rī-ān'ī-kŭm	99
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	ām-pĕl-ŏp'sīs qŭin-que-fō'lī-a	99
Amygdalus amara	a-mĭg'da-lŭs a-mā'ra	100
Amyl nitrosum	ām'yl nī-trō'sŭm	101
Anacardium orientale	ān-a-kār'dī-ŭm ō-rī-ĕn-tā'lē	102
Anagallis arvensis	ān-a-gāl'līs ār-vĕn'sīs	103
Anatherum muricatum	ān-thē'rŭm mŭ-rī-kā'tŭm	104
Angustura	ān-gŭs-tŭ'ra	105
Anilinum	ān-ī-lī'nŭm	106
Anilinum sulphuricum	ān-ī-lī'nŭm sŭl-fŭ'rī-kŭm	107
Anthemis nobilis	ān'the-mīs nŏ'bī-līs	107
Anthoxanthum odoratum	ān-thŏx-ān'thŭm ō-do-rā'tŭm	108
Antimonium arsenicum	ān-tī-mō'nī-ŭm ār-sĕn-īs'ī-kŭm	109
Antimonium crudum	ān-tī-mō'nī-ŭm kroo'dŭm	109
Antimonium iodatum	ān-tī-mō'nī-ŭm ī-o-dā'tŭm	110
Antimonium oxydatum	ān-tī-mō'nī-ŭm ŏx-ī-dā'tŭm	110
Antimonium sulphuratum auratum	ān-tī-mō'nī-ŭm sŭl-fŭ-rā'tŭm au-rā'tŭm	111
Apis mellifica	ā'pīs mĕl-līf'ī-ka	111
Apis virus	ā'pīs vī'rŭs	113
Apocynum androsæmifolium	a-pŏs'ī-nŭm ān-dro-sē-mī-fŏ'lī-ŭm	113
Apocynum cannabinum	a-pŏs'ī-nŭm kăn-na-bī'nŭm	114
Apomorphinum muriaticum	āp-o-mŏr-fī'nŭm mŭ-rī-āt'ī-kŭm	115
Aralia quinquefolia	a-rā'lī-a qŭin-que-fō'lī-a	116



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Baptisia tinctoria	băp-tîzh'e-a tînk-tō'rî-a	149
Barosma crenata	ba-röz'ma kre-nā'ta	150
Barosma serratifolia	ba-röz'ma sěr-răt-î-fō'lî-a	151
Baryta acetica	ba-rî'ta a-sē'tî-ka	152
Baryta carbonica	ba-rî'ta kăr-bön'î-ka	152
Baryta iodata	ba-rî'ta î-o-dā'ta	153
Baryta muriatica	ba-rî'ta mū-rî-ăt'î-ka	153
Bebeerinum sulphuricum	bē-bē rî'nūm sŭl-fŭ'rî-kŭm	154
Belladonna	běl-la-dön'na	154
Bellis perennis	běl-lîs pěr-ěn'nîs	156
Benzinum nitricum	běn-zî'nūm nî'trî-kŭm	156
Benzoinum	běn-zo-î'nūm	157
Berberinum	bur-be-rî'nūm	158
Berberis aquifolium	bur'be-rîs ā-quî-fō'lî-ŭm	158
Berberis vulgaris	bur'be-rîs vŭl-gā'rîs	159
Bismuthum oxydatum	bîz-mŭ'thŭm ôx-î-dā'tŭm	160
Bismuthum sub-nitricum	bîz-mŭ'thŭm sŭb-nî'trî-kŭm	161
Borax	bō'răx	161
Bovista	bō-vîs'ta	162
Brachyglottis repens	brăk-î-glôt'tîs rē'pěnz	162
Branca ursina	brăng'ka ŭr-sî'na	163
Bromium	brō'mî-ŭm	164
Brucinum	broo-sî'nūm	165
Bryonia alba	brî-ō'ne-a al'ba	165
Cactus grandiflorus	kăk'tŭs grăn-dî-flō'rŭs	166
Cadmium sulphuratum	kăd'mî-ŭm sŭl-fŭ-rā'tŭm	167
Cadmium sulphuricum	kăd'mî-ŭm sŭl-fŭ'rî-kŭm	168
Caffeinum	kăf-fē-î'nūm	168
Cainca	kā-în'ka	169
Caladium seguinum	ka-lā'dî-ŭm sē-guî'nūm	170
Calcarea acetica	kăl-kā're-a a-sē'tî-ka	170
Calcarea arsenicica	kăl-kā're-a ār-sěn-îs'î-ka	171
Calcarea bromata	kăl-kā're-a bro-mā'ta	171
Calcarea carbonica	kăl-kā're-a kăr-bön'î-ka	172
Calcarea caustica	kăl-kā're-a kaw'stî-ka	172
Calcarea fluorata	kăl-kā're-a floo-o-rā'ta	173
Calcarea hypophosphorica	kăl-kā're-a hî-po-fôs-för'î-ka	174
Calcarea iodata	kăl-kā're-a î-o-dā'ta	174
Calcarea muriatica	kăl-kā're-a mū-rî-ăt'î-ka	175
Calcarea oxalica	kăl-kā're-a ox-ăl'î-ka	175
Calcarea phosphorica	kăl-kā're-a fôs-för'î-ka	176
Calcarea sulphurica	kăl-kā're-a sŭl-fŭ'rî-ka	176
Calendula officinalis	ka-lěn'dŭ-la ôf-fîs-î-nā'lîs	177
Calotropis gigantea	ka-lôt'ro-pîs jî-găn-te'a	178

Caltha palustris	kāl'thà pa-lūs'trĭs	179
Camphora	kām-fō'ra	179
Camphora monobromata	kām-fō'ra mōn-o-bro-mā'ta	180
Canna angustifolia	kān'na ān-gūs-tĭ-fō'lĭ-a	181
Cannabis indica	kān'na-bĭs In'dĭ-ka	181
Cannabis sativa	kān'na-bĭs sa-tĭ'va	182
Cantharis	kān'tha-rĭs	183
Capsicum annuum	kāp'sĭ-kŭm ān'nū-ŭm	184
Carbo animalis	kār'bō ān-ĭ-mā'lĭs	185
Carbo vegetabilis	kār'bō vēj-ēt-āb'ĭ-lĭs	186
Carbonium sulphuratum	kār-bō'nĭ-ŭm sŭl-fŭ-rā'tŭm	186
Carduus benedictus	kār'dū-ŭs bĕn-ĕ-dĭk'tŭs	187
Carduus marianus	kār'dū-ŭs mār-ĭ-ā'nŭs	188
Carya alba	kā'rĭ-a āl'ba	189
Cascara sagrada	[See Rhamnus purshiana]	
Cascarilla	kās-ka-rĭl'la	189
Castanea vesca	kās-tā'ne-a vēs'ka	190
Castoreum	kās-tō're-ŭm	191
Caulophyllum thalictroides	kaw-lo-fĭl-lŭm thāl-ĭk-troi'dēz	192
Causticum	kaw'stĭ-kŭm	193
Ceanothus americanus	sē-ān-ō'thŭs a-mĕr-ĭ-kā'nŭs	194
Cedron	sē'drōn	195
Cephalanthus occidentalis	sĕf-āl-ān'thŭs ōk-sĭ-dĕn-tā'lĭs	195
Cereus bonplandii	sē're-ŭs bōn-plānd'ĭ-ĭ	196
Cerium oxalicum	sē'ri-ŭm ōx-al'ĭ-kŭm	197
Chamomilla	kām-o-mĭl'la	197
Chelidonium majus	kĕl-ĭ-dō'nĭ-ŭm mā'jŭs	198
Chelone glabra	kĕ-lō'-nē glā'bra	199
Chenopodium anthelminticum	kĕn-o-pō'dĭ-ŭm ān-thĕl-mĭn'tĭ-kŭm	200
Chimaphila umbellata	kĭm-āf'ĭ-la ŭm-bĕl-lā'ta	201
Chininum arsenicicum	kĭ-nĭ'nŭm ār-sĕn-ĭs'ĭ-kŭm	202
Chininum arsenicosum	kĭ-nĭ'nŭm ār-sĕn-ĭ-kō'sŭm	203
Chininum muriaticum	kĭ-nĭ'nŭm mŭ-rĭ-āt'ĭ-kŭm	203
Chininum purum	kĭ-nĭ'nŭm pŭ'rŭm	204
Chininum sulphuricum	kĭ-nĭ'nŭm sŭl-fŭ'rĭ-kŭm	204
Chionanthus virginica	kĭ-o-nān'thŭs vur-jĭn'ĭ-ka	205
Chlorinum	klō-rĭ'nŭm	206
Chrysarobinum	krĭs-ār-o-bĭ'nŭm	207
Chicorium intybus	sĭk-ō'ri-ŭm ĩn'tĭ-bĭ's	208
Cicuta maculata	sĭk-ŭ'ta māk-yŭ-lā'ta	209
Cicuta virosa	sĭk-ŭ'ta vĭ-rō'sa	210
Cimicifuga racemosa	sĭm-ĭ-sĭf'ŭ-ga rās-e-mō'sa	211
Cina	sĭ'na	212
Cinchona officinalis	sĭnk-ō'na ōf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lĭs	213
Cinchoninum sulphuricum	sĭnk-o-nĭ'nŭm sŭl-fŭ'rĭ-kŭm	214

Cinnamomum	sĭn-na-mō'mŭm	215
Cirsium arvense	sŭr'she-ŭm ä-r-vĕn'sĕ	215
Cistus canadense	sĭs'tŭs kăn-a-dĕn'sĕ	216
Clematis erecta	klĕm'a-tĭs ĕ-rĕk'ta	217
Cobaltum metallicum	kō-băl'tum mĕ-tăl'lĭ-kŭm	218
Coca	[See Erythoxylon coca]	
Cocainum muriaticum	kō-ka-ĭ'nŭm mŭ-rĭ-ăt'ĭ-kŭm	219
Cocculus indicus	kök'ŭ-lŭs ĭn'dĭ-kŭs	219
Coccus cacti	kök'kŭs kăk'tĭ	220
Cochlearia armoracia	kök-le-ā're-a ä-r-mo-rā'she-a	221
Codeinum	kō-de-ĭ'nŭm	222
Coffea cruda	köf'fe-a kroo'da	223
Colchicum autumnale	köl'kĭ-kŭm au-tŭm-nā'lĕ	223
Collinsonia canadensis	köl-lĭn-sō'nĭ-a kăn-a-dĕn'sĭs	225
Colocynth	köl'o-sĭnth	226
Comocladia dentata	kō-mo-klā'dĭ-a dĕn-tā'ta	227
Conium maculatum	kō-nĭ'um măk-yŭ-lā'tŭm	228
Convallaria majalis	kön-văl-lā'rĭ-a ma-jā'lĭs	229
Convolvulus duartinus	kön-völ'vŭ-lŭs dŭ-är-tĭ'nŭs	229
Copaiba officinalis	kō-pā'ba öf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lĭs	230
Corallium rubrum	kō-răl'lĭ-ŭm roo'brŭm	231
Coriaria ruscifolia	kō-rĭ-ā'rĭ-a rŭs-sĭ-fō'lĭ-a	232
Cornus circinata	kör'nŭs sur-sĭ-nā'ta	232
Cornus florida	kör'nŭs flör'ĭ-da	233
Cornus sericea	kör'nŭs sĕr-ĭsh'e-a	234
Cotyledon umbilicus	köt-ĭ-lĕ'don ŭm-bĭl-ĭ'kŭs	235
Creosotum	krĕ-o-sō'tŭm	236
Crocus sativus	krō'kŭs sa-tĭ'vŭs	237
Crotalus	kröt'a-lŭs	238
Croton tiglium	krō'tŏn tĭg'lĭ-ŭm	239
Cubeba officinalis	kŭ-bĕ'ba öf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lĭs	239
Cundurango	kŭn-dŭ-răng'gō	240
Cuprum aceticum	kŭ'prŭm a-sĕ'tĭ-kŭm	241
Cuprum arsenicosum	kŭ'prŭm ä-r-sĕn-ĭ-kō'sŭm	242
Cuprum carbonicum	kŭ'prŭm kăr-bŏn'ĭ-kŭm	242
Cuprum metallicum	kŭ'prŭm mĕ-tăl'lĭ-kŭm	243
Cuprum sulphuricum	kŭ'prŭm sŭl-fŭ'rĭ-kŭm	243
Curare	kŭ-răh're	244
Cyclamen europæum	sĭk'la-mĕn yŭ-ro-pĕ'ŭm	245
Cypripedium pubescens	sĭp-rĭ-pĕ'dĭ-ŭm pu-bĕs'sĕnz	246
Daphne indica	dăf'nĕ ĭn'dĭ-ka	247
Datura arborea	da-tŭ'ra ä-r-bō're-a	247
Dictamnus albus	dĭk-tăm'nŭs ăl'bŭs	248
Digitalis purpurea	dĭj-ĭ-tă'lĭs pur-pŭ're-a	249



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Ferri et strychninæ citras	fě'rī ět strĭck-nĭ'nē sĭt'rās	286
Filix mas	fĭ'lĭx mās	287
Fragaria vesca	fra-gā'rĭ-a vės'ka	287
Frasera carolinensis	frā'ze-ra kār-o-lĭ-něn'sĭs	288
Fucus vesiculosus	fū'kūs vės-ĭk-ū-lō sūs	289
Gambogia	gām-bō'jĭ-a	290
Gaultheria procumbens	gaul-thē'rĭ-a prō-kūm'běnz	291
Gelsemium sempervirens	jěl-sē'mĭ-ŭm sēm-per-vĭ'rěnz	292
Genista tinctoria	je-nĭs'ta tĭnk-tō'rĭ-a	293
Gentiana cruciata	jěn-she-ā'na croo-she-ā'ta	294
Gentiana lutea	jěn-she-ā'na lū'te-a	295
Geranium maculatum	je-rā'nĭ-ŭm māk-yū-lā'tŭm	295
Geranium robertianum	je-rā'nĭ-ŭm rō-bur-she-ā'nŭm	296
Geum urbanum	jē'ŭm ŭr-bā'nŭm	297
Glonoinum	glōn-o-ĭ'nŭm	298
Gnaphalium polycephalum	na-fā'lĭ-ŭm pōl-ĭ-sěf'a-lŭm	299
Gnaphalium uliginosum	na-fā'lĭ-ŭm yū-lĭj-ĭ-nō'sŭm	300
Gossypium herbaceum	gōs-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm her-bā'she-ŭm	300
Granatum	gra-nā'tŭm	301
Graphites	grāf'ĭ-těz	302
Gratiola officinalis	gra-tĭ'o-la ōf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lĭs	303
Grindelia robusta	grĭn-dē'lĭ-a ro-hŭs'ta	304
Grindelia squarrosa	grĭn-dē'lĭ-a skwār-rō'sa	304
Guaco	guā'kō	305
Guaiacum officinale	gŭā'ya-kŭm ōf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lē	306
Guarea trichiloides	guā're-a trĭ-kĭ-loi'děz	307
Gymnocladus canadensis	jĭm-nōk'la-dŭs kăn-a-děn'sĭs	308
H æmatoxylon campechianum	hē-ma-tōx'ĭ-lōn kām-pěk-ĭ-ā'nŭm	309
H amamelis virginica	hām-a-mē'lĭs vur-jĭn'ĭ'ka	309
H eccla lava	Hěk-la lā'va	310
H edeoma pulegioides	hē-de-ō'ma pū-lěj-ĭ-oi'děz	311
H edysarum ildefonsianum	he-dĭs'a-rŭm ĭl-de-fōn-sĭ-ā'nŭm	312
H elianthus annuus	hē-lĭ-ăn'thŭs ăn'nŭ-ŭs	312
H eliotropium peruvianum	hē-lĭ-o-trō'pĭ-ŭm pe-roo-vĭ-ā'nŭm	313
H elleborus fœtidus	hěl-lěb'o-rŭs fět'ĭ-dŭs	314
H elleborus niger	hěl-lěb'o-rŭs nĭ'jer	315
H elonias dioica	hē-lō'nĭ-as dĭ-oi'ka	316
H epar sulphuris calcareum	hē'pār sŭl'fŭ-rĭs kāl-kā're-ŭm	317
H epatica triloba	hē-păt'ĭ-ka trĭ'lo-ba	318
H ydrangea arborescens	hĭ-drăn'je-a ār-bo-rēs'sěnz	318
H ydrastinum	hĭ-drās-tĭ'nŭm	319
H ydrastis canadensis	hĭ-drās'tĭs kăn-a-děn'sĭs	320
H ydrocotyle asiatica	hĭ-dro-kōt'ĭ-lē ā-she-ăt'ĭ-ka	321
H ydrophyllum virginicum	hĭ-dro-fĭl'lŭm vur-jĭn'ĭ-kŭm	322

Hyoscyamus niger	hī-ös-sī'a-mūs nī-jer	323
Hyoscyaminum sulphuricum	hī-ös-sī-a-mī'nüm sül-fū'rī-küm	324
Hypericum perforatum	hī-pēr'ī-küm per-fo-rā'tüm	324
Iberis amara	ī'bē'rīs a-mā'ra	325
Ignatia amara	īg-nā'she-a a-mā'ra	326
Ilex opaca	ī'lěx o-pā'-ka	327
Ilex paraguayensis	ī'lěx pār-a-gwī-ěn'sīs	328
Illicium anisatum	īl-līsh'e-üm än-īs-ā'tüm	328
Indigo	in'dī-gō	329
Inula helenium	īn'yū-la hěl-ē'nī-üm	331
Iodium	ī-ō'dī-üm	331
Iodium metallicum	ī-ō'dī-üm mē-tāl'lī-küm	330
Ipecacuanha	īp-e-kāk-yū-än'a	332
Iridium metallicum	ī-rīd'ī-üm mē-tāl'lī-küm	333
Iris versicolor	ī'rīs vur-sīk'o-lör	334
Jacaranda caroba	jāk-a-rän'da kär'o-ba	335
Jalapa	jäl'a-pa	336
Jatropha curcas	jät'ro-fa kūr'kās	337
Juglans cinerea	jū'glänz sīn-ē're-a	337
Juglans regia	jū'glänz rē'jī-a	338
Juncus effusus	jünk'ūs ěf-fū'sūs	339
Juniperus virginiana	jū-nīp'e-rūs vur-jīn-ī-ā'na	340
Kali aceticum	kā'lī a-sē'ti-küm	341
Kali arsenicosum	kā'lī är-sěn-ī-kō'süm	342
Kali bichromicum	kā'lī bī-krō'mī-küm	342
Kali bromatum	kā'lī bro-mā'tüm	343
Kali carbonicum	kā'lī kär-bön'ī-küm	344
Kali causticum	kā'lī kau'stī-k ^l im	344
Kali chloricum	kā'lī klō'rī-küm	345
Kali chromicum	kā'lī krō'mī-k ^l im	346
Kali cyanatum	kā'lī sī-än-ā'tüm	346
Kali ferrocyanatum	kā'lī fēr-ro-sī-än-ā'tüm	347
Kali hypophosphorosum	kā'lī hī-po-fös-för-ō'süm	348
Kali iodatum	kā'lī ī-o-dā'tüm	348
Kali muriaticum	kā'lī mū-rī-ät'i-küm	349
Kali nitricum	kā'lī nī'trī-küm	350
Kali oxalicum	kā'lī ōx-äl'ī-küm	350
Kali permanganicum	kā'lī per-män-gän'ī-küm	351
Kali phosphoricum	kā'lī fös-för'ī-küm	352
Kali picricum	kā'lī pīk'ri-küm	352
Kali sulphuricum	kā'lī sül-fū'rī-küm	353
Kali tartaricum	kā'lī tär-tär'ī-küm	353
Kalmia latifolia	kāl'mī-a lät-ī-fō'lī-a	354
Kino australiensis	kī'nō aus-trā-lī-ěn'sīs	355

