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THE FIRST PROFESSOR OF  
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS  
IN  
THE OWENS COLLEGE,  
1881—1900.



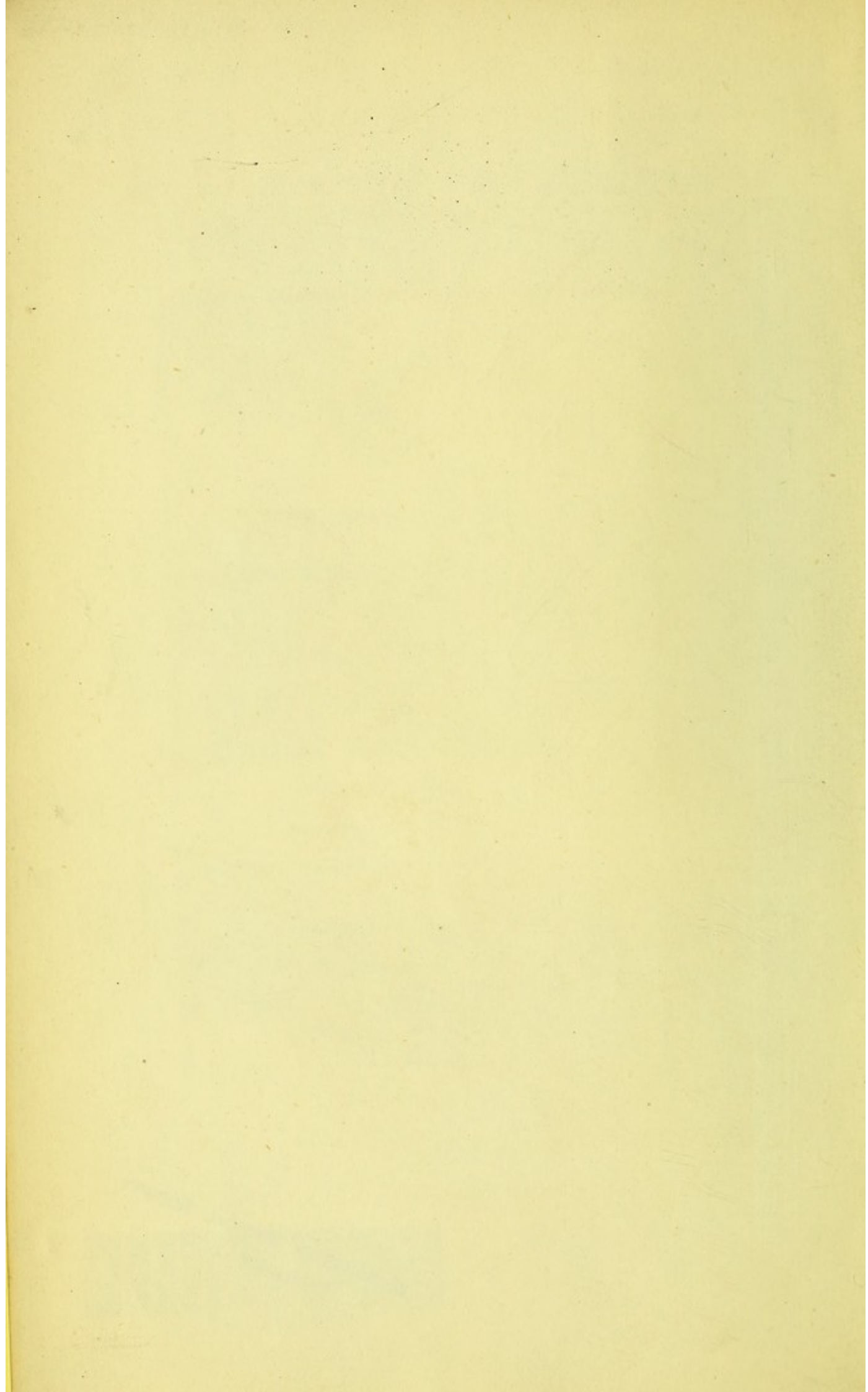
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# BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA

PUBLISHED BY THE

BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY,

GREAT ORMOND STREET, LONDON, W.C.