Lachesis	lăk'e-sĭs	356
Lachnanthes tinctoria	lăk-năn'thēz tĭnk-tō'rĭ-a	356
Lactuca virosa	lăk-tū'ka vĭ-rō'sa	357
Lactucarium	lăk-tū-kā'rĭ-ŭm	358
Lamium album	lā'mĭ-ŭm ăl'bŭm	359
Lapis albus	lā'pĭs ăl'bŭs	360
Lappa major	lăp'pa mā'jör	360
Lathyrus sativus	lăth'ĭ-rŭs sa-tĭ'vŭs	361
Laurocerasus	lau-ro-sēr'a-sŭs	362
Ledum palustre	lē'dŭm pa-lŭs'trē	363
Leptandra virginica	lēp-tăn'dra vur-jĭn'ĭ-ka	363
Lilium tigrinum	lĭl'ĭ-um tĭ-grĭ'nŭm	365
Linaria vulgaris	lĭ-nā'rĭ-a vŭl-gā'rĭs	365
Linum catharticum	lĭ'nŭm kăth-ăr'tĭ-kŭm	366
Lithium benzoicum	lĭth'ĭ-ŭm bĕn-zō'ĭ-kŭm	367
Lithium bromatum	lĭth'ĭ-ŭm brō-mā'tŭm	368
Lithium carbonicum	lĭth'ĭ-ŭm kăr-bŏn'ĭ-kŭm	368
Lobelia cardinalis	lō-bē'lĭ-a kăr-dĭ-nā'lĭs	369
Lobelia inflata	lō-bē'lĭ-a ĩn-flā'ta	370
Lobelia syphilitica	lō-bē'lĭ-a sĭf-ĭ-lĭt'ĭ-ka	371
Lolium temulentum	lō'lĭ-um tĕm-ŭ-lĕn'tŭm	372
Lupulinum	lŭ-pŭ-lĭ'nŭm	373
Lupulus	lŭ'pŭ-lŭs	373
Lycopersicum esculentum	lĭ-ko-pur'sĭ-kŭm ĕs-kŭ-lĕn'tŭm	374
Lycopodium clavatum	lĭ-ko-pŏ'dĭ-um kla-vā'tŭm	375
Lycopus virginicus	lĭ'ko-pŭs vur-jĭn'ĭ-kŭs	376
Magnesia carbonica	măg-nē'she-a kăr-bŏn'ĭ-ka	377
Magnesia muriatica	măg-nē'she-a mŭ-rĭ-ăt'ĭ-ka	378
Magnesia oxydata	măg-nē'she-a ōx-ĭ-dā'ta	379
Magnesia phosphorica	măg-nē'she-a fŏs-fŏr'ĭ-ka	379
Magnesia sulphurica	măg-nē'she-a sŭl-fŭ'rĭ-ka	380
Magnolia glauca	măg-nŏ'lĭ-a glău'ka	380
Mancinella	măn-sĭ-nĕl'la	381
Manganum aceticum	măn'ga-nŭm a-sē'tĭ-kŭm	382
Manganum carbonicum	măn'ga-nŭm kăr-bŏn'ĭ-kŭm	382
Manganum muriaticum	măn'ga-nŭm mŭ-rĭ-ăt'ĭ-kŭm	383
Manganum oxydatum nigrum	măn'ga-nŭm ōx-ĭ-dā'tŭm nĭ'grŭm	383
Melilotus alba	mĕl-ĭ-lŏ'tŭs ăl'ba	384
Melilotus officinalis	mĕl-ĭ-lŏ'tŭs ōf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lĭs	385
Menispermum canadense	mĕn-ĭs-pur'mŭm kăn-a-dĕn'sē	386
Mentha piperita	mĕn'tha pĭ-pĕ-rĭ'ta	387
Menyanthes trifoliata	mĕn-ĭ-ăn'thēz trĭ-fŏ-lĭ-ā'ta	387
Mercurialis perennis	mer-kŭ-rĭ-ā'lĭs pĕr-ĕn'nĭs	388
Mercurius aceticus	mer-kŭ'rĭ-ŭs a-sē'tĭ-kŭs	389



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Natrum sulphurosum	nā'trŭm sŭl-fŭ-rō'sŭm	421
Niccolum carbonicum	nĭk'o-lŭm kār-bŏn'ĭ-kŭm	421
Niccolum metallicum	nĭk'o-lŭm mĕ-tāl'lĭ-kŭm	422
Niccolum sulphuricum	nĭk'o-lŭm sŭl-fŭ'rĭ-kŭm	422
Nuphar luteum	nŭ'far lŭ'te-ŭm	423
Nux moschata	nŭx mŏs-kā'ta	423
Nux vomica	nŭx vŏm'ĭ-ka	424
Nymphæa odorata	nĭm-fĕ'a ō-do-rā'ta	425
Œnanthe crocata	ē-nān'thē krō-kā'ta	426
Œnothera biennis	ē-no-thē'ra bĭ-ĕn'nĭs	427
Oleander	ō-le-ān'der	428
Oleum animale	ō'le-ŭm ān-ĭ-mā'lē	429
Oleum cajuputi	ō'le-ŭm kāj-ŭ-pŭ'tĭ	430
Oleum morrhuæ	ō'le-ŭm mŏr'roo-ē	430
Oleum ricini	ō'le-ŭm rĭs'ĭ-nĭ	431
Oleum santali	ō'le-ŭm sān'ta-lĭ	432
Olibanum	o-lĭb'a-nŭm	432
Opium	ō'pĭ-ŭm	434
Opuntia vulgaris	o-pŭn'she-a vŭl-gā'rĭs	435
Osmium metallicum	ŏs'mĭ-ŭm mĕ-tāl'lĭ-kŭm	436
Osmodium virginianum	ŏs-mō'dĭ-ŭm vur-jĭn-ĭ-ā'nŭm	433
Oxydendron arboreum	ŏx-ĭ-dĕn'drŏn ār-bō're-ŭm	436
Pæonia officinalis	pē-ō'nĭ-a ŏf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lĭs	437
Palladium	pāl-lā'dĭ-ŭm	438
Pareira brava	par-ā'ra brā'va	438
Paris quadrifolia	pār'ĭs quŏd-rĭ-fŏ'lĭ-a	439
Passiflora incarnata	pās-sĭ-flŏ'ra ĭn-kār-nā'ta	440
Pastinaca sativa	pās-tĭ-nā'ka sa-tĭ'va	441
Paullinia pinnata	paw-lĭn'ĭ-a pĭn-nā'ta	442
Paullinia sorbilis	paw-lĭn'ĭ-a sor'bĭ-lĭs	442
Penthorum sedoides	pĕn'tho-rŭm se-doi'dĕz	443
Petroleum	pē-trō'le-ŭm	444
Petroselinum sativum	pĕt-ro-se-lĭ'nŭm sa-tĭ'vŭm	445
Phellandrium aquaticum	fĕl-lān'drĭ-ŭm a-quāt'ĭ-kŭm	446
Phosphorus	fŏs'fo-rŭs	446
Phosphorus ruber	fŏs'fo-rŭs roo'ber	447
Physostigma venenosum	fĭ-so-stĭg'ma vē-ne-nō'sŭm	448
Phytolacca decandra	fĭ-to-lāk'a dĕk-ān'dra	449
Picrotoxinum	pĭk-ro-tŏx'ĭ-nŭm	450
Pilocarpinum muriaticum	pĭ-lo-kār-pĭ'nŭm mŭ-rĭ-āt'ĭ-kŭm	451
Pilocarpinum nitricum	pĭ-lo-kār-pĭ'nŭm nĭ'trĭ-kŭm	451
Pilocarpus	pĭl-o-kār'pŭs	452
Pimpinella saxifraga	pĭmp-ĭ-nĕl'la sāk-ĭf'ra-ga	453
Pinus silvestris	pĭ'nŭs sĭl-vĕs'trĭs	453

Pinus lambertiana	pī'nūs lām-ber-she-ā'na	454
Piper methysticum	pī'per me-thīs'tī-kūm	455
Piper nigrum	pī'per nī'grūm	456
Piscidia erythrina	pīs-sīd'ī-a ěr-ī-thrī'na	456
Plantago major	plān-tā'gō mā'jör	457
Platinum et natrum muriaticum	plāt'ī-nūm ět nā'trūm mū-rī-āt'ī-kūm	459
Platinum metallicum	plāt'ī-nūm mě-tāl'lī-kūm	458
Platinum muriaticum	plāt'ī-nūm mū-rī-āt'ī-kūm	458
Plectranthus fruticosus	plěk-trān'thūs frūk-tī-kō'sūs	460
Plumbago littoralis	plūm-bā'gō līt-to-rā'līs	460
Plumbum aceticum	plūm'būm a-sē'tī-kūm	461
Plumbum carbonicum	plūm'būm kār-bōn'ī-kūm	462
Plumbum chromicum	plūm'būm krō'mī-kūm	463
Plumbum iodatum	plūm'būm ī-o-dā'tūm	463
Plumbum metallicum	plūm'būm mě-tāl'lī-kūm	464
Podophyllin	pöd-o-fīl'līn	464
Podophyllum peltatum	pöd-o-fīl'lūm pěl-tā'tūm	465
Polygonum punctatum	po-līg'o-nūm pŭnk-tā'tūm	466
Polyporus officinalis	po-līp'o-rūs ōf-fīs-ī-nā'līs	467
Polyporus pinicola	po-līp'o-rūs pīn-īk'o-la	468
Populus tremuloides	pöp'ū-lūs trēm-ū-loi'dēz	469
Pothos fœtidus	pō'thōs fēt'ī-dūs	470
Prinos verticillatus	pri'nōs vur-tīs-īl-lā'tūs	471
Prunus padus	proo'nūs pā'dūs	471
Prunus spinosa	proo'nūs spī-nō'sa	472
Prunus virginiana	proo'nūs vur-jīn-ī-ā'na	473
Ptelea trifoliata	těl'e-a trī-fō-lī-ā'ta	474
Pulsatilla	pŭl-sa-tīl'la	475
Pulsatilla nuttalliana	pŭl-sa-tīl'la nŭt-tāl-lī-ā'na	476
Pyrus americana	pī'rūs a-mēr-ī-kā'na	477
Quassia amara	kwăsh'ī-a a-mā'ra	478
Quillaia saponaria	kwīl-lā'ya săp-o-nā'rī-a	479
Ranunculus acris	ra-nŭn'kū-lūs ā'krīs	480
Ranunculus bulbosus	ra-nŭn'kū-lūs būl'ḃō'sūs	481
Ranunculus flammula	ra-nŭn'kū-lūs flām'yū-la	482
Ranunculus repens	ra-nŭn'kū-lūs rē'pēnz	482
Ranunculus sceleratus	ra-nŭn'kū-lūs sěl-er-ā'tūs	483
Raphanus sativus	răf'a-nūs sa-tī'vūs	484
Ratanhia	ra-tăn'hya	485
Resorcinum	rēs-or-sī'nūm	486
Rhamnus catharticus	răm'nūs ka-thăr'tī-kŭs	487
Rhamnus frangula	răm'nūs frăn'gū-la	488
Rhamnus purshiana	răm'nūs pur-she-ā'na	489
Rheum	rē'ŭm	490

Rhododendron chrysanthemum	rō-do-děn'drŏn krĭs-ān'the-mŭm	491
Rhus aromatica	rŭs ār-o-māt'ĭ-ka	492
Rhus glabra	rŭs glā'bra	493
Rhus toxicodendron	rŭs tŏx-ĭ-ko-děn'drŏn	494
Rhus venenata	rŭs vĕn-e-nā'ta	495
Ricinus communis	rĭs'ĭ-nŭs kŏm-mŭ'nĭs	496
Robinia pseudacacia	ro-bĭn'ĭ-a sŭ-da-kā'she-a	496
Rumex acetosa	roo'mĕx ās-e-tŏ'sa	497
Rumex crispus	roo'mĕx krĭs'pŭs	498
Ruta graveolens	roo'ta gra-vĕ'o-lĕnz	499
Sabadilla	sāb-a-dĭl'la	500
Sabal serrulata	sā'bŭl ser-roo-lā'ta	501
Sabina	sa-bĭ'na	502
Salicinum	sāl-ĭ-sĭ'nŭm	503
Salix nigra	sā'lĭx nĭ'gra	504
Salix purpurea	sā'lĭx pur-pŭ're-a	504
Salol	sā'lŏl	505
Salvia officinalis	sāl'vĭ-a ōf-fĭs-ĭ-nā'lĭs	506
Sambucus canadensis	sām-bŭ'kŭs kăn-a-dĕn'sĭs	507
Sambucus nigra	sām-bŭ'kŭs nĭ'gra	508
Sanguinaria canadensis	sāng-guĭ-nā'rĭ-a kăn-a-dĕn'sĭs	509
Santoninum	sān-to-nĭ'nŭm	510
Sarracenia purpurea	sār-ra-sĕ'nĭ-a pŭr-pŭ're-a	510
Sarsaparilla	sār-sa-pa-rĭl'la	511
Sassafras	sās'sa-frās	513
Scilla maritima	sĭl'la ma-rĭt'ĭ-ma	513
Scrophularia nodosa	skrŏf-ŭ-lā'rĭ-a no-dŏ'sa	514
Scutellaria lateriflora	skŭ-tĕl-lā'rĭ-a lāt-ĕ-rĭ-flŏ'ra	515
Secale cornutum	se-kā'lĕ kŏr-nŭ'tŭm	516
Selenium	se-lĕ'nĭ-ŭm	517
Sempervivum tectorum	sĕm-per-vĭ'vŭm tĕc-tŏ'rŭm	518
Senecio aureus	se-nĕ'she-ŏ au're-ŭs	519
Senega	sĕn'e-ga	520
Senna	sĕn'na	521
Sepia	sĕ'pĭ-a	522
Silicea	sĭl-ĭsh'e-a	522
Silphium laciniatum	sĭl'fĭ-ŭm lās-ĭn-ĭ-ā'tŭm	524
Sinapis alba	sĭn-ā'pĭs āl'ba	525
Sinapis nigra	sĭn-ā'pĭs nĭ'gra	526
Solaninum	sŏl-a-nĭ'nŭm	527
Solanum arrebenta	so-lā'nŭm ār-re-bĕn'ta	527
Solanum carolinense	so-lā'nŭm kār-o-lĭ-nĕn'sĕ	528
Solanum mammosum	so-lā'nŭm mām-mŏ'sŭm	529
Solanum nigrum	so-lā'nŭm nĭ'grŭm	529



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Triticum repens	trít'í-kŭm rē'pěnz	567
Tussilago petasites	tŭs-sí-lā'gō pět-a-sí'těz	567
Urtica dioica	ur-tí'ka dī-oi'ka	568
Urtica urens	ur-tí'ka yŭ'rěnz	569
Usnea barbata	ŭs'ne-a bār-bā'ta	570
Ustilago maidis	ŭs-tí-la'go mā-ī'dís	571
Uva ursi	yŭ'va ur'sí	571
Uranium nitricum	yŭ-rā'ní-ŭm nī-trí-kŭm	573
Valeriana officinalis	va-lē-rí-ā'na ōf-fís-í-nā'lís	573
Veratrina	věr-a-trí'ná	574
Veratrum album	ve-rā'trŭm äl'bŭm	575
Veratrum viride	ve-rā'trŭm vir'í-dē	576
Verbascum thapsus	vur-bās'kŭm thăp'sŭs	577
Verbena hastata	vur-bē'na hăs-tā'ta	578
Verbena officinalis	vur-bē'na ōf-fís-í-nā'lís	579
Veronica beccabunga	ve-rŏn'í-ka běk'ka-bŭng'ga	580
Viburnum opulus	ví-bur'nŭm ō'pŭ-lŭs	581
Viburnum prunifolium	ví-bur'nŭm proo-ní-fŏ'lí-ŭm	582
Vinca minor	vín-ka mī'nŏr	583
Viola odorata	vī'o-la ō-do-rā'ta	583
Viola tricolor	vī'o-la trí'ko-lŏr	584
Viscum album	vís'kŭm äl'bŭm	585
Wyethia helenioides	wī-ē'thí-a hě-lěn-í-oi'děz	586
Xanthoxylum fraxineum	zăn-thŏx'í-lŭm frăx-ín'e-ŭm	587
Yucca filamentosa	yŭk'ka fíl-a-měn-tŏ'sa	588
Zincum aceticum	zíng-kŭm a-sē'tí-kŭm	589
Zincum bromatum	zíng-kŭm bro-mā'tŭm	589
Zincum carbonicum	zíng-kŭm kār-bŏn'í-kŭm	590
Zincum cyanatum	zíng-kŭm sī-ăn-ā'tŭm	591
Zincum iodatum	zíng-kŭm ī-o-dā'tŭm	591
Zincum metallicum	zíng-kŭm mě-tăl'lí-kŭm	592
Zincum muriaticum	zíng-kŭm mŭ-rí-ăt'í-kŭm	592
Zincum oxydatum	zíng-kŭm ōx-í-dā'tŭm	593
Zincum phosphoratum	zíng-kŭm fŏs-fo-rā'tŭm	593
Zincum sulphuricum	zíng-kŭm sŭl-fŭ'rí-kŭm	594
Zincum valerianicum	zíng-kŭm vā-lē-rí-ăn'í-kŭm	595
Zingiber officinalis	zín'jí-ber ōf-fís-í-nā'lís	595

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Abalon albiflorum	316	Acetate of potash	341
Abbreviations	49	of zinc	589
used in prescription writing	597	Aceti acidum	54
Abeille	111	Acetic acid	54
ABIES CANADENSIS	51	Achillea alba	400
NIGRA	52	millefolium	400
Abrotanum	129	myriophylli	400
Absinth	52	setacea	400
Absinthe	52	ACID, ACETIC	54
ABSINTHIUM	52	BENZOIC	55
austriacum tenuifolium	212	BORACIC	56
majus	52	CARBOLIC	56
ponticum tenuifolium	212	CHROMIC	57
rusticans	52	CITRIC	58
seriphium	212	FLUORIC	61
tridentium herbarior	212	FORMIC	59
vulgare	52	GALLIC	59
Acacia germanica	472	HYDROCYANIC	60
nostrates	472	LACTIC	62
Acajou à pommes	102	MURIATIC	62
Acalypha canescans	53	NITRIC	63
ciliata	53	NITRO-MURIATIC	64
INDICA	53	OXALIC	65
spicata	53	PHOSPHORIC	66
Acanthus vulgaris	163	PICRIC	66
Acetas cupricus	241	SALICYLIC	67
kalicus	341	SULFURIC	68
manganosus	382	TANNIC	69
morphicus	405	TARTARIC	70
morphinæ	405	Acide acétique	54
plumbicus	461	azotique s. nitrique	63
potassicus	341	benzoïque	55
zincicus	589	borique	56
Acétate d'ammoniaque liquide	93	carboneux	65
de baryte	152	chlorhydrique s. muriatique	62
de cuivre	241	chloro-azotique	64
de fer	277	chloro-nitreux	64
de manganèse	382	chromique	57
de mercure	389	citrique	58
de morphine	405	fluorhydrique	61
de plomb	461	arsénieux	126
de potasse	341	formique	59
de saturne	461	gallique	59
de zinc	589	hydrocyanique	60
of barium	152	lactique	62
of baryta	152	oxalique	65
of copper	241	phénique	56
of iron	277	phosphorique	66
of lead	461	picrique	66
of manganese	382	salicylique	67
of mercury	389	sulfurique	68
of morphia	405	tannique	69
of morphine	405	tartrique	70