*SECOND EDITION.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY

BY

W. J. JOHNSON, 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE Pharmacopœia of the British Homœopathic Society issued in 1870 having met with a rapid sale, it became necessary either to reprint the work or to prepare a new edition.

A reprint without some corrections would have been a mistake, and as an issue with alterations would virtually have been a new edition, it was not desirable that such should appear until the whole had been thoroughly revised. It is believed that the course that has been adopted, notwithstanding the delay, will be generally approved.

A new edition being determined on, the British Homœopathic Society again appointed a Committee to take the necessary steps for its preparation.

Dr. Madden, the convenor of the first Committee, had so admirably discharged the duty of Editor, by bringing out a book that was so valuable for the information it contained, and which met with such a favourable re-



ception, that, had his health permitted him to return to his post, the new work could not have been entrusted to abler hands ; unhappily, owing to his continued and universally regretted illness, these services that would have been so much appreciated, have been lost to the Society and the profession, and the duty of preparing the present edition has devolved on another.

Excellent as the Pharmacopœia was, it was apparent that there were some errors to be corrected and deficiencies supplied. To ascertain what these were, correspondence was invited, and as suggestions came in response to this appeal, they were carefully considered and, where desirable, adopted.

To those gentlemen who gave help grateful thanks are due ; also to others who in various ways supplied information in reply to questions asked.

The Society are, however, specially indebted to two of the homœopathic chemists, Mr. Wyborn and Mr. Franklin Epps. The assistance of these gentlemen cannot be too much appreciated. In correcting the tables, as well as in all matters requiring practical knowledge, their help was, from first to last, of the utmost value ; indeed, it is not too much to say that without such assistance the time spent in preparing the work would have been far greater than it has been.

Were a Homœopathic Pharmacopœia now to be issued for the first time, it is very likely that the book would



differ materially from the existing one, as there is no doubt that changes of one kind or another might be introduced with advantage ; but Homœopathy has grown up, and much that is must be accepted, as it is impossible to make the violent changes that some would suggest without causing much confusion. Changes are, however, gradually working their way, and if those that are in a right direction can be made good, and those of a contrary tendency rectified, all will be well. These remarks are the only answer that can be given in anticipation to the questions that may be asked, as to why this is retained or that omitted.

The work is, however, very far from being a stereotype of the former edition. Changes there are, but rather of a conservative tendency, the object being to effect all needful alterations with as little disturbance as possible, and to avoid controversial points.

The work will be found to be considerably increased in size. Almost every page will be found to contain fresh matter ; but, owing to the removal of a good deal to the Appendix that more legitimately had its place there, the body of the work shows the increase less than might be expected, though some medicines that have been more fully proved now find their place there.

Instead of the Appendix being divided into two parts as formerly, there is now but one. The description of many of the medicines there given is extended, and many



new ones are added. It would have greatly increased the size of the book had all the medicines that have been inquired for at the homœopathic chemist's been included. This would have merely added a barren list of names, as many of them are now never asked for, and but little known. In the selection made it is hoped that the most useful are included. Very few that were in the former edition have been altogether expunged.

In dealing with the medicines in the Appendix, it will be found that here and there hints are thrown out as to the action of medicines that may be thought out of place in a Pharmacopœia. It must, however, be remembered that this is done with medicines about which but little is known, and the line of extra information, where given, may explain why the medicine is introduced. Another object is gained thereby: medical men may be tempted to prove medicines if they see something to encourage them to do so.

The following important changes require attention:—

In the early portion of the work the tables showing the amount of rectified spirit to be used in the preparation of fresh plant tinctures have been re-calculated, and the contraction which results in mixing the spirit and juice allowed for, the quantity required for each ounce of magma being given.

Many new characters, and some tests, have been added in the case of chemical substances, and new formulæ in-



roduced; and where indigenous or naturalized plants are noticed, it has been thought best to give the botanical characters necessary for their identification, and so avoid the substitution of allied species.