ACIDUM ACETICUM	54	Acrid buttercup	480
aceticum glaciale	54	luttuce	357
arsenicum	126	Actæa americana	73
arseniosum	126	brachypetala	73
BENZOICUM	55	gyrostachya	211
benzoicum sublimatum	55	longipes	73
BORACICUM	56	monogyna	211
boricum	56	nigra	73
carbazoticum	66	orthostachya	211
CARBOLICUM	56	racemosa	211
chlorhydricum	62	rubra	73
chloro-nitrosum	64	SPICATA	73
CHROMICUM	57	Adam's needle	588
CITRICUM	58	Adder of the hood	411
citri s. limonum	58	Adenandra serratifolia	151
fluorhydricum	61	Adonis apennina	74
fluoricum	61	VERNALIS	74
formicicum	59	Æsculus carnea	75
FORMICUM	59	echinata	75
GALLICUM	59	GLABRA	75
gallo-tannicum	69	HIPPOCASTANUM	75
hydrochloratum	62	ohiœnsis	75
hydrochloricum	62	pallida	75
hydrocyanatum	60	rubicunda	75
HYDROCYANICUM	60	watsoniana	75
HYDROFLUORICUM	61	Æther petrolei	156
LACTICUM	62	Æthiops mineralis	397
MURIATICUM	62	ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM	76
nitri	63	Ætzkali	344
NITRICUM	63	Ætznatron	416
nitro-hydrochloricum	64	Afzelia grandis	264
NITRO-MURIATICUM	64	Agaric blanc	467
OXALICUM	65	Agaricus albus	467
phenicum	56	EMETICUS	78
PHOSPHORICUM	66	fulvus	78
PICRICUM	66	imperialis	78
SALICYLICUM	67	laricis	467
SULPHURICUM	68	maculatus	78
TANNICUM	69	MUSCARIUS	77
TARTARICUM	70	plumbæus	78
Acinula clavus	516	puella	78
Ackerlee	563	pustulatus	78
Ackeveilchen	584	verrucosus	78
Aconit	71	Agave	79
Aconite	71	AMERICANA	79
Aconite radix	72	AGNUS CASTUS	80
Aconite root	72	Agropyrum repens	567
Aconitifolius humilis	465	AGROSTEMMA GITHAGO	81
Aconitum angustifolium	71	Ageria opaca	327
caule-simplex	71	Ague barb	474
cœruleum	71	grass	82
dissectum	71	root	82
E RADICE	72	weed	270, 578
multifidum	71	Ail.	84
NAPELLUS	71	AILANTHUS GLANDULOSUS	81
pardalianches	439	procerus	81
salutiferum	439	Alarconia helenoides	586
Stœrckianum	71	Alcohol, dispensing	28
tauricum	71	fortior	28
vulgare	71	officinal	28
Acrid agaric	78	sulfuris	186



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AMMONIUM CARBONATE	95	Angustura cusparia	105
CARBONICUM	95	Rinde	105
CAUSTICUM	95	vera	105
chloratum	96	Anhydrous chromic acid	57
chlorid	96	Anilin	106
hydrate	95	oil	106
IODATUM	96	sulfate	107
IODID	96	Anilina	106
MURIATE	96	Aniline	106
MURIATICUM	96	Anilini sulphas	107
NITRATE	97	ANILINUM	106
NITRICUM	97	SULFATE	107
PHOSPHATE	98	SULPHURICUM	107
PHOSPHORICUM	98	Animal charcoal	185
PICRATE	98	oil	429
PICRICUM	98	Anise étoilé	329
VALERIANATE	99	Anisum canadensis	328
VALERIANICUM	99	chinensis	328
Ammoniumacetat-Lösung	93	indicum	328
Ammoniumvalerianat	99	stellatum	328
Amomum zingiber	595	Annona triloba	139
Amorphous phosphorus	447	Annual worm-grass	531
Ampelopsis hederacea	99	Anonymos sempervirens	292
heptaphylla	99	Anthelminthia quadriphylla	531
hirsuta	99	Anthemis aurea	107
QUINQUEFOLIA	99	NOBILIS	107
Amphibious cress	221	vulgaris	197
AMYGDALUS AMARA	100	Anthos sylvestris	363
communis	100	ANTHROXANTHUM ODORATUM	108
Amylæther nitrosus	101	Antimonii et potassii tartras	552
Amylium nitrosum	101	iodidum	110
Amyl nitris	101	oxidum	110
NITRITE	101	Oxysulphuretum	111
NITROSUM	101	sulphidum	109
Amylnitrit	101	sulphuretum	109
Amylo-nitrous ether	101	sulphuretum aureum	111
Amyris elemifera	474	Antimonious arsenate	109
Anacardium latifolium	102	iodid	110
officinarum	102	oxid	110
ORIENTALE	102	sulfid	109
ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS	103	sulfid (yellow)	111
cærulea	103	ANTIMONIUM ARSENIATE	109
phœnicea	103	ARSENICICUM	109
Anamirta cocculus	219	CRUDE	109
paniculata	219	CRUDUM	109
Anapodophyllum canadense	465	IODATUM	110
peltatum	465	IODID	110
ANATHERUM MURICATUM	104	nigrum	109
Andromeda arborea	436	OXYDATUM	110
Andropogon muricatus	104	SULFID (golden)	111
squarrosus	104	sulphuratum	109
Anemone flavescens	476	SULPHURATUM AURATUM	111
hepatica	318	Antimonoxyd	110
ludoviciana	476	Antirrhinum linarium	365
nuttalliana	476	APIS MELLIFICA	111
patens var. nuttalliana	476	VIRUS	113
pratensis	475, 476	Apium hortensis	445
Angelica tree	587	montanum	142
Angular-leaved physic nut	337	petroselinum	445
ANGUSTURA	105	virus	113
bark	105	APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM	113

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|----------|
| APOCYNUM CANNABINUM | 114 | Arisæma dracontium | 131 |
| hypericifolium | 114 | triphyllum | 133 |
| pubescens | 114 | Aristolachia cymbifera | 122 |
| sibiricum | 114 | grandiflora | 122 |
| Apomorpha | 115 | hastata | 123 |
| Apomorphin | 115 | hirsuta | 123 |
| hydrochlorat | 115 | MILHOMENS | 122 |
| hydrochlorid | 115 | officinalis | 123 |
| Apomorphinæ hydrochloras | 115 | sagittata | 123 |
| Apomorphinum hydrochloricum | 115 | SERPENTARIA | 123 |
| MURIATE | 115 | virginica | 123 |
| MURIATICUM | 115 | Armoise amère | 52 |
| Apple of Peru | 537 | Armoracia rusticana | 221 |
| of Sodom | 529 | sativa | 221 |
| Aqua ammoniæ | 95 | ARNICA MONTANA | 124 |
| distillata | 29 | E RADICE | 125 |
| fortis | 63 | Arnika | 124 |
| regia | 64 | Arnique | 124 |
| Aqueous solutions | 34 | Aronis communis | 132 |
| Araignée à croix papule | 118 | Aronswurzel | 132 |
| noire du Curaçoa | 558 | Arrebenta cavallos | 527 |
| Aralia canadensis | 116 | Arsenate of soda | 414 |
| QUINQUEFOLIA | 116 | of sodium | 414 |
| RACEMOSA | 117 | ARSENETTED HYDROGEN | 127 |
| ARANEA DIADEMA | 117 | Arseni iodidum | 127 |
| tarentula | 551 | Arsenias ferrosus | 278 |
| Aranja | 558 | natricus | 414 |
| Arbor vitæ | 560 | sodicus | 414 |
| Arbre à poison | 494 | Arséniate de fer | 278 |
| à suif | 408 | de quinine | 202 |
| de vie | 560 | de soude | 414 |
| Arbousier | 572 | Arseniate of iron | 278 |
| Arbutus uva ursi | 572 | of quinine | 202 |
| Arcanum duplicatum | 353 | of soda | 414 |
| Arctium bardana | 360 | Arsenic | 126, 128 |
| lappa | 360 | blanc | 126 |
| Arctostaphylos officinalis | 572 | disulfid | 129 |
| uva ursi | 572 | trisulphide | 128 |
| Argent | 119 | Arsenici iodidum | 127 |
| Argenti chloridum | 120 | ARSENICUM ALBUM | 126 |
| cyanidum | 118 | bisulfuretum | 129 |
| iodidum | 119 | bisulphidum | 129 |
| nitras | 120 | citrinum | 128 |
| oxidum | 121 | HYDROGENATUM | 127 |
| ARGENTUM | 119 | hydrogenisatum | 127 |
| chlorid | 120 | IODATUM | 127 |
| CYANATUM | 118 | IODID | 127 |
| CYANID | 118 | jodatium | 127 |
| IODATUM | 119 | METALLICUM | 128 |
| IODID | 119 | rubrum | 129 |
| METALLICUM | 119 | SULFID (red) | 129 |
| MURIATE | 120 | SULFID (yellow) | 128 |
| MURIATICUM | 120 | SULPHURATUM FLAVUM | 128 |
| NITRATE | 120 | SULPHURATUM RUBRUM | 129 |
| NITRICUM | 120 | Arsenige Säure | 126 |
| ortho-phosphate | 122 | Arsenii sulphidum | 128 |
| OXID | 121 | Arsenik | 128 |
| OXYDATUM | 121 | Arsenikjodür | 127 |
| PHOSPHATE | 121 | Arsenious acid | 126 |
| PHOSPHORICUM | 121 | anhydride | 126 |
| vivum | 398 | iodid | 127 |

Arsenious iodide	127	ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS	141
oxid	126	Aspen	469
sulfid	128	poplar	469
Arsenite de cuivre	242	Asperge	141
de quinine	203	Aspidium filix mas	287
of copper	242	Assafetida	134
of potassium	342	Assaret du Canada	135
of quinine	203	ASTERIAS RUBENS	142
Arsensaures Eisen	278	Asthma root	370
Natron	414	ATHAMANTA OREOSELINUM	142
Arsenum	128	Athaminta oreoselinum	142
Arsine	127	Athanasia	548
Artanita cyclamen	245	Atomic weights, table of	606
ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM	129	Atropa belladonna	154
absinthium	52	lethalis	154
austriaca	212	Atropia	143
contra	212	sulphurica	144
heterophyllus	130	Atropiæ sulfas	144
indica canadensis	130	Atropin	143
lercheana	212	sulfate	144
maritima var. pauciflora	212	Atropina	143
maritima var. stechmanniana	212	Atropinæ sulphas	144
santonica	212	Atropine	143
vahliana	212	ATROPINUM	143
VULGARIS	130	purum	143
Artificial oil of bitter almonds	156	SULFATE	144
Arum americanum	470	SULPHURICUM	144
atrorubens	133	Atropinsulfat	144
DRACONTIUM	131	Attenuation	40
MACULATUM	132	Attenuations, liquid	39
seguinum	170	Augentrost	275
TRIPHYLLUM	133	Augenwurzel	573
vulgare	132	Aunée commune	331
Asa dulcis	157	officinale	331
ASAFÆTIDA	134	Aureliana canadensis	116
disgunensis	134	Auri chloridum	145
Asagræa officinalis	500	et natri chloridum	146
Asant	134	sulphidum	146
Asarabacca	136	Auric chlorid	145
Asaret	136	sulfid	146
ASARUM CANADENSE	135	Auro-natrium chloratum	146
EUROPÆUM	136	Auronedes jardins	129
vulgare	136	AURUM	145
Ase fétide	134	ET NATRUM MURIATE	146
Asclépiade à la soie	138	et natrum muriaticum	146
incarnate	137	foliatum	145
Asclepias amœna	137	METALLICUM	145
cornuti	138	MURIATE	145
decumbens	139	MURIATICUM	145
gigantea	178	MURIATICUM NATRONATUM	146
INCARNATA	137	precipitatum	145
procera	178	SULFID	146
pulcra	137	SULPHURATUM	146
SYRIACA	138	Australian fever tree	267
TUBEROSA	139	gum tree	267
Ash-leaved guarea	307	kino	355
Asimina campaniflora	140	red gum	355
conoidea	140	Authors consulted, list of	14
TRILOBA	140	Ava kava	455
Asiminier	140	Avena chinensis	147
Asparagus	141	nuda	147



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- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--|----------|
| Benzoin | 157 | Bitter bugle | 376 |
| BENZOINUM | 157 | candytuft | 325 |
| Berberia | 158 | chamomile | 198 |
| Berberin | 158 | cucumber | 226 |
| Berberine | 158 | gourd | 226 |
| BERBERINUM | 158 | herb | 199, 499 |
| BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM | 158 | red-berry | 233 |
| canadensis dumetorum | 159 | root | 113 |
| irritabilis | 159 | willow | 504 |
| pisifera | 159 | wood | 478 |
| serrulata | 159 | worm | 387 |
| sinensis | 159 | wort | 295 |
| VULGARIS | 159 | Bittersüss | 255 |
| Berberitzen | 159 | Bittersweet | 255 |
| Berce | 163 | nightshade | 255 |
| Bergöl | 444 | Black alder | 471, 488 |
| Bergpetersilie | 142 | berried European alder | 508 |
| Berry-bearing aralia | 117 | bryony | 547 |
| buckthorn | 488 | cohosh | 211 |
| Berufkraut | 261 | elder | 507 |
| Bettie-grass | 82 | haw | 582 |
| Betula triphylla | 492 | hellebore | 315 |
| Bibergeil | 191 | henbane | 323 |
| Bibernell | 453 | lead | 302 |
| Bibliography | 15 | locust | 497 |
| Biborate of soda | 161 | mustard | 526 |
| Bichloride of mercury | 390 | nightshade | 529 |
| Bichromate de potasse | 342 | oxide of manganese | 384 |
| of potash | 342 | parsley | 273 |
| of potassium | 342 | pepper | 456 |
| Bichromas kalicus | 342 | radish | 484 |
| Bicyanide of mercury | 391 | root | 363 |
| Big-leaved ivy | 54 | snakeroot | 211 |
| Bignonia | 292 | spider of Curaçoa | 558 |
| caroba | 335 | spruce | 52 |
| sempervirens | 292 | sulfid of antimony | 109 |
| Bilsenkraut | 323 | sulphuret of mercury | 397 |
| Bingelkraut | 388 | tang | 289 |
| Biniodide of mercury | 393 | willow | 504 |
| Biniodidum hydrargyri | 393 | Black-berried bryony | 165 |
| Bird cherry | 471 | white bryony | 165 |
| pepper | 184 | Blackthorn | 472 |
| Bird's nest | 403 | Bladder fucus | 289 |
| Birring | 181 | Bladder-podded cardinal flower | 371 |
| Birthwort | 123 | lobelia | 370 |
| Bismuth sub-nitrate | 161 | Blanc de plomb | 462 |
| Bismuthi magisterium | 161 | Blasentang | 289 |
| oxidum | 160 | Blattaria | 577 |
| subnitras | 161 | Blattrige Wolfsmilch | 273 |
| Bismuthous Oxid | 160 | Blauhölz | 309 |
| Bismuthum album | 161 | Blazing star | 82, 316 |
| OXID | 160 | Bleeding heart | 246 |
| OXYDATUM | 160 | Blei | 464 |
| SUB-NITRATE | 161 | Bleicarbonat | 462 |
| SUBNITRICUM | 161 | Bleioxyd | 461 |
| Bisulphide of arsenic | 129 | Bleiweiss | 462 |
| Biting knot | 466 | Bleizucker | 461 |
| persicaria | 466 | Blessed thistle | 187, 188 |
| Bitter almond | 100 | Blind nettle | 359 |
| apple | 226 | Blister beetle | 183 |
| ash | 268 | Blitum americanum | 449 |

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Blood root | 509 | BRACHYGLOTTIS REPENS | 162 |
| stanch | 261 | BRANCA URSINA | 163 |
| Blooming spurge | 272 | Brassica alba | 525 |
| Blue cardinal flower | 371 | nigra | 526 |
| cohosh | 192 | sinapioides | 526 |
| flag | 334 | Braunstein Mangansuperoxyd | 384 |
| gum tree | 267 | Braunwurz | 515 |
| lobelia | 371 | Brazilian burdock | 312 |
| pimpernel | 515 | cocoa | 442 |
| skull cap | 515 | morning glory | 229 |
| stone | 244 | snakeroot | 122 |
| vervain | 578 | Brechweinstein | 552 |
| vitriol | 244 | Brechwurzel | 332 |
| Blue-berried cornus | 234 | Breitblättriger | 566 |
| dogwood | 234 | Brennende Waldrebe | 217 |
| Blueberry root | 192 | Brennessel | 569 |
| Blumenrohr | 181 | Brillensohlange | 411 |
| Blutlangensalz | 347 | Brimstone | 541 |
| Blutwurz | 509 | Brinton root | 364 |
| Bog onion | 133 | Brinvilliers | 531 |
| bean | 387 | Broad gum plant | 304 |
| Bois amer | 478 | Broad-leaved laurel | 354 |
| d'Inde | 309 | Brom | 164 |
| de Campêche | 309 | Bromammonium | 94 |
| de gaiac | 306 | Bromated camphor | 180 |
| de gayac | 306 | Bromcalcium | 171 |
| de plomb | 196 | Brôme | 164 |
| Boletus laricis | 467 | Bromide of calcium | 171 |
| officinalis | 467 | of iron | 278 |
| pinus | 468 | of lithium | 368 |
| purgans | 467 | of potassium | 343 |
| Bon-homme | 577 | of sodium | 415 |
| Boneset | 270 | of zinc | 590 |
| Bonnet de prêtre | 269 | Bromin | 164 |
| Bonplandia angostura | 105 | Brominated camphor | 180 |
| trifoliata | 105 | Brominium | 164 |
| Bookoo | 150 | BROMIUM | 164 |
| Boras sodicus | 161 | Bromkalium | 343 |
| Borate de soude | 161 | Bromlithium | 368 |
| of sodium | 161 | Bromnatrium | 415 |
| BORAX | 161 | Bromum | 164 |
| veneta | 161 | Bromure d'ammonium | 94 |
| Bore tree | 508 | de calcium | 171 |
| Boric acid | 56 | de lithium | 368 |
| Borsaüre | 56 | de potassium | 343 |
| Botany Bay kino | 355 | de sodium | 415 |
| Botrophis actæoides | 211 | de zinc | 590 |
| serpentaria | 211 | ferreux | 278 |
| Bouillon-blanc | 577 | Bromuretum kalicum | 343 |
| Bourquépine | 487 | lithicum | 368 |
| Bourse de pasteur | 559 | potassicum | 343 |
| Bovist | 162 | sodicum | 415 |
| BOVISTA | 162 | Bromzink | 590 |
| officinalis | 162 | Brookbean | 387 |
| lycopodon | 162 | Brooklime | 580 |
| nigrescens | 162 | Broom rape | 258 |
| Bowman's root | 272, 363 | Broomshell flower | 199 |
| Box-tree | 233 | Brown ipecac | 332 |
| Boxberry | 291 | mustard | 526 |
| Boxwood | 233 | Brucia | 165 |
| Brachyglottis forsteri | 162 | Brucin | 165 |

BRUCINUM	165	Cainça	169
Brugmansia candida	247	Caincawurzel	169
gardneri	247	Cajeputöl	430
BRYONIA ALBA	165	Calabar bean	448
vera	165	CALADIUM SEGUINUM	170
Bucchu	151	Calandine	199
Buchu	150	CALCAREA ACETATE HAHN.	170
crenata	150	ACETICA	170
Buckbean	387	ARSENIATE	171
Buckeye	75	ARSENICICA	171
tree	75	BROMATA	171
Buckthorn	487, 488	BROMID	171
alder	488	CARBONATE HAHN.	172
Buckwheat	276	CARBONICA	172
Bug agaric	77, 78	CAUSTIC	172
Bugbane	211	CAUSTICA	172
Bugle weed	370, 376	FLUORICA	173
Buku	150, 151	FLUORID	173
Bukublätter	150	HYPOPHOSPHITE	174
Bulbous crowfoot	481	HYPOPHOSPHOROSA	174
Bulrush	339	IODATA	174
Burdock	360	IODID	174
Burnet saxifrage	453	MURIATE	175
Burning bush	268, 269	MURIATICA	175
Burr flowers	322	ostrearum	172
Burwort	480	OXALATE	175
Busserole	572	OXALICA	175
Butter and eggs	365	PHOSPHATE	176
bur	567	PHOSPHORICA	176
horse weed	261	SULFATE	176
nut	337	SULPHURICA	176
weed	261	Calcic chlorid	175
Buttercup	480, 481	fluorid	173
Butterfly weed	139	hypophosphis	174
Button bush	195, 196	iodide	174
snake-root	263	sulfate	176
Buttonwood	196	Calcii arsenias	171
		bromidum	171
Cabaret de l'Europe	136	chloridum	175
Cactus bonplandii	196	fluoridum	173
GRANDIFLORUS	166	hydras	172
humifusus	435	hypophosphis	174
opuntia	435	iodas	174
Cadmic sulfate	168	phosphas præcipitatus	176
sulfid	167	sulphas	176
Cadmii sulphas	168	Calcined magnesia	379
sulphidum	167	Calcis hydras	172
CADMIUM SULFATE	168	phosphas	176
SULFID	167	sulphas	176
SULPHURATUM	167	Calciträpa lanuginosa	187
SULPHURICUM	168	Calcium acetate of Hahnemann	170
Café	223	arsenate	171
Caféine	168	bromatum	171
Caffeia	168	bromid	171
CAFFEIN	168	carbonate of Hahnemann	172
Caffeina	168	chloratum	175
Caffeine	168	chlorid	175
CAFFEINUM	168	fluorid	173
Cahinca	169	hydrate	172
CAINCA	169	hypophosphite	174
		hypophosphorosum	174



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|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Carboneum sulfuratum | 186 | Cèdre de Virginie | 340 |
| Carbonii bisulphidum | 186 | CEDRON | 195 |
| CARBONIUM SULPHURATUM | 186 | Cédron | 195 |
| Cardinal flower | 369 | Cedron-Bohne | 195 |
| CARDUUS BENEDICTUS | 187 | Cedrone | 195 |
| MARIANUS | 188 | Cedrus lycea | 560 |
| plant | 187 | Celandine | 198 |
| Caroba bark | 335 | Celery-leaved buttercup | 483 |
| Carobablätter | 335 | crowfoot | 483 |
| Carolina jessamine | 292 | Celtic nard : | 124 |
| Carpenter's square | 515 | Centaurea benedicta | 187 |
| Carpopogon pruriens | 252 | Centauroidis | 303 |
| Carrot weed | 91 | Century plant | 79 |
| Carum aureum | 556 | Cepa | 83 |
| petroselinum | 445 | marina | 513 |
| CARYA ALBA | 189 | Cephælis emetica | 332 |
| squamosa | 189 | ipecacuanha | 332 |
| Carophyllata alba | 297 | CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS | 195 |
| Cascara | 489 | Cerasus folio laurino | 362 |
| sagrada | 489 | laurocerasus | 362 |
| CASCARILLA | 189 | padus | 472 |
| bark | 189 | racemosus | 472 |
| Cascarille | 189 | serotina, D. C. | 473 |
| Caschunuss | 102 | trapezuntina | 362 |
| Cassia acutifolia | 521 | virginiana (Michaux) | 473 |
| æthiopica | 521 | Cerbera lactaria | 549 |
| lanceolata | 521 | laurifolia | 549 |
| lenitiva | 521 | odollam | 549 |
| obovata | 521 | tanghin | 549 |
| officinalis | 521 | CEREUS BONPLANDII | 196 |
| senna | 521 | grandiflorus | 166 |
| Castalia pudica | 425 | Cerii oxalas | 197 |
| Castanea edulis | 190 | CERIUM OXALATE | 197 |
| VESCA | 190 | OXALICUM | 197 |
| Castaneæ equinæ | 76 | Ceroxalat | 197 |
| Castiglioni lobata | 337 | Cerussa | 462 |
| Castor | 191 | nigra | 302 |
| fiber | 191 | Cevadilla | 500 |
| oil | 431 | seeds | 500 |
| oil plant | 496 | Chamædaphne | 399 |
| CASTOREUM | 191 | Chamælia germanica | 399 |
| sibiricum | 191 | Chamælium carolinianum | 316 |
| Cat thyme | 555 | luteum | 316 |
| Catch fly | 113 | Chamæmelum vulgare | 197 |
| Catharticum aureum | 290 | Chamærops serrulata | 501 |
| Caules dulcamara | 255 | Chamomile | 107, 197 |
| CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES | 192 | CHAMOMILLA | 191 |
| Caustic potash | 344 | nobilis | 107 |
| soda | 416 | nostras | 197 |
| CAUSTICUM | 193 | officinalis | 197 |
| Cayenne pepper | 184 | vulgaris | 197 |
| Céanothe | 194 | Chamomille commune | 198 |
| CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS | 194 | romaine | 107 |
| herbaceous | 194 | Chanvre | 182 |
| intermedius | 194 | du Canada | 114 |
| officinalis | 194 | indien | 185 |
| perennis | 194 | Charbon végétal | 186 |
| sanguineus | 194 | Chardon bénit | 187 |
| tardiflorus | 194 | Marie | 188 |
| trinervus | 194 | Chasse-diable | 324 |
| Cebadilla | 500 | Chaste tree | 80 |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Châtaigne | 190 | Chlor | 206 |
| Chatium | 87 | magnesium | 378 |
| Chaux hydratée | 172 | Chloramidure de mercure | 394 |
| Checkerberry | 291, 401 | Chlorammonium | 96 |
| Chelapa | 336 | Chloras kalicus | 345 |
| Chélidoine | 199 | potassicus | 345 |
| Chelidonium hæmatodes | 199 | Chlorate de potasse | 345 |
| MAJUS | 198 | of potash | 345 |
| Chelone | 199 | of potassium | 345 |
| alba | 199 | Chlorbaryum | 153 |
| GLABRA | 199 | Chlorcalcium | 175 |
| obliqua | 199 | Chlore | 206 |
| Chenopodium ambrosioides var. an- | | Chlorhydrate d'apomorphine | 115 |
| thelmintica | 200 | de morphine | 405 |
| ANTHELMINTICUM | 200 | de quinine | 203 |
| suffruticosum | 200 | Chlorhydric acid | 62 |
| Cherry bay | 362 | Chlorid of gold | 145 |
| laurel | 362 | Chloride of barium | 153 |
| Chestnut | 190 | of calcium | 175 |
| Chichorium sylvestre | 208 | of gold | 145 |
| Chick pea | 361 | of gold and sodium | 146 |
| Chickling | 361 | of iron | 283 |
| Chicorée | 208 | of magnesium | 378 |
| Chicory | 208 | of manganum | 383 |
| Chicot | 308 | of potassium | 349 |
| Chiendent | 567 | of silver | 120 |
| Children's bane | 209 | of sodium | 417 |
| Chilisalpeter | 418 | of zinc | 592 |
| Chilly | 184 | Chloridum calcicum | 175 |
| Chimaphila corymbosa | 201 | vel chloruretum ferricum | 283 |
| UMBELLATA | 201 | Chlorin | 206 |
| China amara aromatica | 105 | Chlorine | 206 |
| fusca | 213 | CHLORINUM | 206 |
| officinalis | 213 | Chlornatrium | 417 |
| rhubarb | 490 | Chlorsaures Kali | 345, 349 |
| root | 250 | CHLORUM | 206 |
| Chinarinde | 213 | Chlorure d'ammonium | 96 |
| Chinese physic | 116 | d'argent | 120 |
| sumach | 81 | d'or | 145 |
| Chinesicher Thee | 557 | d'or et de sodium | 146 |
| Chinin | 204 | de baryum | 153 |
| Chininhydrochlorat | 203 | de calcium | 175 |
| Chininsulfat | 204 | de magnesium | 378 |
| CHININUM | 204 | de potassium | 349 |
| ARSENIATE | 202 | de sodium | 417 |
| ARSENICICUM | 202 | de zinc | 592 |
| ARSENICOSUM | 203 | ferrique | 283 |
| ARSENITE | 203 | mercurique | 390 |
| ferro-citricum | 285 | Chloruretum ferricum | 283 |
| hydrochloricum | 203 | hydrargyrosium | 392 |
| MURIATE | 203 | potassicum | 349 |
| MURIATICUM | 203 | sodicum | 417 |
| PURUM | 204 | zincicum | 592 |
| SULFATE | 204 | Chlorwasserstoffsäure | 62 |
| SULPHURICUM | 204 | Chlorzink | 592 |
| Chiococca anguicida | 169 | Chocolate root | 545 |
| anguifuga | 169 | Chondodendron tomentosum | 438 |
| densifolia | 169 | Chopnut | 448 |
| racemosa | 169 | Chougras | 449 |
| Chionanthe | 205 | Christmas rose | 315 |
| CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA | 205 | Christopheriana canadensis race- | |
| Chittem bark | 489 | mosa | 211 |

Christophswurz	73	Citric acid	58
Chromate of lead	463	Citronensäure	58
of potash	346	Citronensaures Eisen-Strychnin	286
of potassium	346	Citrullus coloyntis	226
Chrome yellow	463	Clavaria clavus	516
Chromic acid	57	Claviceps purpurea	516
anhydrid	57	Clavus secalinum	516
Chromium trioxid	57	CLEMATIS ERECTA	217
Chromsäure	57	hirsutissima	476
Chrysanthemum chamomilla	198	recta	217
latifolium	124	Clematite deorte	217
Chrysarobin	207	Clevalier	587
Chrysarobine	207	Clover	563
CHRYSAROBINUM	207	Club moss	375
Cichorie	208	Cluster-flowered snow-berry	169
CICHORIUM INTYBUS	208	Clutia eluteria	189
Cicuta	228	Cnicus benedictus	187
aquatica	210	marianus	188
MACULATA	209	Coakum	449
VIROSA	210	Coal oil	444
vulgaris	228	COBALT	218
Cicutaria aquatica	210	COBALTUM METALLICUM	218
maculata	209	Cobra de capello	411
Ciege à grandes fleurs	166	Coca	265
Ciguë aquatique	446	leaves	265
d'Amerique	209	Cocablätter	265
des Jardins	76	Cocain hydrochlorid	219
vireuse	210	Cocainæ hydrochloras	219
CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA	211	COCAINUM MURIATE	219
serpentaria	211	MURIATICUM	219
CINA	212	Coccinella indica	220
americana	200	Coccionella	220
Cinchona calisaya	213	COCCULUS INDICUS	219
cinerea	213	suberosus	219
cordifolia	213	COCCUS CACTI	220
corona	213	chamelacus	399
flava	213	gnidus	399
lancifolia	213	Cochenille	220
oblongifolia	213	Cochineal	220
OFFICINALIS	213	COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA	221
rubra	213	rusticana	221
Cinchoniæ sulphas	214	Cock-up-hat	536
Cinchonin sulfate	214	Cockspur	517
Cinchoninæ sulphas	214	pepper	184
CINCHONINUM SULFATE	214	rye	517
SULPHURICUM	214	Cod liver oil	430
Cinnamon	215	Codeia	222
CINNAMOMUM	215	Codein	222
zeylanicum	215	Codeina	222
Cinque	566	Codéine	222
CIRSIUM ARVENSE	215	CODEINUM	222
Cissampelos smilacina	386	Coffea arabic	223
Cissus hedercea	99	CRUDA	223
CISTUS CANADENSE	216	laurifolia	223
chamærhododendros	354	vulgaris	223
helianthemum	216	Coffee	223
ramuliflorum	216	Cohosh	73
Citras ferrico-quinicus	285	Colchicum anglicum	224
Citrate de fer et de strychnine	286	AUTUMNALE	223
of iron and quinine	285	commune	224
of iron and strychnine	286	Colchique	224



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|----------------------------------|----------|---|-----|
| Corvisartia helenium | 331 | Cuckoo-pint | 132 |
| Cotton plant | 300, 301 | Cucumis agrestis | 257 |
| COTYLEDON UMBILICUS | 235 | colocynthis | 226 |
| Cotylet | 235 | asininus | 257 |
| Couch grass | 567 | Cuivre | 243 |
| Couleuvrée | 165 | Culver's physic | 364 |
| Coumarouma odorata | 562 | root | 363 |
| Countryman's treacle | 499 | CUNDURANGO | 240 |
| Couronne de Saint-Jean | 130 | Cunila pulegioides | 311 |
| Cow cabbage | 425 | Cupameni | 53 |
| collard | 470 | Cupreum filum | 243 |
| lily | 425 | Cupri acetas | 241 |
| parsley | 163 | carbonas | 242 |
| Cowbane | 210 | sulfas | 243 |
| Cowhage | 252 | Cupric acetate | 241 |
| Cowitch | 252 | carbonate | 242 |
| Cowslip | 179 | sulphate | 243 |
| Cramp bark | 581 | Cuprii arsenis | 242 |
| Cranberry tree | 581 | CUPRUM | 243 |
| Crane willow | 196 | ACETATE | 241 |
| Cranesbill | 295 | ACETICUM | 241 |
| Creeping buttercup | 482 | ARSENICOSUM | 242 |
| crowfoot | 483 | ARSENITE | 242 |
| wintergreen | 291 | CARBONATE | 242 |
| Crepitus lupi | 162 | CARBONICUM | 242 |
| Creosote | 236 | METALLICUM | 243 |
| Créosote | 236 | SULPHATE | 243 |
| CREOSOTUM | 236 | SULPHURICUM | 243 |
| Crocus | 476 | vitriolatum | 244 |
| autumnalis | 237 | CURARE | 244 |
| hispanicus | 237 | Curaré | 244 |
| officinalis | 237 | Curcas purganus | 337 |
| orsinii | 237 | Curled dock | 498 |
| SATIVUS | 237 | Cursed crowfoot | 483 |
| verus | 237 | thistle | 187 |
| Crosswort | 270, 294 | Cururu-apé | 442 |
| gentian | 294 | Cuscus | 104 |
| CROTALUS | 238 | Cuspari bark | 105 |
| durissus | 238 | Cusparia febrifuga | 105 |
| horridus | 238 | trifoliata | 105 |
| Croton eleuteria | 189 | Cyanhydric acid | 60 |
| glabellus elutheria | 189 | Cyanide of potassium | 347 |
| jamalgota | 239 | of silver | 118 |
| oil | 239 | of zinc | 591 |
| oil plant | 239 | Cyankalium | 347 |
| TIGLIUM | 239 | Cyanquecksilver | 391 |
| Crotonol | 239 | Cyanure d'argent | 118 |
| Crow corn | 82 | de mercure : | 391 |
| poison | 576 | de potassium | 347 |
| Crowfoot | 295, 481 | de zinc | 591 |
| buttercup | 480 | Cyanuret of mercury | 391 |
| Crystallized verdigris | 241 | of silver | 118 |
| Crystals of Venus | 241 | Cyanuretum ferroso-potassicum | 347 |
| Crystaux de Vénus | 241 | kalicum | 347 |
| Cuban spider | 551 | potassicum | 347 |
| tarantula | 551 | zincicum | 591 |
| Cubeb pepper | 239 | Cyanwasserstoffsäure | 60 |
| CUBEBA OFFICINALIS | 239 | CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM | 245 |
| Cubébe | 239 | hederæfolium | 245 |
| Cubebs | 239 | neopolitanum | 245 |
| Cubic niter | 418 | officinalis | 245 |

- | | | | |
|--|----------|--|----------|
| Cyclamen orbiculare | 245 | DIOSCOREA VILLOSA | 250 |
| vernum | 245 | Diosma crenata | 150 |
| Cymbostemon parviflorus | 328 | crenulata | 150 |
| Cynocrambes | 388 | latifolia | 150 |
| Cypripedium luteum | 246 | serratifolia | 151 |
| PUBESCENS | 246 | Dioxysalicylic acid | 59 |
| Daisy | 156 | Dioxysuccinic acid | 70 |
| Dandelion | 549 | Dippel's animal oil | 429 |
| Daphne cannabina | 247 | Diptam Wurtzel | 248 |
| gnidium | 399 | Dipterix odorata | 562 |
| INDICA | 247 | DIRCA PALUSTRIS | 251 |
| lagetto | 247 | Diserneston gummiferum | 92 |
| laureola | 399 | Dispensing alcohol | 28 |
| mezereum | 399 | Distilled water | 29 |
| odora | 247 | Disulphide of carbon | 186 |
| Daphnidostaphyllis fendleriana | 572 | Dita bark | 87 |
| Daphnoides | 399 | Ditarinde | 87 |
| Darnel | 372 | Ditch-stone crop | 443 |
| DATURA ARBOREA | 247 | Diuretic salt | 341 |
| lurida | 537 | Divisibility of soluble medicinal sub- | |
| stramonium | 537 | stances | 41 |
| David's root | 169 | Dr. Tinker's weed | 566 |
| Dead nettle | 359 | Dog grass | 566, 567 |
| tongue | 426 | parsley | 76 |
| Deadly nightshade | 154, 155 | poison | 76 |
| Death of man | 209 | wood | 495 |
| Deer berry | 401 | Dog's-bane | 113 |
| Deerweed | 211 | mercury | 388 |
| Delphinium staphysagria | 534 | Dogwood | 232, 233 |
| Dens leonis | 550 | Doldensörmiges Wintergrün | 201 |
| Dent de lion | 550 | DOLICHOS PRURIENS | 252 |
| Desrosnesches Salz | 413 | Doppeltchromsaures Kali | 342 |
| Deutoioduretum hydrargyri | 393 | Dorema ammoniacum | 92 |
| Deuto-sulfate de mercure | 397 | Doronicum austriacum quartum | 124 |
| Deutoxide rouge de mercure | 394 | germanicum | 124 |
| Devil tree | 87 | montanum | 124 |
| Devil's apple | 537 | oppositifolium | 124 |
| Devil's bit | 82, 316 | plantaginis folio alternum | 124 |
| Devil's bones | 250 | Double peony | 437 |
| Diadem spider | 117 | spruce | 52 |
| Diammonium orthophosphate | 98 | tansy | 548 |
| Dictamne | 248 | Douce-amère | 255 |
| DICTAMNUS ALBUS | 248 | Drachen aron | 131 |
| fraxinella | 248 | Dracontium foetidum | 470 |
| Die Astlose | 227 | Dragon root | 131 |
| Diffenbachia seguina | 170 | Dragon's root | 133 |
| Digallic acid | 69 | turnip | 133 |
| Digitalis minimæ | 303 | Dreiblatt | 388 |
| PURPUREA | 249 | Dreiblättriger Aron | 133 |
| speciosa | 249 | Dreilappige asamine | 139 |
| tomentosa | 249 | Dreistein | 566 |
| Dihydroxysuccinic acid | 70 | Drooping trillium | 565 |
| Dilatrix caroliniana | 356 | usnea | 570 |
| tinctoria | 356 | Drop water | 426 |
| Dilutions | 39 | Drop-wort | 446 |
| preparation of | 41 | Drosera capillaris | 253 |
| Dimercurosammonium nitrate | 395 | ROTUNDIFOLIA | 253 |
| Dioscorea paniculata | 250 | Drugs and medicinal substances | 32 |
| quinata | 250 | preparations from | 34 |
| | | treatment of | 34 |
| | | Dryopteris filix mas | 287 |

Duboisa	254	English daisy	156
DUBOISA MYOPOROIDES	254	meadow sweet	532
Duck's foot	465	walnut	338
DULCAMARA	255	Entenus	465
flexuosa	255	Enula campana	331
Dulcis amara	255	Epeira diadema	118
Dumb cane	170	EPIGÆA REPENS	258
Durchwachsdest	271	Epine noire	472
Dutch rush	259	Épine-vinette	159
Dwarf nettle	569	Epiphegus americanus	258
Dyer's broom	293	VIRGINIANA	258
dilatrix	356	Éponge des fleuves	148
greenweed	293	Epsom salt	380
weed	293	Equatoria garciniana	240
Early anemone	318	EQUISETUM HYEMALE	259
Earthgall	576	Equivalent of weights and measures	600
Eau d'ammoniaque	95	ERECOTHITES HIERACIFOLIA	260
Eberrante	129	Ergot	517
Ecbalium agreste	257	of corn	571
elaterium	257	of rye	517
officinarum	257	Ergota	516
Echites acuminata	240	ERIGERON CANADENSE	261
hirsuta	240	paniculatus	261
scholaris	87	pusillus	261
Écorce d'angusture	105	strictum	261
de cerisier de Virginie	473	Eringo	264
de dita	87	Eriodictyon californicum	262
de mançône	264	GLUTINOSUM	262
de quillaya	479	ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM	263
de racine de Mudar	178	MARITINUM	264
Edelleberkraut	318	petiolatum	263
Ehrenpreis	580	prælatum	263
Eibenbaum	553	virginianum	263
Einbeere	439	yuccæfolium	263
Eisenbromid	278	Erythrophlæum guineense	264
Eisenchinincitrat	285	JUDICIALE	264
Eisenchlorid	283	ERYTHROXYLON COCA	265
Eisenhart	579	Esere	448
Eisenhut	71	Eserin	266
Eisenkraut	579	Eserine	266
Eisenlactat	281	ESERINUM	266
Eisenoxydul	285	Esprit de pétrole	156
ELAPS CORALLINUS	256	Essence de santal	432
ELATERIUM	257	of mirbane	156
cordifolium	257	Essigsäure	54
Elder	507, 508	eisen	277
blooms	507	Essigsaurer Baryt	152
Elecampane	331	Braunstein	382
Eleuthera bark	189	Essigsaures Bleioxyd	461
Elk tree	436	kali	341
Ellébore noir	315	Morphin	405
Elleborum album	575	Quecksilber	389
nigrum	315	Zinkoxyd	589
Emetic herb	370	Etain	533
mushroom	78	Ether	31
weed	370	tests of	31
Encens	432	Ethyledene-lactic	62
Endodeca bartonii	123	EUCALYPTUS GLOBOSUS	267
serpentaria	123	globulus	267
		kino	355
		EUGENIA JAMBOS	267



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FERRUM CARBONICUM	279	Fleischfarbige Schwalbenwurzel	137
hydrogenio reductum	282	Flesh-colored asclepias	137
IODATUM	280	swallow-wort	137
IODID	280	Fleur de la Trinité	584
iodidum	280	detons les mois	177
LACTATE	281	Fleurs de soufre	541
LACTICUM	281	de tilleul	561
MAGNETIC	281	Fliegenschwamm	78
MAGNETICUM	281	Flores benzoës	55
METALLICUM	282	sulphuris	541
MURIATE	283	virides aëris	241
MURIATICUM	283	zinci	593
muriaticum oxydatum	283	Flos ommium mensium	177
PHOSPHATE	284	Flowering spurge	272
PHOSPHORICUM	284	Flowers of benzoin	55
redactum	282	of sulphur	541
reductum	282	Fluor spar	173
sesquichloratum	283	FLUORIC ACID	61
SULFATE	285	Fluorwasserstoffsäure	61
SULPHURICUM	285	Flux root	139
vitriolatum purum	285	Fly agaric	78
Ferula asafœtida	134	Fly-trap	113, 510
narthex	134	Fœniculum aquaticum	446
persica	134	caballinum	446
sumbul	543	Fœtid hellebore	470
Fetid buckeye	75	nightshade	323
Feuerspinnchen	558	Foie de soufre calcaire	317
Feuilles de Bucco	150	Fole's foot	136
de coca	265	Fool's parsley	76
Fève de calabar	448	FORMIC ACID	59
de Saint Ignace	326	Fougere mâle	287
Tonka	562	Four-leaved grass	439
Fever bush	471	Fox glove	249
cure	370	grape	439
root	566	FRAGARIA VESCA	287
tree	267	Fragrant sumach	492
twig	113	Fragulæ	288
wort	270, 566	Fraisier vulgaire	288
Ficus infernalis	337	Frangula caroliniana	487, 488
Fieberklee	388	fragilis	487
Field jessamine	292	vulgaris	488
sorrel	497	Frankincense	432
Figue de Barbarie	435	FRASERA CAROLINENSIS	288
Figwort	514	walteri	288
FILIX MAS	287	Frauendistel	188
Fillæa suavoliens	264	Fraxinelle	248
Fingerhut	249	Frêne épineux	587
Fire weed	260	Fresh water sponge	148
wood	260	Friar's cap	71
Fish mouth	199	Fringe tree	205
Fit plant	403	Frog lily	425
root	403	Frost-plant	216
Five fingers	116	Frost-weed	216
leaves	100	Frost-wort	216
Five-leaved water hemlock	446	Fucus vesiculeux	289
Flachskraut	365	VESICULOSUS	289
Flag lily	334	Fuga dæmonum	324
Flammula jovis	217	Fungus chirurgorum	162
recta	217	laricis	467
Fleabane	261	ovatus	162
Flechstorchschnabel-Wurzel	295	Fussblattwurzel	465

Galbanum	142	GENTIANA CRUCIATA	294
Galeopsidis maculata	359	LUTEA	295
Galiopsis	515	lutetia	295
Galiote	297	majoris	295
Galipea cusparia	105	minoris	294
febrifuga	105	ruhea	295
officinalis	105	Gentiane croisette	294
Gallic acid	59	jaune	295
Gallowgrass	182	Geranium	295
Gallussaure	59	inodorum	296
Gamboge	290	MACULATUM	295
GAMBOGIA	290	pusillum	295
Ganja	181	ROBERTIANUM	296
Gant de Nôtre Dame	249	Gerberstrauch	232
Garantogen	116	Gerbsaure	69
Garcinia hanburii	290	German chamomile	198
morella, var. pedicellata	290	Germandrée maritime	555
Garden daisy	156	Geum agrimonides	297
heliotrope	313	album	297
hemlock	76	canadense	297
marigold	177	carolinianum	297
nightshade	255, 529	URBANUM	297
parsley	445	Gialappa	336
patience	498	Gichtrose	437, 491
radish	484	Gift Jasmin	292
rue	499	Sumach	494
sage	506	Gifthahnenfuss	483
sunflower	216	Giftige Rebendolde	426
Garget	449	Giftiger Aron	170
Garlic	84	Giftlattich	357
Garten Raute	499	Giftlattichsaft	358
Garten-schierling	76	Gillon	585
Gartenrettig	484	GINFER	595
Gastein rock	360	Gingembre	595
Gattilier commun	80	Ginger	595
Gauchheil	103	Gingiber albus	595
Gaultheria humilis	291	niger	595
PROCUMBENS	291	Ginseng	116
Gautiera repens	291	Gipsey weed	376
procumbens	291	wort	376
Gebrannte Magnesia	379	Glacial acetic acid	54
Gebrauchlicher Beinwell	545	Glaieul bleu	334
Gefalltes Schwefelantimon	111	Glandulæ lupuli	373
Geflecter Aron	132	Glaseri	353
Gelbe Seerose	423	Glatte Chelone	199
Wasserlilie	423	Glauber's Salt	420
Gelben Pastinake	556	Glaubersalz	420
Gelber Enzain	295	Globe flower	196
Gelbfrauenschuh-Wurzel	246	Globules, medicated	48
Gelsemium lucidum	292	Glonoin	298
nitidum	292	Glonoine	298
SEMPERVIRENS	292	GLONOINUM	298
Gelsemium luteum odoratum	292	Glouteron	360
Gemeine Bärenklau	163	Glycerin	31
Erdbeere	288	tests of	31
Kastanie	76	Gnadenkraut	303
Petersilie	445	Gnaphalium conoideum	299
General pharmacy	21	obtusifolium	299
Genét des teinturiers	293	POLYCEPHALUM	299
GENISTA TINCTORIA	293	ULIGINOSUM	300
Gensang	116	Gold	145

Gold leaf	145	GRINDELIA SQUARROSA	304
Goldchlorid	145	Grindelienkraut	304
Golden alexander	556	Grossblüthige Kornel	233
flowered rhododendron	491	Grosse Brennessel	568
rod	530	Grosser Wegerick	457
seal	320	Ground hemlock	553
senecio	519	holly	201, 291
Goldgelb	128	laurel	258
Goldruchte	530	leaf	201
Gomme ammoniacque	92	lemons	465
Gomme-gutte	290	raspberry	320
Gomme-résine d'euphorbe	274	Grüner Germer	576
Gonolobus cundurango	240	Grünspau	241
tetragonus	240	GUACO	305
Gorgonia nobilis	231	Guaiac	306
Goslin weed	476	GUAIACUM OFFICINALE	306
Gossypium album	301	Guajakholz	306
HERBACEUM	300	Guao	227
nigrum	301	Guarana	442
Götterbaum	81	bread	442
Gouet à trois feuilles	133	Guaranine	168
Govet à dragon	131	Guaratimbo	442
Graine de zedoaria	212	GUAREA TRICHILOIDES	307
Grana tiglii	239	Guelder rose	581
GRANATUM	301	Gui de Chêne	585
Granatum-Baum	301	Guilandina dioica	308
Grand boncage	453	Guinea pepper	184
plantain	457	pods	184
soleil	312	Gum ammoniac	92
Grande ciguë	228	benjamin	157
gentiane	295	euphorbium	274
joubarbe	518	olibanum	432
Graphite	302	plant	304, 545
GRAPHITES	302	Gummi cambogia	290
GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS	303	gutti	290
Gratiolle	303	victoria	290
Graue ambra	91	Gummigutt	290
Gravel laurel	258	Gunjah-Bhang	181
plant	258	Gutta gamba	290
root	271	Gutte	290
weed	258, 433	Gutti	290
Great blue lobelia	371	GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS	308
flowering dogwood	233	Gypsum	176
lobelia	371		
stinging nettle	568	Haberdistel	216
wild valerian	573	Hæmatoxyli lignum	309
yellow gentian	295	spinosum	309
Greater plantain	457	HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM	309
Green dragon	131	Hafermehl	147
hellebore	576	Hahnenfuss	481
iodide of mercury	392	Hahnemann's acetate of lime	170
osier	232	Anflöslisches Quecksilber	395
veratrum	576	causticum	193
Greenockite	167	soluble mercury	395
Greenweed	293	Hairy yam	250
Greenwood	293	Halbert-leaved vervain	578
Grenadier	301	Hamamelis	310
Grenouillette d'eau	483	Hamamélis	310
Grindélia	304	Hamamelis androgyna	310
latifolia	304	corylifolia	310
ROBUSTA	304		



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Hops	373	HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS	320
Hordeum causticum	500	Hydrate d'alumine	90
Horned rye	517	of calcium	172
Horse chestnut	75	of lime	172
nettle	528	of potassa	344
radish	221	of potassium	344
tail	259	of sodium	416
weed	261	Hydrated-dibasic cupric carbonate	242
Horse-balm	225	Hydric cupric arsenite	242
Horse-gentian	566	magnesian phosphate	379
Horse-ginseng	566	Hydro-disodic arseniate	414
Horse-weed	225	phosphate	418
Horsefly weed	149	Hydrocarbonas zincicus	590
House leek	518	Hydrochloras morphicus	405
Huile animale de Dippel	429	Hydrochlorate de pilocarpine	451
de cajeput	430	of apomorpha	115
de croton	239	of cocaine	219
de foie de morue	431	of lime	175
de ricin	431	of morphia	405
minéral	444	of morphine	405
Humulus lupulus	373	of pilocarpine	451
Huntsman's cup	510	of quinine	203
HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS	318	Hydrochloric acid	62
Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum	394	Hydrochloride of apomorpha	115
bichloridum	390	Hydrocotyle	321
chloridum corrosivum	390	ASIATICA	321
chloridum mite	392	nummulariodes	321
cyanidum	391	pallida	321
iodidum flavum	392	Hydrocyanic acid	60
iodidum rubrum	393	Hydrofluoric acid	61
iodium viride	392	Hydrogen arsenid	127
nitric-oxidum	394	chlorid	62
oxidum rubrum	394	fluorid	61
perchloridum	390	nitrate	63
sub-chloridum	392	oxalate	65
sub-sulphidum	397	sulphate	68
sulphas	397	HYDROPHYLLUM VIRGINICUM	322
sulphidum nigrum	397	Hyoscyamin sulfate	324
Hydrargyri proto-ioduretum	392	Hyoscyaminæ sulphas	324
Hydrargyrum	398	Hyoscyamin-sulfat	324
amidato-bichloratum	394	HYOSCYAMINUM SULFATE	324
ammoniato-muriaticum	394	SULPHURICUM	324
ammoniatum	394	Hyoscyamus agrestis	323
bichloratum	390	flavus	323
biiodatum	393	lethalis	323
borussicum	391	NIGER	323
chloratum dulce	392	pallidus	323
cyanatum	391	peruviana	546
muriaticum corrosivum	390	vulgaris	323
muriaticum dulce	392	Hypericum officinale	324
nitricum	393	PERFORATUM	324
oxydatum	394	pseudo perforatum	324
oxydulatum nitricum ammonia-		virginicum	324
tum	395	vulgare	324
oxydum nigrum Hahnemanni	395	Hypermanganas kalicus	351
præcipitatum album	394	potassicus	351
sulphuricum	397	Hyperoxymuriate of potassa	345
vivum	398	Hypophosphis calcicus	174
Hydrastia	319	kalicus	348
HYDRASTIN	319	potassicus	348
HYDRASTINUM	319	sodicus	416

- Hypophosphite de chaux** 174
 de potasse 348
 de soude 416
 of lime 174
 of potassium 348
 of sodium 416
- IBERIS AMARA** 325
Ice plant 216, 403
Ictodes fœtidus 470
If commun 553
IGNATIA AMARA 326
Ignatiana philippinica 326
Ignazbohne 326
Ilex aquifolium 327
 canadensis 327
 laxiflora 327
 mate 328
OPACA 327
PARAGUAYENSIS 328
 paraguensis 328
 quercifolia 327
 verticillata 471
ILLICIUM ANISATUM 328
 japonicum 328
 parviflorum 328
 religiosum 329
 verum 329
Imbiri 181
Immerschön 299
Immortelle 299
Impure carbonate of lime 172
 calcium sulfid 317
India rhubarb 490
Indian acalypha 53
 apple 465
 arrowwood 268
 cannabis 181
 caustic barley 500
 cockle 219
 dye 320
 fig 435
 ginger 135
 hemp 114, 181
 lettuce 288
 nettle 53
 paint 320, 509
 pennywort 321
 pipe 403
 poke 576
 posey 299
 sage 271
 shoe 246
 shot 181
 snake-root 135
 tobacco 299, 370
 tumeric 320
 turnip 133
 uncus 576
- Indicum** 329
INDIGO 329
 broom 149
 sauvage 149
 weed 149
Indigofera 149
 anil 329
 argentea 329
 glauca 329
 indica 329
 tinctoria 329
Indische Feige 435
Indischer Hanf 181
Indium 330
METALLICUM 330
Inée 539
Ingberzähne 595
Inky juice of the cuttle fish 522
Intybum erraticum 208
Intybus angustus 357
INULA HELENIUM 331
Iodate de chaux 174
Iode 332
Iodid of iron 280
Iodide of ammonium 96
 of antimony 110
 of arsenic 127
 of barium 153
 of calcium 174
 of lead 463
 of mercury and potassium 398
 of potassium 349
 of silver 119
 of sulphur 542
 of zinc 591
Iodin 331
Iodinium 332
IODIUM 331
Iodum 332
Iodure d'argent 119
 d'ammonium 96
 d'arsenic 127
 de ba um 153
 de ferry 280
 de plomb 463
 de potassium 349
 de soufre 542
 de zinc 591
 mercurique 393
Ioduretum arseniosum 127
 hydrargyricum 393
 hydrargyrosium 392
 kalicum 349
 plumbicum 463
 potassicum 349
 sulfuris 542
 zincicum 591
Ipecac 332
 milk 113
IPECACUANHA 332
Ipecacuanha 465

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----|
| Ipécacuanha | 332 | John's wort | 324 |
| Ipecacuanha fusca | 332 | Jonc commune | 339 |
| officinalis | 332 | Juglans alba | 189 |
| Ipomœa bona-nox | 229 | cathartica | 337 |
| jalapa | 336 | CINEREA | 337 |
| purga | 336 | compressa | 189 |
| schiedeana | 336 | oblongata | 337 |
| Iridium | 333 | REGIA | 338 |
| METALLICUM | 333 | squamosa | 189 |
| IRIS VERSICOLOR | 334 | Juncus communis | 339 |
| Irish cabbage | 470 | EFFUSUS | 339 |
| Iron and quinin citrate | 285 | lavis | 339 |
| and strychnin citrate | 286 | Juniperus foetida | 502 |
| by hydrogen | 282 | lycia | 502 |
| reduced by hydrogen | 282 | prostrata | 502 |
| Isis nobilis | 231 | sabina | 502 |
| Isolactic | 62 | VIRGINIANA | 340 |
| Itch weed | 470, 576, 577 | Jusquiame | 323 |
| Iva monophylla | 91 | Jusquiami | 323 |
| Ivraie | 372 | | |
| Ivy | 354 | | |
| | | Kaffee | 223 |
| Jaborandi | 452 | Kaffeïn | 168 |
| JACARANDA CAROBA | 335 | Kalabarbohne | 448 |
| Jacea | 584 | KALI ACETATE | 341 |
| Jack-in-the-pulpit | 133 | ACETICUM | 341 |
| Jagged leaved silphium | 524 | alaun | 89 |
| Jalap | 336 | ARSENICOSUM | 342 |
| root | 336 | arseniosum | 342 |
| JALAPA | 336 | ARSENITE | 342 |
| Jalapenknollen | 336 | BICHROMATE | 342 |
| Jallape | 336 | BICHROMICUM | 342 |
| Jamaica dogwood | 456 | BROMATUM | 343 |
| ginger | 595 | BROMID | 343 |
| guiacum | 306 | CARBONATE | 344 |
| Jambol seeds | 545 | CARBONICUM | 344 |
| Jamestown weed | 537 | CAUSTIC | 344 |
| Jasmin sauvage | 292 | CAUSTICUM | 344 |
| Jasminum arabicum | 223 | causticum fusum | 344 |
| luteum odoratum | 292 | CHLORATE | 345 |
| Jatamansi | 543 | CHLORICUM | 345 |
| JATROPHA CURCAS | 337 | CHROMATE | 346 |
| Jersey tea | 291 | CHROMICUM | 346 |
| Jerusalem oak | 200 | chromicum rubrum | 342 |
| Jesuit's tea | 328 | CYANATUM | 346 |
| Jimson weed | 537 | CYANID | 346 |
| Jod | 332 | cyanuretum | 347 |
| Jodammonium | 96 | FERROCYANTUM | 347 |
| Jodbarium | 153 | FERROCYANID | 347 |
| Jodblei | 463 | ferrocyanuretum | 347 |
| Jodeisen | 280 | hydricum fusum | 344 |
| Jodium | 332 | hydroiodicum | 349 |
| Jodkalium | 349 | hypermanganicum crystallisa- | |
| Jodsaurer Kalk | 174 | tum | 351 |
| Jodschwefel | 542 | HYPOPHOSPHITE | 348 |
| Jodzink | 591 | HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM | 348 |
| Joe-pye | 271 | IODATUM | 348 |
| weed | 271 | IODID | 348 |
| Johanneskraut | 273 | MURIATE | 349 |
| Johanniskraut | 324 | MURIATICUM | 349 |
| | | muriaticum oxygenatum | 345 |



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- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--|-----|
| La Leontice | 192 | Le tamier | 547 |
| La paquerette | 156 | Lead | 464 |
| La toque | 516 | Leather charcoal | 185 |
| LACHESIS | 356 | wood | 251 |
| LACHNANTHES TINCTORIA | 356 | Lebensbaum | 560 |
| Lactas ferrosus | 281 | Leberthran | 431 |
| Lactate de fer | 281 | Lechea major | 216 |
| of iron | 281 | Ledum decumbens | 363 |
| Lactic acid | 62 | floribus bullatis | 354 |
| Lactuca foetida | 357 | PALUSTRE | 363 |
| pratense | 550 | silesiacum | 363 |
| sinnata | 357 | Leinkraut | 365 |
| VIROSA | 357 | Lemon walnut | 337 |
| LACTUCARIUM | 358 | yellow | 463 |
| Lady's love | 129 | Leontice | 192 |
| slipper | 246 | thalictroides | 192 |
| Laitue blanc | 410 | Leontodon officinalis | 550 |
| vireuse | 357 | taraxacum | 550 |
| Lambkill | 354 | vulgare | 550 |
| LAMIUM ALBUM | 359 | Leontodontis | 550 |
| foliosum | 359 | Leontopetalon thalictroides | 192 |
| laevigatum | 359 | Leopard's bane | 124 |
| maculatum | 359 | Leptandra purpurea | 363 |
| vulgatum | 359 | VIRGINICA | 363 |
| Lana gossypii | 301 | Leptandra-Wurzel | 364 |
| Lanaria | 577 | Lesser hemlock | 76 |
| Lance-headed viper (?) | 356 | periwinkle | 583 |
| LAPIS ALBUS | 360 | spearwort | 482 |
| causticus chirurgorum | 344 | Lettuce opium | 358 |
| Larch agaric | 467 | Leucanthemum | 198 |
| boletos | 467 | Leucosinapis alba | 525 |
| Larchenschwamm | 467 | Lepidium iberis | 325 |
| Large evening primrose | 427 | Lichen pulmonarius | 535 |
| flowering cornel | 233 | Liebesapfel | 374 |
| flowering spurge | 272 | Life root | 519 |
| North American rattlesnake | 238 | Life-everlasting | 300 |
| spotted spurge | 273 | Light magnesia | 379 |
| yellow lady's slipper | 246 | Lignum campechianum | 309 |
| Large-flowered skull cap | 515 | campecanum | 309 |
| LAPPA MAJOR | 360 | cœruleum | 309 |
| minor | 360 | guajaci | 306 |
| officinalis | 360 | indicum | 306 |
| tomentosa | 360 | sanctum | 306 |
| Lastrea filix mas | 287 | vitæ | 306 |
| LATHYRUS SATIVUS | 361 | Lilium canvallium | 229 |
| Laudanum | 434 | TIGRINUM | 365 |
| Laurel | 354, 380 | Lily of the valley | 229 |
| magnolia | 380 | Lime tree | 561 |
| Laureola | 399 | LINARIA VULGARIS | 365 |
| Lauréole de Chine | 247 | Linaire commune | 365 |
| gentile | 399 | Lindenblüthen | 561 |
| Laurier rose | 428 | LINUM CATHARTICUM | 366 |
| Laurier-cerise | 362 | Lion's foot | 410 |
| LAUROCERASUS | 362 | Liquid attenuations | 39 |
| Laurus cassia | 215 | Liquor ammonii acetatis | 93 |
| cinnamomum | 215 | ammonii caustici | 95 |
| sassafras | 513 | Lisianthus sempervirens | 292 |
| Läusesamen | 534 | List of authors consulted | 14 |
| Le chardon | 216 | of medicines and pronunciation | 607 |
| Le ciste Canade | 216 | Lithiæ carbonas | 369 |
| Le muscadier | 423 | Lithic carbonate | 369 |

- | | | | |
|---|-----|------------------------------------|-----|
| Lithii benzoas | 367 | Lycoperdon globosum | 162 |
| bromidum | 368 | Lycopersicum ceresiforme | 374 |
| carbonas | 369 | ESCULENTUM | 374 |
| LITHIUM BENZOATE | 367 | LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM | 375 |
| BENZOICUM | 367 | inflexum | 375 |
| BROMATUM | 368 | Lycopus macrophyllus | 376 |
| BROMID | 368 | pumilus | 376 |
| CARBONATE | 368 | uniflorus | 376 |
| CARBONICUM | 368 | VIRGINICUS | 376 |
| Lithiumbenzoat | 367 | Lycosa tarantula | 551 |
| Lithiumbromid | 368 | Lytta vesicatoria | 183 |
| Lithiumcarbonat | 369 | | |
| Lithospermum virginianum | 433 | Maceration | 37 |
| Live forever | 300 | Macropiper methysticum | 455 |
| Liver lily | 334 | Macrotys actæoides | 211 |
| Liver of sulphur | 317 | racemosa | 211 |
| Liver-leaf | 318 | serpentaria | 211 |
| Liverwort | 318 | Mad weed | 516 |
| Lobadium aromaticum | 492 | Mad-dog skull cap | 515 |
| Lobaria pulmonaria | 535 | weed | 516 |
| Lobelia | 370 | Madagascar poison nut | 549 |
| CARDINALIS | 369 | Magician's rod | 310 |
| coccinea | 369 | Magnesia | 379 |
| cœrulea (?) | 371 | calcinata | 379 |
| glandulosa | 371 | CARBONICA | 377 |
| INFLATA | 370 | hydrico-carbonica | 377 |
| reflexa | 371 | levis | 379 |
| SYPHILITICA | 371 | MURIATICA | 378 |
| Lobelienkraut | 370 | OXYDATA | 379 |
| Locust | 496 | PHOSPHORICA | 379 |
| Loewenblatt | 192 | SULPHURICA | 380 |
| Logwood | 309 | usta | 379 |
| Lolch | 372 | Magnesiæ carbonas | 377 |
| Lolium arvense | 372 | sulphas | 380 |
| robustum | 372 | Magnesian carbonate | 377 |
| TEMULENTUM | 372 | chloride | 378 |
| Long taper | 577 | sulphate | 380 |
| Long-leaved cowbane | 210 | Magnésie blanche | 377 |
| water hemlock | 210 | calcinée | 379 |
| water parsnip | 210 | Magnesii carbonas | 377 |
| Lorbeerblättriger Spitzenbast | 247 | chloridum | 378 |
| Lords and ladies | 132 | phosphas | 379 |
| Louse seeds | 534 | sulphas | 380 |
| Love apple | 374 | MAGNESIUM CARBONATE | 377 |
| Lovely thistle | 187 | carbonicum | 377 |
| Low cudweed | 300 | chlorid | 378 |
| Löwenzahn | 550 | MURIATE | 378 |
| Luinquina | 213 | SULFATE | 380 |
| Lungenkraut | 535 | PHOSPHATE | 379 |
| Lungmoss | 535 | sulfuricum | 380 |
| Lungwort | 535 | Magnesiumkarbonat | 377 |
| Lupulin | 373 | Magnesiumsulfat | 380 |
| Lupuline | 373 | Magnolia | 380 |
| LUPULINUM | 373 | fragrans | 380 |
| LUPULUS | 373 | GLAUCA | 380 |
| Lychnis githago | 81 | longifolia | 380 |
| Lycopé de Virginie | 376 | virginiana var. glauca | 380 |
| Lycoperdon areolatum | 162 | Magnolier glauque | 380 |
| bovista | 162 | Magney | 79 |
| cælatum | 162 | Maiblumen | 229 |
| gemmatum | 162 | | |

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Maisbrand | 571 | Masterwort | 163 |
| Maize smut | 571 | Maté | 328 |
| Mala aurea | 374 | Matricaria chamomilla | 198 |
| lycopersica | 374 | suaveolens | 198 |
| Malabar plum tree | 267 | May apple | 465 |
| Male fern | 287 | flower | 258, 476 |
| Virginian dogwood | 233 | lily | 229 |
| Mancenillier vénéneux | 381 | Maypop | 440 |
| Manchineel | 381 | Meadow anemone | 475 |
| Manchioneal | 381 | bloom | 480 |
| MANCINELLA | 381 | cabbage | 470 |
| venenata | 381 | crowfoot | 480 |
| Mancona bark | 264 | parsnip | 556 |
| Mancona-Rinde | 264 | poke | 576 |
| Mandeln | 100 | saffron | 223 |
| Mandrake | 465 | sweet | 532 |
| Manganese chlorid | 383 | Mealy starwort | 82 |
| dioxid | 384 | Mechoacanna nigra | 336 |
| peroxid | 384 | Meconium | 434 |
| Manganesii acetat | 382 | Medicated cones | 48 |
| carbonas | 382 | globules | 48 |
| oxidum nigrum | 384 | powders | 47 |
| Mangani chloridum | 383 | Medications | 47 |
| carbonas | 382 | Medicinal strength, unit of | 23 |
| dioxidum | 384 | Medicines, list of | 607 |
| oxidum nigrum | 384 | pronunciation of | 607 |
| Manganous acetate | 382 | Meerrettig | 221 |
| carbonate | 382 | Meerzwiebel | 514 |
| chlorid | 383 | Mehlige Aletris | 82 |
| oxid | 383 | Melampodium | 315 |
| MANGANUM ACETATE | 382 | Melanosinapis communis | 526 |
| ACETICUM | 382 | Melanthium densum | 316 |
| CARBONATE | 382 | dioicum | 316 |
| CARBONICUM | 382 | sabadilla | 500 |
| hyperoxydatum | 384 | Melarrhiza inuloides | 586 |
| OXID | 383 | Melilot | 385 |
| OXYDATUM NIGRUM | 383 | Mélilot | 385 |
| MURIATE | 383 | Melilotenkle | 385 |
| MURIATICUM | 383 | MELILOTUS ALBA | 384 |
| Männliches Farrenkraut | 287 | leucantha | 384 |
| Manschinapfel | 381 | OFFICINALIS | 385 |
| Mapato | 485 | officinalis var. alba | 384 |
| Mare's tail | 261 | vulgaris | 384 |
| Marigold | 177 | Melissa pulegioides | 311 |
| Marjorana syriaca | 555 | Meloe vesicatorius | 183 |
| Marking nut | 102 | Menisperme du Canada | 386 |
| Maronenbaum | 190 | Menispermum angulatum | 386 |
| Marron | 190 | CANADENSE | 386 |
| Marronnier d'Inde | 76 | cocculus | 219 |
| Marsh cistus | 363 | heteroclitum | 219 |
| crowfoot | 483 | monadelphum | 219 |
| ledum | 363 | smilacinum | 386 |
| marigold | 179 | Menstrua | 27 |
| tea | 363 | Mentha hircina | 387 |
| trefoil | 387 | officinalis | 387 |
| turnip | 133 | PIPERITA | 387 |
| Marsh-mallow | 88 | viridi aquatica | 387 |
| Marum syriacum | 555 | Menthe poivrée | 387 |
| verum | 555 | Menyanthes trifoliata | 387 |
| Marzveilchen | 583 | Mercur-ammonium chlorid | 394 |
| Maslieben | 156 | Mercure | 393 |



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Morphinhydrochlorat	405	MYGALE LASIODORA	408
Morphinsulfat	406	MYRICA CERIFERA	408
MORPHINUM	404	Myristica aromatica	423
ACETATE	405	fragrans	423
ACETICUM	405	moschata	423
hydrochloricum	405	officinalis	423
MURIATE	405	Myrospermum pereiræ	148
MURIATICUM	405	peruiferum	148
SULPHURICUM	406	Myroxylon pereiræ	148
MORPHIUM	404	peruiferum	148
aceticum	405	Myrtle	409
SULFATE	406	bayberry tree	408
MOSCHUS	406	MYRTUS COMMUNIS	409
orientalis	406	jambos	267
tibetanus	406		
tunquinensis	406		
Mountain arnica	124	Nabalus albus var. serpentaria	410
balm	262	SERPENTARIA	410
box	572	Nabelkraut	235
grape	158	Nachtkerze	427
laurel	354	Naja	411
parsley	142	TRIPUDIANS	411
pink	258	Naked lady	224
tea	291	Nanny bush	581, 582
tobacco	124	root	582
Mouron rouge	103	Napellum cœruleum	71
Mouse ear	300	Naphtalen	412
Moutarde blanche	525	Naphtalene	412
noire	526	Naphtalène	412
Mucana pruriens	252	Naphtalin	412
prurita	252	NAPHTHALINUM	412
Mudar	178	Narceia	413
Mudarwurzelrinde	178	Narcein	413
Mugwort	130	Narceine	413
leaved	91	NARCEINUM	413
Mullein	577	Narcotia	413
Muquet	229	Narcotin	413
Murex	407	Narcotina	413
brandaris	407	Narcotine	413
PURPUREA	407	NARCOTINUM	413
Murias morphicus	405	Nard Américain	117
Muriate of apomorphia	115	Nardostachys jatamansi	543
of gold	145	Nardum rusticanum	136
of lime	175	Nardus celtica altera	124
of magnesia	378	Narkotin	413
of morphia	405	Noah's ark	246
of quinine	203	Noble pine	201
Murich	456	Narrow dock	498
Musc	406	Narrow-leaved eugenia	267
Muscæ Hispanicæ	183	Narthex asafœtida	134
Muscus clavatus	375	Nasturtium amphibium	221
pulmonaria	535	armoracia	221
squamosus vulgaris	375	Natri arsenias	414
terrestris repens	375	hypophosphis	416
ursinus	375	Natrium arsenicicum	414
Musk	406	biboricum	161
root	543	bromatum	415
Musk-quash root	556	carbonicum	415
Muskatnuss	423	chloratum	417
Musquash root	209	hydricum	416
Mutterkorn	517		

Natrium hypophosphorosum	416	NICCOLUM SULFATE	422
nitricum	418	SULPHURICUM	422
phosphoricum	418	Nickel	422
Pyroborat	161	carbonate	421
salicylicum	419	sulfate	422
sulphuricum	420	Nickelkarbonat	421
sulphurosum	421	Nickelsulfat	422
Natriumarsenat	414	Nicotiana auriculata	546
Natriumcarbonat	415	macrophylla	546
Natriumgoldchlorid	146	tabacum	546
Natriumnitrat	418	Night-blooming cereus	166
Natriumphosphat	418	Nightshade	255
Natriumsalicylat	419	Ninsin	116
Natriumsulfit	421	Nipple nightshade	529
Natron	416	Niter	350
NATRUM ARSENIATE	414	Nitras kalicus	350
ARSENICICUM	414	potassicus	350
biboracicum	161	sodicus	418
boracicum	161	Nitrate de Chili	418
BROMATUM	414	de potasse	350
BROMID	414	de soude	418
CARBONATE	415	of ammonium	97
CARBONICUM	415	of mercury	393
CAUSTIC	416	of pilocarpine	451
CAUSTICUM	416	of potash	350
HYPOPHOSPHITE	416	of potassium	350
HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM	416	of silver	120
MURIATE	417	of sodium	418
MURIATICUM	417	of strychnine	540
NITRATE	418	of uranium	573
NITRICUM	418	Nitre prismatique	350
PHOSPHATE	418	Nitric acid	63
PHOSPHORICUM	418	Nitrite of amyl	101
SALICYLATE	419	Nitro benzine	156
SALICYLICUM	419	benzol	156
SULFATE	420	Nitro-glycerin	298
SULFITE	421	Nitro-hydrochloric acid	64
SULFO-CARBOLATE	419	Nitrobenzolum	156
SULPHO-CARBOLICUM	419	Nitrophenisic acid	66
SULPHURICUM	420	Nitrum cubicum	418
SULPHUROSUM	421	depuratum	350
Navelwort	235	flammans	97
Nenuphar luteum	423	Nodding trillium	565
Nephrodium filix mas	287	Noix commune	338
Nerium album	428	vomiques	424
oleander	428	Nopal-Schildlaus	220
splendens	428	Normal mercuric sulphate	397
variegatum	428	potassic chromate	346
Nerprun	487	Northern prickly ash	587
Nerve root	246	Norway pine	453
Nervine	246	Nose-bleed	400
Nesselkraut	569	Notch-leaved alder	85
Neutrales weinsaures Kali	354	Nubian senna	521
New England boxwood	233	Nuces aromaticæ	423
New Jersey tea	194	nucistal	423
Niccoli carbonas	421	Nuclei myristicæ	423
sulphas	422	Nuphar jaune	423
NICCOLUM	422	LUTEUM	423
CARBONATE	421	Nutmeg	423
CARBONICUM	421	Nux cathartica americana	337
METALLICUM	422	juglans	338

NUX MOSCHATA	423	Onaye	539
myristica	423	One berry	401, 439
VOMICA	424	Onion	83
vomica officinarum	424	Onosmodium hispidum	433
Nymphæa lutea	423	VIRGINIANUM	433
ODORATA	425	Onosuris acuminata	427
Oaklungs	535	Ooshak	92
Oat	147	Ophiostachys virginica	316
Obier	581	Opian	413
Ocimastrum	515	OPIUM	434
Œnanthe apiifolia	426	crudum	434
CROCATA	426	thebaicum	434
phellandrium	446	Opuntia humifusa	435
safranée	426	intermedia	435
sarmentosa	446	italica	435
ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS	427	maritima	435
gauroides	427	tuna	196
parviflora	427	VULGARIS	435
Official alcohol	28	Or	145
chamomile	107	blanc	458
Oignon marin	514	Orange apocynum	139
Ohio buckeye	75	root	320
curcuma	320	spider	558
Oignon	83	swallow root	139
Oil beetle	183	Orchidocarpium arietinum	140
nut	337	Ordeal bark tree	264
of cajuput	430	bean	448
of sandal wood	432	doom-bark	264
of santal	432	Oregon grape root	158
of turpentine	554	Oreoselinum	142
of vitriol	68	Oriental berries	219
Old field balsam	300	Orme à trois feuilles	474
man	129	Ormenis nobilis	107
Oldman's beard	205	Ornithogalum maritimum	513
OLEANDER	428	scilla	513
Oleo-résine de copahu	230	Orobanche de Virginie	258
OLEUM ANIMALE	429	virginiana	258
animale ætherum	429	Oronge fausse	78
animale Dippelii	429	Orpiment	128
CAJUPUTI	430	Ortho-oxybenzoic acid	67
cornu cervi	429	Ortho-phosphate of silver	121
crotonis	239	Orthophosphoric acid	66
hepatis morrhuæ	431	Orthosporum anthelminticum	200
jecoris aselli	431	Ortie brûlante	568
melaleuca cajuputi	430	grièche	569
MORRHUÆ	430	morte	359
Palmæ Christi	431	Osmium	436
petræ album	444	METALLICUM	436
RICINI	431	Ostrea edulis	172
SANTALI	432	Our Lady thistle	188
santali flavi	432	Ourary	244
santalum album	432	Ova ova	403
terebinthinæ	554	Ox-balm	225
terræ	444	Oxalas cericus	197
OLIBANUM	432	Oxalate de cerium	197
Onage	539	de potasse	351
Onagra biennis	427	of cerium	197
vulgaris	427	of lime	175
Onagre	427	of potassium	351
		Oxalic acid	65
		Oxalsäure	65



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Pétrole	444	Physostigmin	266
PETROLEUM	444	Phytolacca americana	449
benzin	156	DECANDRA	449
ether	156	vulgaris	449
Petroleumbenzin	156	Picrate d'ammoniaque	98
Petroselinum montanum	142	of ammonium	98
SATIVUM	445	Picric acid	66
Petty morrel	117	Picrotoxin	450
Peucedanum ammoniacum	92	PICROTOXINUM	450
oreoselinum	142	Pied d'Leon	410
Pfefferminze	387	de veau	132
Phalaris zizanoides	104	Pied-de-cornielle	295
Pharmacopeia committee, list of	11	Pigeon-berry	449
Pharmacy, general	21	Pignon des Barbades	337
Pheasant's eye	74	d'Inde	337
PELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM	446	Pigmentum indicum	329
Phenic acid	56	Pikrinsäure	66
alcohol	56	Pilocarpi foliola	452
Phenol	56	Pilocarpin nitrate	451
Phenolsulphonate of sodium	420	hydrochlorid	451
Phenyl salicylate	505	Pilocarpinæ hydrochloras	451
Phenylamin sulfate	107	nitras	451
Phenylamine	106	Pilocarpinhydrochlorid	451
Phenylic acid	56	Pilocarpinum hydrochloricum	451
hydrate	56	MURIATE	451
Phenylicum crystallisatum	56	MURIATICUM	451
Phenylsalicylat	505	NITRATE	451
Phenylschwefelsaures Natron	420	NITRICUM	451
Phosphas ammonicus	98	PILOCARPUS	452
calcicus præcipitatus	176	Pilot weed	524
natricus	418	Pimpinell	453
sodicus	418	Pimpinell	453
Phosphate d'ammoniaque	98	Pimpinella alba	453
de chaux hydraté	176	hircinæ	453
de magnésie	379	nostratis	453
de potasse	352	SAXIFRAGA	453
de soude	418	umbelliferæ	453
of ammonium	98	Pine agaric	468
of magnesium	379	sap	403
of potassium	352	Pink root	531
of soda	418	Pinus canadensis	51
of sodium	418	excelsa	454
Phosphide of zinc	593	LAMBERTIANA	454
Phosphor	446	nigra	52
Phosphore	446	SYLVESTRIS	453
Phosphoretum zincicum	593	Pipe plant	403
Phosphoric acid	66	Piper caudatum	239
Phosphorsaure	66	cubeba	239
Phosphorsaures Ammoniak	98	hispanicum	184
Kali	352	indicum vulgatissimum	184
Magnesia	379	METHYSTICUM	455
Natron	418	NIGRUM	456
PHOSPHORUS	446	triocum	456
RUBER	447	turcicum	184
Phosphorzink	593	Pipperidge bush	159
Phosphure de zinc	593	Pipsisewa	201
Phosphuret of zinc	593	PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA	456
Phu germanicum	573	Piscidie	456
parvum	573	Pistachio nut.	310
Physic nut	337	Pitcher plant	510
PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM	448	Pivoine	437

PLANTAGO MAJOR	457	Poison tobacco	323
Plantain	457	tree	495
Platin	458	wood	495
Platinchlorid	459	Poisonous American arum	170
Platine	458	cowbane	210
Platini chloridum	459	darnel	372
et natri chloridum	459	lettuce	357
Platinic chloride	459	pediveau	170
PLATINUM	458	Poivre commun	456
ET NATRUM MURIATE	459	d'Espagne	184
ET NATRUM MURIATICUM	459	d'Inde	184
hydrochlorid	458	noir	456
METALLICUM	458	Poke	449, 470
MURIATE	458	Polar weed	524
MURIATICUM	458	Polishing rush	259
PLECTRANTHUS FRUCTICOSUS	460	Polycresta	142
Pleurisy root	139	Polygala de Virginie	520
Plomb	464	senega	520
Plum-leaved viburnum	582	virginiana	520
Plumbago	302	Polygonum acre	466
LITTORALIS	460	fagopyrum	276
Plumbi acetas	461	hydropiperoides	466
carbonas	462	PUNCTATUM	466
chromas	463	viridiflorum	182
iodidum	463	Polyporus laricis	467
Plumbic acetate	461	OFFICINALIS	467
carbonate	462	PINICOLA	468
chromate	463	Polecat collard	470
iodid	463	weed	470
iodide	463	Polypodium filix mas	287
PLUMBUM	464	Pool-root	270
ACETATE	461	Poma amoris	374
ACETICUM	461	Pomegranate	301
CARBONATE	462	Pomme d'amour	374
CARBONICUM	462	épineuse	537
CHROMATE	463	Pond dogwood	196
CHROMICUM	463	Poor man's hour glass	103
hydrico-carbonicum	462	man's water glass	103
IODATUM	463	man's weather glass	103
IODID	463	Poppy	434
METALLICUM	464	Populage	179
Pocan	449	POPULUS TREMULOIDES	469
Podalyria tinctoria	149	Porcelia triloba	140
PODOPHYLLIN	464	Porrum sativum	84
Podophyllum	464	Potassa	344
callicarpum	465	caustica	344
montanum	465	Potassa acetas	341
PELTATUM	465	bichromas	342
Podophyllumharz	464	carbonæ	344
Pois velus	252	chloras	345
Poison arum	170	hydras	344
ash	205, 494, 495	nitras	350
elder	495	permanganas	351
hemlock	228	phosphas	352
ivy	494	prussias flava	347
nut	424	sulphas	353
oak	494	tartras	354
parsley	228	Potasse caustique	344
sumach	495	Potassic acetate	341
root	209	bromide	343
		carbonate	344

- | | | | |
|--|-----|--|----------|
| Potassic chlorate | 345 | Powders, medicated | 47 |
| chloride | 349 | Prairie flower | 476 |
| cyanide | 347 | Precipitated carbonate of zinc | 590 |
| dichromate | 342 | gold | 145 |
| ferrocyanide | 347 | phosphate of calcium | 176 |
| hydrate | 344 | Précipité rouge | 394 |
| hypophosphite | 348 | Preface | 3 |
| iodide | 349 | Prêle | 259 |
| nitrate | 350 | Prenanthes serpens | 410 |
| oxalate | 351 | Preparation of attenuations of solu-
ble substances | 41 |
| permanganate | 351 | of dilutions of soluble substances | 41 |
| sulphate | 353 | of triturations | 43 |
| tartrate | 354 | Preparations from drugs | 34 |
| Potassii acetas | 341 | Prescription writing, abbreviations
used in | 597 |
| arsenis | 342 | writing, signs used in | 597 |
| arsenitis | 342 | Prescriptions | 48 |
| bichromas | 342 | Prickly ash | 587 |
| bromidum | 343 | lettuce | 357 |
| carbonas | 344 | pear | 435 |
| carbonas purus | 344 | Pride weed | 261 |
| chloras | 345 | Prince's pine | 201 |
| chloridum | 349 | Prinos | 471 |
| cyanidum | 347 | VERTICILLATUS | 471 |
| ferrocyanidum | 347 | Pronunciation of medicines | 607 |
| hydras : | 344 | Protocarbonate de fer | 279 |
| hypophosphis | 348 | Protochlorure de mercure | 392 |
| iodidum | 349 | Protoiodide of green mercury | 392 |
| nitras | 350 | of yellow mercury | 392 |
| oxalas | 351 | Protoidure de mercure | 392 |
| permanganas | 351 | Prunus amygdalus | 100 |
| phosphas | 352 | communis | 472 |
| sulphas | 353 | institia | 472 |
| tartras | 354 | laurocerasus | 362 |
| Potassio-antimonic oxytartrate | 552 | lusitanica | 362 |
| Potassium acetate | 341 | PADUS | 471 |
| alum | 89 | racemosus | 472 |
| antimonyl tartrate | 552 | serotina (Ehrhart) | 473 |
| arsenite | 342 | SPINOSA | 472 |
| bromid | 343 | VIRGINIANA | 473 |
| carbonate | 344 | Prussic acid | 60 |
| chlorate | 345 | Pseudacacia odorata | 497 |
| chlorid | 349 | Pseudo-acanthus | 163 |
| chromate | 346 | Pseusmagennetus equatoriensis | 240 |
| cyanid | 346 | Psorulea glandulosa | 328 |
| dichromate | 342 | Psychotria ipecacuanha | 332 |
| ferrocyanid | 347 | Ptarmica montana | 124 |
| hydrate | 344 | PTELEA TRIFOLIATA | 474 |
| hypophosphite | 348 | viticifolia | 474 |
| iodid | 348 | Puccoon | 509 |
| iodohydrargyrate | 398 | Puff ball | 162, 550 |
| mercuric iodid | 398 | Puka puka | 162 |
| nitrate | 350 | Puke root | 370 |
| oxalate | 350 | Pulmonaria reticulata | 535 |
| permanganate | 351 | Pulmonaire de Chêne | 535 |
| phosphate | 352 | PULSATILLA | 475 |
| picrate | 352 | nigricans | 475 |
| sulfate | 353 | NUTTALLIANA | 476 |
| tartrate | 353 | patens | 476 |
| Prussiate jaune de potasse | 347 | pratensis | 475 |
| POTHOS FÆTIDUS | 470 | | |
| Poudre aux vers | 531 | | |



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|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| RATANHIA | 485 | RHAMNUS FRANGULA | 488 |
| peruviana | 485 | PURSHIANA | 489 |
| Ratanhiawurzel | 485 | Rhatany | 485 |
| Rattle bush | 149 | RHEUM | 490 |
| Rattleroot | 211 | emodi | 490 |
| Rattlesnake | 238 | compactum | 490 |
| beans | 195 | muscoviticum | 490 |
| master | 263 | officinale | 490 |
| milkwort | 520 | palmatum | 490 |
| root | 211, 410, 520 | rhaponticum | 490 |
| Rattleweed | 211 | russicum | 490 |
| Rave | 484 | undulatum | 490 |
| Realger | 129 | Rheumatism root | 250 |
| Red alder | 85 | weed | 201 |
| archangel | 376 | RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHE- | |
| berry | 116, 572 | MUM | 491 |
| cardinal plant | 369 | officinale | 491 |
| cedar | 340 | Rhubarb | 490 |
| chicken-weed | 103 | Rhubarbe | 490 |
| chromate of potash | 342 | RHUS AROMATICA | 492 |
| clover | 563 | cacodendron | 81 |
| coral | 231 | canadensis | 492 |
| iodide of mercury | 393 | carolinense | 493 |
| lobelia | 369 | chinense | 81 |
| osier | 234 | elegans | 493 |
| phosphorus | 447 | GLABRA | 493 |
| pine | 453 | humile | 494 |
| precipitate | 394 | hypsilodendron | 81 |
| mercuric oxide | 394 | pubescens | 494 |
| mustard | 526 | radicans | 494 |
| pepper | 184 | suaveolens | 492 |
| puccoon | 509 | TOXICODENDRON | 494 |
| rod | 234 | VENENATA | 495 |
| root | 194, 356, 509 | vernificera | 495 |
| sulfuret of arsenic | 129 | vernix | 495 |
| willow | 234, 504 | verrucosa | 494 |
| wood | 307, 356 | virginicum | 493 |
| Red-berried trailing arbutus | 572 | Ribgrass | 457 |
| Red-root-bark tree | 194 | Richweed | 211, 225 |
| Red-rot | 253 | Ricini oleum | 431 |
| Redoue | 232 | Ricinus africanus | 496 |
| Reducirtes eisen | 282 | americanus | 337 |
| Reference, select tables for | 597 | COMMUNIS | 496 |
| Regina prati | 532 | europæus | 496 |
| Reine des prés | 532 | inermis | 496 |
| Reisblei | 302 | lævis | 496 |
| Renoncule | 481 | lividus | 496 |
| âcre | 480 | majoris | 337 |
| Resin of May apple | 464 | viridis | 496 |
| of podophyllum | 464 | Ricinusöl | 431 |
| Resina abietis nigræ | 52 | Ricinussamen | 496 |
| benzoe | 157 | Riga pine | 453 |
| podophylli | 464 | Ringelblume | 177 |
| Resine de podophylle | 464 | River sponge | 148 |
| Resorcin | 486 | Robinia fragilis | 497 |
| Résorcine | 486 | PSEUDACACIA | 496 |
| Resorcinol | 486 | Robinier | 497 |
| RESORCINUM | 486 | Rock crystal pure flint | 522 |
| Rhabarbarum | 490 | oil | 444 |
| Rhabarber | 490 | parsley | 445 |
| RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS | 487 | Rock-rose | 216 |

Rock-weed	225	Sabina sterilis	502
Roman chamomile	107	vulgaris	502
vitriol	244	Sabine	502
wormwood	91	Saccharated carbonate of iron	279
Romarin sauvage	363	iodid of iron	280
Römische Kamille	107	Saccharum lactis	30
Rope bark	251	saturni	461
Rorella rotundifolia	253	Sacred anise tree	329
Roripa rusticana	221	bark	489
Ros-solis	253	Sadebaum	502
Rosa benedicta	437	Saffron	237
Rose apple	267	Safran	237
bay	428	Safrandolde	426
de Sibérie	491	Sage	506
laurel	428	Sal amarum	380
willow	234	ammoniac	96
Rose-colored passion flower	440	anglicum	380
silkweed	137	commune	417
Rosée du soleil	253	culinare	417
Rosebay	491	digestivum sylvii	349
Rosenlorbeer	428	epsomense	380
Rosin weed	524	nitri	350
Rosmarinum sylvestre	363	petræ	350
Rothe Ceder	340	polychrestum	353
Koralle	231	Sedlicense	380
Rother Präcipitat	394	sodæ depuratus	415
Roths Jodquecksilber	393	tartari	344
Quecksilberoxyd	394	volatile siccum	95
Round-leaved consumption cure	201	Salbei	506
cornel	232	Salicin	503
dogwood	232	Salicine	503
sun-dew	253	SALICINUM	503
Round-lobed hepatica	318	Salicylate de phenol	505
Roundheart	556	de soude	419
Rubinus arsenicalis	129	of sodium	419
Rubis d'arsenic	129	Salicylic acid	67
Rue	499	Salicylsäure	67
des jardins	499	Salicylsäure-Phenylæther	505
Ruiz et Pavon	485	Salix ambigua	504
RUMEX ACETOSA	497	falcata	504
CRISPUS	498	helix	504
Rundblättriger Kornel	232	lambertiana	504
Ruprechtskraut	296	ligustrina	504
Rush	339	monandra	504
Russicher Flusschwamm	148	NIGRA	504
Russula emetica	78	PURPUREA	504
RUTA GRAVEOLENS	499	purshiana	504
hortensis	499	SALOL	505
latifolia	499	Salolum	505
montana	499	Salpeter	350
sativa	499	Salpetersalzsaure	64
vulgaris	499	Salpetersäure	63
Rye ergot	516	Salpetersaures Wismuthoxyd	161
SABADILLA	500	Salpêtre	350
officinarum	500	Salsepareille	511
Sabadilla saamen	500	Salt of lemons	351
SABAL SERRULATA	501	of sorrel	351
SABINA	502	rheum weed	199
officinalis	502	Saltpeter	350
		Salpetersaures Ammoniak	97
		Kali	350

SALVIA OFFICINALIS	506	Schöllkraut	199
Salzsaures Morphin	405	Schwalbenwurzel	138
Sambuca humilis	507	Schwarze Brechnuss	337
Sambucus acinis albis	508	Schlangenwurzel	211
CANADENSIS	507	Uieswurzel	315
glauca	507	Schwarzer Hollunder	508
laciniatis follis	508	Nachtschatten	529
maderensis	508	Pfeffer	456
NIGRA	508	Senf	526
Sanamunda	297	Schwarzwurzel	547
Sancratium	513	Schwefel	541
Sanguinaire du Canada	509	Schwefelblumen	541
Sanguinaria acaulis	509	Schwefelcadmium	167
CANADENSIS	509	Schwefelkohlenstoff	186
grandiflora	509	Schwefelleber	317
minor	509	Schwefelsäure	68
vernalis	509	Schwefelsaures Bebirin	154
Santelöl	432	Cadmiumoxyd	168
Santonin	510	Cinchonin	214
Santonina	510	Eisenoxydul	285
Santonine	510	Kali	353
SANTONINUM	510	Kupfer	244
Sapium sylvaticum	536	Magnesia	380
Sarazina gibbosa	510	Morphin	406
Sarcomphalus carolinianus	487	Natron	421
Sarracenia gronovii	510	Quecksilberoxyd	397
heterophylla	510	Strychnin	541
leucophylla	510	Zinkoxyd	594
PURPUREA	510	Schwefelspiessglanz	109
Sarracenie	510	Schweinsbrod	245
Sarsaparella	511	Schwulstkraut	249
SARSAPARILLA	511	Scilla hispanica	513
Sarza	511	MARITIMA	513
SASSAFRAS	513	rufa magna vulgaris	514
BARK	513	vulgaris radice rubra	514
officinale	513	Sclerotium clavus	516
Sassy bark	264	Scoke	449
Satium	87	Scorodosma fortidum	134
Satween	87	Scotch fir	453
Sauge officinale	506	pine	453
Savin	502	Scouring rush	259
Saw palmetto	501	Scrofula plant	515
Saw-leaved oak	471	weed	216
Saxifrage	453	Scrofulaire vulgaire	515
Scabious	261	Scrophularia foetida	515
Scabish	427	lanceolata	515
Scabwort	331	majoris	515
Scarlet berry	255	marilandica (gray)	515
oak	471	NODOSA	514
pimpernel	103	vulgaris	515
Sceau d'or	320	Scurvy grass	221
Schaafgarbe	400	Scutellaire	516
Schachtelhalm	259	SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA	515
Scharfhahenfuss	480	Sea holly	264
Schierling	228	kelp	289
Schierlings Caladium	170	onion	514
Schildkraut	516	ware	289
Schlehdorn	472	wrack	289
Schneebaum	205	Seaside balsam	189
Schneerose	491	Sébadille	500
Schœnocaulon officinale	500	Secale clavatum	517



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- | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| Small yellow pond lily | 423 | Sodium hydroxide | 416 |
| Smegmaria emarginate | 479 | hypophosphite | 416 |
| Smilax medica | 511 | nitrate | 418 |
| officinalis | 511 | orthophosphate | 418 |
| peruviana | 511 | phosphate | 418 |
| sarsaparilla | 511 | platino chlorid | 459 |
| syphilitica | 511 | pyroborate | 161 |
| Smooth sumach | 493 | salicylate | 419 |
| Smooth-leaved horse-chestnut | 75 | sulfate | 420 |
| Smyrnium acuminatum | 556 | sulfite | 421 |
| aureum | 556 | sulfo-carbolate | 419 |
| luteum | 556 | Soft rush | 339 |
| Snake head | 199 | Solanin | 527 |
| milk | 272 | SOLANINUM | 527 |
| Snake-headed grindelia | 304 | Solanum arboreum indicum maxi- | |
| Snakeroot | 520 | mum | 424 |
| Snakeweed | 123, 209 | ARREBENTA | 527 |
| Snap dragon | 365 | CAROLINENSE | 528 |
| Snapping hazel-nut | 310 | crenato-dentatum | 529 |
| Snow berry | 544 | dulcamara | 255 |
| Snow-drop tree | 205 | furiusum | 154 |
| Snow-flower | 205 | hortense | 154 |
| Snowball | 196, 581 | inops | 529 |
| Soap bark | 479 | lethale | 154 |
| Socotrina aloes | 86 | lignosum | 255 |
| Soda | 416 | lycopersicum | 374 |
| caustica | 416 | magnum virginiam | 449 |
| Sodæ boras | 161 | magus | 155 |
| carbonas | 415 | mammiforme | 529 |
| hypophosphis | 416 | MAMMOSUM | 529 |
| nitras | 418 | maniacum | 155, 537 |
| phosphas | 418 | melanoceros | 155 |
| sulphas | 420 | NIGRUM | 529 |
| Sodic carbonate | 415 | pterocaulon | 529 |
| chloride | 417 | ptycanthum | 529 |
| hydrate | 416 | quadrifolium bacciferum | 439 |
| hypophosphite | 416 | racemosum americanum | 449 |
| nitrate | 418 | rebenta | 527 |
| pyroborate | 161 | scandens | 255 |
| sulphate | 420 | somniaferum | 155 |
| sulphite | 421 | sylvaticum | 155 |
| Sodii arsenas | 414 | virginianum | 528 |
| arsenias | 414 | Solatrum nigrum | 529 |
| boras | 161 | Solidago alpina (?) | 530 |
| bromidum | 415 | glomerata (?) | 530 |
| carbonas | 415 | VIRGA-AUREA | 530 |
| chloridum | 417 | Solis sponsa | 177 |
| hypophosphis | 416 | Solseginum aureum | 177 |
| nitras | 418 | Soluble tartar | 354 |
| phosphas | 418 | Solution of acetate of ammonium | 93 |
| salicylas | 419 | Solutions, alcoholic, of solids, or | |
| sulphas | 420 | semi-solids | 35 |
| sulphis | 421 | aqueous | 34 |
| sulphocarbolas | 420 | of fluids in alcohol | 35 |
| Sodio-platinic chloride | 459 | Solvents | 27 |
| Sodium arsenate | 414 | Sonnenblume | 312 |
| auro-chlorid | 146 | Sonnenthau | 253 |
| bromid | 414 | Sophora tinctoria | 149 |
| carbonate | 415 | Sorrel | 497 |
| chlorid | 417 | tree | 436 |
| hydrate | 416 | Souci d'eau | 179 |

Soude caustique	416	Springgurke	257
Soufre	541	Spurge	274
végétal	375	olive	399
Sour dock	498	Spurred rye	517
wood	436	Square stalk	515
Sous-azotate de bismuth	161	Squaw mint	311
Sous-carbonate	590	root	192, 258
Southernwood	129	vine	401
Sowbread	245	weed	519
Spanische Fliegen	183	Squawroot	211
Spanischer Pfeffer	184	Squill	513
Spanish bayonet	588	Squilla hispanica	514
fly	183	rubra	514
pepper	184	vulgaris	514
Spargel	141	Squirting cucumber	257
Spatter dock	425	St. Bartholomew's tea	328
Spearwort	482	St. Ignatius' bean	326
Spectacled snake	411	St. John's wort	324
Speedwell	142	St. Mary's thistle	188
Speltrum	592	St. Peter's wort	544
Spermœdia clavus	517	Stagbush	582
Spice berry	291	Stag's horn	375
Spiderwort	562	Star anise	328
Spierstaude	532	fish	142
SPIGELIA	531	grass	82
anthelmia (Linné)	531	root	82
Spikenard	117	thistle	187
of the ancients	543	STANNUM	533
Spina acida	159	METALLICUM	533
cervina	487	Staphisaigre	534
Spindelbaum	269	Staphydis agria	534
Spindle bush	268	pedicularis	534
tree	268, 269	STAPHYSAGRIA	534
Spinis triplicibus	159	macrocarpa	534
SPIRÆA ULMARIA	532	Starwort	316
Spirée ulmaire	532	Stavesacre	534
Spirit of mindererus	93	Stechapfel	537
weed	356	Steinbeere	572
Spiritus mindereri	93	Steinklee	385
nitri acidus	63	Steinöl	444
Sponge	533	Stephanskörner	534
SPONGIA	533	Stephanskraut	534
officinalis	533	Stern-Anis	329
palustris	148	Stibium oxydatum	110
tosta	533	sulfuratum nigrum	109
usta	533	Sticta pulmonacæ	535
Spongilla fluviatilie	148	pumonalia	535
lacustris	148	PULMONARIA	535
Spoonbunch	354	Stillingia	536
Spoonwood	354	SYLVATICA	536
Spotted alder	310	Stillingie	536
arum	132	Stink weed	537
carduus	187	Stinkasant	134
cowbane	209	Stinkende Drachenwurzel	470
cranesbill	295	Nieswurzel	314
geranium	295	Stinking balm	311
hemlock	228	hellebore	314
lily	365	pothos	470
thistle	187	weed	200
water hemlock	209	Stitzolobium pruriens	252
Spreading dog-bane	113	Stockfischleberthran	431

Stone crop	443	Sulfas mercuricus	397
Stone-root	225	morphicus	406
Storksbill	295	natricus	420
Stramonia	537	potassicus	353
STRAMONIUM	537	quinicus	204
foetidum	537	sodicus	420
majus album	537	zincicus	594
spinosum	537	Sulfate d'alumine et potassii	89
vulgatum	537	d'atropine	144
Strawberry	287	de bébéérine	154
tree	268	de cadmium	168
Strength, unit of	23	de chaux	176
Striped alder	310, 471	de cinchonine	214
Strobili humuli	373	de cuivre	244
lupuli	373	d'hyoscyamine	324
Strong-scented lettuce	357	de magnésie	380
Strontiana carbonica	538	de morphine	406
Strontianæ carbonas	538	de nickel	422
Strontii carbonas	538	de potasse	353
STRONTIUM CARBONATE	538	de quinine	204
CARBONICUM	538	de soude	420
STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS	539	de strychnin	541
kombe (?)	539	de zinc	594
Strychnia	540	ferreux	285
Strychnin	540	mercurique	397
nitrate	540	Sulfide arsenieux	128
sulfate	541	hypoarsenieux	129
Strychnina	540	Sulfis natricus	421
Strychninæ nitras	540	sodicus	421
sulphas	541	Sulfite de soude	421
Strychnine	540	Sulfur	541
STRYCHNINUM	540	di-iodid	542
NITRATE	540	IODID	542
NITRICUM	540	Sulfure d'antimoine	109
PURUM	540	d'antimoine précipité	111
SULFATE	541	de cadmium	167
SULPHURICUM	541	de carbon	186
Strychnos colubrina	424	jaune d'arsenic	128
gujanensis	244	Sulfuretum stibicum	109
ignatii	326	Sulfuric acid	68
ligustrina	424	Sulphas aluminico-potassicus	89
nux vomica	424	Sulphate of anilin	107
philippensis	326	of atropin	144
toxifera	244	of beberine	154
Sturmhat	71	of cadmium	168
Subacetate of mercury	389	of calcium	176
Subchloride of mercury	392	of cinchonine	214
Sublimé corrosif	390	of copper	244
Sublimed sulphur	541	of hyoscyamine	324
Subnitrate of bismuth	161	of iron	285
Subsulphide of mercury	397	of magnesium	380
Succinum griseum	91	of morphia	406
Succus thebaicus	434	of morphine	406
Sucre de saturne	461	of nickel	422
Sugar of lead	461	of potash	353
pine	454	of potassium	353
Sulfas cadmicus	168	of quinia	204
cupricus	243	of soda	420
ferrosus	285	of sodium	420
kalicus	353	of strychnine	541
magnesticus	380	of zinc	594



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|--|----------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM | 554 | Tobacco | 546 |
| Terra foliati tartari | 341 | Tochillies | 184 |
| Testa ostryæ | 172 | Tollkraut | 155 |
| Tests of alcohol | 29 | Tomato | 374 |
| of distilled water | 30 | TONGO | 561 |
| of ether | 31 | bean | 561 |
| of glycerine | 31 | Tonka bean | 562 |
| of milk-sugar | 30 | Tonkobohne | 562 |
| of triturations | 45 | TOOT-BERRY | 232 |
| Tetterwort | 199, 509 | Toot-poison | 232 |
| TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM | 555 | Toothache tree | 587 |
| Teufelsdreck | 134 | Toothed-leaved maiden-plum | 227 |
| Texan bird spider | 408 | Tormentilla | 295 |
| Texas sarsaparilla | 386 | Torquin bean | 562 |
| Thapsus barbatus | 577 | Trachelium americanum | 369 |
| THASPIUM AUREUM | 556 | Tradescantia commelina | 562 |
| Thé du Canada | 291 | DIURETICA | 562 |
| vert impérial | 557 | Tragoselinum | 453 |
| Thea assamica | 557 | Trailing arbutus | 258 |
| bohea | 557 | sumach | 494 |
| cæsarea | 557 | Trapœraba | 562 |
| imperialis | 557 | Treatment of drugs | 34 |
| SINENSIS | 557 | Tree lungwort | 535 |
| stricta | 557 | of heaven | 81 |
| viridis | 557 | of life | 560 |
| Thein | 168 | primrose | 427 |
| Theine | 168 | stramonium | 247 |
| Théine | 168 | Trèfle | 563 |
| THERIDION | 558 | blanc | 564 |
| curassavicum | 558 | d'eau | 388 |
| Thick-leaved pennywort | 321 | de marais | 388 |
| Thistle root | 187 | Trefoil | 318 |
| THLASPI BURSA PASTORIS | 559 | Trembling poplar | 469 |
| Thonerdehydrat | 90 | Tri-calcic phosphate | 176 |
| Thong bark | 251 | Tri-sulphide of antimony | 109 |
| Thorn apple | 537 | Tricalcium orthoarsenate | 171 |
| Thorough root | 271 | Triferric diarseniate | 278 |
| wax | 271 | Trifolii fragiferi | 288 |
| Thoroughwort | 271 | Trifolium amarum | 387 |
| Thready Adam's needle | 588 | aquaticum | 387 |
| Three-leaved ivy | 494 | campestre | 563 |
| Thridace | 358 | fibrinum | 387 |
| Thuia du Canada | 560 | minimum | 563 |
| THUJA OCCIDENTALIS | 560 | officinale | 385 |
| Thylax fraxineum | 587 | plumosum | 563 |
| Thymelæ | 399 | PRATENSE | 563 |
| Tickweed | 311 | procumbens | 563 |
| Tiger lillie | 365 | REPENS | 564 |
| lily | 365 | Trigonocephalus lachesis | 356 |
| Tigilium officinale | 239 | Triquinia arseniate | 202 |
| TILIA EUROPÆA | 561 | TRILLIUM | 565 |
| Timbo sipo | 442 | cernuum | 565 |
| Tin | 533 | pendulum | 565 |
| Tinctura acris sine kali | 193 | Trilopus dentata | 310 |
| Tincture triturations | 46 | nigra | 310 |
| Tinctures of solids or semi-solids | 35 | rotundifolia | 310 |
| preparation of | 35 | virginiana | 310 |
| Tinker weed | 566 | Trinitrophenol | 66 |
| Tithymalus marinus | 272 | Trioste | 566 |
| Toad flax | 365 | Triosteum floribus verticillatis ses- | |
| lily | 425 | silibus | 566 |

Triosteum folliis connatis, f. s. v.	566	Valérate de zinc	595
majus	566	Valerian	573
PERFOLIATUM	566	Valeriana angustifolia	573
Trioxybenzoic acid	59	minor	573
TRITICUM REPENS	567	OFFICINALIS	573
Trituration tablets	47	sambucifolia	573
Triturations	43	sylvestris major	573
from tinctures	46	Valerianas ammonicus	99
preparations of	43	zincicus	595
tests of	45	Valérianate d'ammoniaque	99
True chamomile	107	de zinc	595
love	439	Valerianate of ammonium	99
Trumpet weed	271	of zinc	595
Tuber root	139, 224	Valériane américaine	246
Tumeric root	320	sauvage	573
Tupa-kihi	232	Veraire	575
Turmeric	509	Varnish sumach	495
Turpentine weed	524	tree	495
Turpinia glabra	492	Vegetable antimony	271
Turtle head	199	charcoal	186
TUSSILAGO PETASITES	567	sulphur	375
Tutee	232	Vehicles	27
Tutu	232	for prescription	47
		Vérate blanc	575
		vert	576
Ubium quinatum	250	Veratria	574
Uebermangansaures Kali	351	Veratrin	574
Umbilicus pendulinus	235	VERATRINA	574
Umbit root	246	Veratrine	574
Uncum	519	Veratrinum	574
Unicorn plant	316	VERATRUM ALBUM	575
root	82	eschscholtzii	576
Unit of medicinal strength	23	parviflorum	576
Unterphosphorigsaurer Kalk	174	luteum	316
Unterphosphorigsaurer Kali	348	nigrum	315
Natron	416	officinale	500
Upland cranberry	572	sabadilla	500
sumach	493	VIRIDE	576
Upright buttercup	480	VERBASCUM THAPSUS	577
crowfoot	480	Verbena	579
virgin's bower	217	HASTATA	578
Upstart	224	maris	579
Urali	244	OFFICINALIS	579
Uranic nitrate	573	Verge d'or	530
Uranii nitras	573	Vermont snake-root	135
URANIUM NITRATE	573	Veronica	364
NITRICUM	573	americana	580
Urari	244	anagallis	580
Uraster rubens	142	BECCABUNGA	580
Urginea maritima	514	incarnata	363
scilla	514	intermedia	580
URTICA DIOCA	568	japonica	363
majoris	568	sibirica	363
minora	569	virginica	363
URENS	569	Véronique	580
Usnea barbata	570	Verrucaria	177
USTILAGO MAIDIS	571	Verveine commune	579
Uva angina	165	Vesse-loup	162
lupulina	439	Vetiver	104
serpentina	165	Vetiveria odorata	104
URSI	571	Viburnum edule	581
Uvaria triloba	140	OPULUS	581

Viburnum Oxycoccus	581	Water cup	510
PRUNIFOLIUM	582	distilled	29
Vif-argent	398	dropwort	426
Vigne vierge	100	eryngo	263
VINCA MINOR	583	hemlock	210, 426, 446
pervinca	583	horehound	376
Vine maple	386	lily	425
Viola alba	583	lovage	426
imberbis	583	nerve root	246
mactiæ	583	nymph	425
martia	583	parsley	209
ODORATA	583	parsnip	210
suavis	583	pennywort	321
TRICOLOR	584	pepper	466
Violet	583	radish	221
bloom	255	shamrock	388
Violette odorante	583	smart weed	466
Virana	104	snake-root	263
Virginia creeper	100	Waterleaf	322
horehound	376	Wasserfenchel	446
snakeroot	123	Wasserholder	581
speedwell	364	Wassernabel	321
stone crop	443	Wasserschierling	210
Virginian snow-flower tree	205	Way-bred	457
swallow-wort	138	Waythorn	487
Virginische Ceder	340	Wax berry	408
Schlangenwurzel	123	myrtle	408
Virgin's bower	217	Wegdorn	487
Virginscher	376	Weights and measures, equivalents	
VISCUM ALBUM	585	of	600
flavescens	585	tables of	598
Vitex agnus castus	80	Weihrauch	432
verticillata	80	Weinsaure	70
Vitis alba	165	Weisse Amerikanische	189
canadensis	494	deutsche Kicher	361
hederacea	100	Magnesia	377
nigra	165	Nieswurzel	575
quinquefolia	100	Germer	575
sylvestris	255	Lattich	410
Vitriol bleu	244	Quecksilberpräcipitat	394
Vitriolated tartar	353	Senf	525
Vitriolum album	594	Wermuth	52
martis purum	285	White agaric	467
Vittie vayr	104	archangel	359
Volatile salt	95	arsenic	126
.		balsam	300
.		bay	380
.		bismuth	161
.		bryony	165
.		cedar	560
.		clover	564
.		fraxinella	248
.		gentian	566
.		ginseng	566
.		hellebore	575
.		Indian hemp	137
.		laurel	380
.		lead	462
.		leaf	201
.		lettuce	410
.		lily	425
Wachsbaum	408		
Wafer ash	474		
Wahoo	268		
Wahres Benedictenkraut	297		
Wake robin	132, 565		
Wallnusbaum	189		
Walnut	189		
Wandering milk-weed	113, 272		
Warneria canadensis	320		
Warted puff ball	162		
Water bugle	376		
cabbage	425		
cowbane	210		
cress	221		



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Yellow puccoon	320	Zincic chloride	592
root	320	cyanide	591
seal	320	iodide	591
snowrose	491	oxide	593
sulphide of arsenic	128	sulphate	594
sulphide of gold	146	valerianate	595
sulphuret of gold	146	ZINCUM	592
toad flax	365	ACETATE	589
water dropwort	426	ACETICUM	589
weed	480	BROMATUM	589
wood	587	BROMID	589
Yerba santa	262	CARBONATE	590
Yew	553	CARBONICUM	590
Youth-wort	253	chloratum	592
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA	588	CYANATUM	591
		CYANID	591
		IODATUM	591
		IODID	591
Zahnwehholz	587	METALLICUM	592
Zauberhasel	310	MURIATE	592
Zaunrübe	165	MURIATICUM	592
Zinc	592	OXID	593
acetate	589	OXYDATUM	593
bromid	589	PHOSPHID	593
carbonate	590	PHOSPHORATUM	593
chlorid	592	SULFATE	594
cyanid	591	SULPHURICUM	594
iodid	591	VALERIANATE	595
oxid	593	VALERIANICUM	595
phosphid	593	ZINGIBER OFFICINALE	595
sulfate	594	Zink	592
valerianate	595	Zinkacetate	589
Zinci acetas	589	Zinkbromid	590
aceticum	589	Zinkcarbonat	590
bromidum	590	Zinkchlorid	592
carbonas	590	Zinkjodid	591
carbonas præcipitatus	590	Zinkoxyd	593
chloridum	592	Zinksulfat	594
cyanidum	591	Zinkvalerianat	595
iodidum	591	Zimmt	215
oxidum	593	Zinn	533
phosphidum	593	Zittersaame Würmsaame	212
sulphas	594	Zitzenförmiger Nachtschatten	529
valerianas	595	Zizia aurea	556
Zincic acetate	589	Ziziphora pulegioides	311
bromide	590	Zwiebel	83

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