As there appeared to be much uncertainty about the solubility of Sulphur and Phosphorus, a number of careful experiments have been made with each, in order to ascertain the strength of the saturated solutions, and the mean results have necessitated a considerable alteration in the paragraphs under these headings. In the case of Sulphur, it was found that the solution varies in strength to such an extent at different temperatures that no satisfactory attenuations can be made from it; nearly all the Sulphur crystallizing at a temperature approaching the freezing-point, the minute quantity named being only retained at a temperature of about 60° F. In consequence of this, in the Pharmacopœia it is directed that the triturations be made from the crude Sulphur, which is designated as Sulphur  $\phi$ , and that the tincture be made in the regular way from the trituration; but as many medical men have a leaning to the tincture made directly from the crude Sulphur (notwithstanding its irregular strength), it is also retained, but is distinguished by the addition of the letter F (fortissima). When prescribed it must be so indicated, otherwise the officinal preparation should be given.

In the case of Phosphorus, it must be borne in mind that in future there will be no, so-called, mother tincture.



Crude Phosphorus will be marked  $\phi$ , and the strongest tincture will be  $3^x$ . As this is a strong tincture, it must not be incautiously ordered, and chemists will see the wisdom of giving some strength, such as 3 centesimal, when Phosphorus is asked for by a non-professional person.\*

There are some non-official preparations of Phosphorus that may be of greater strength; but for all practical purposes, it has been judged best to start from one of known quantity.

The quantity of spirit used in the preparation of the Tinctures of Moschus and Opium has been increased from 10 to 20 parts, the former proportion being insufficient to exhaust these drugs; the tinctures thus prepared will not necessarily be much weaker, since a portion of the active ingredients was formerly left undissolved by the spirit.

In regard to the sign  $\phi$ , it is perhaps to be regretted that originally a different rule was not laid down as to its application, so that in all cases the crude drug alone would be represented by it; but mother tinctures being now generally recognized, it would be impossible to make the change, so that the vegetable tinctures remain as they were.

\* As some time will elapse before all the homœopathic medical men will be aware of this change of designating pure Phosphorus by the Greek  $\phi$ , to prevent the possibility of a mistake, it may be necessary to observe that chemists, in dispensing prescriptions containing an order for Phosphorus  $\phi$  to be taken in drops, must always interpret it to mean the old matrix tincture.



The rules for the employment of the sign are fully laid down at pages 32 and 33. By these it will be seen that with some medicines, such as Iodine, about which there has been some confusion, the crude drug will be marked by the sign  $\varphi$ , but that the ordinary tincture, which has at times been improperly called a mother tincture, is in reality a 1<sup>x</sup> attenuation.

In the case of medicines of comparatively recent introduction a modern nomenclature has been adopted, but where the remedy has been long known under an old name, this has either been retained or given as a synonym. Some further changes in this direction are desirable; but in consequence of the difficulties raised, less has been done than some might think needful, but on the whole, perhaps, as much as is at present advisable.

The average per-centage of moisture present in many plants is given, which it is expected will be a very welcome addition to those who have to prepare the tinctures.

*For, and in the name of, the British Homœopathic Society,*

FREDERIC F. QUIN, M.D.,

*President of the Society.*

WILLIAM V. DRURY, M.D.,

*Convenor of the Pharmacopœia Committee.*

*London, 1876.*





## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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IN issuing a new Pharmacopœia the British Homœopathic Society have endeavoured to supply a want which has long been felt in consequence of the number of new remedies that have been proved within the last twenty years.

In 1834, *Dr. Quin, the President of this Society*, edited *The Pharmacopœia Homœopathica*, in Latin, in the preface to which the following authorities are referred to : viz., Hahnemann's *Reine Arzneimittellehre* and *Kronischen Krankheiten*, published at various times between 1811 and 1832 ; Stapf's *Archiv für die Homœopathische Heilkunst* ; Hartlaub and Trinks' *Annalen der Homœopathischen Klinik* ; and the *Homœopathisches Dispensatorium für Aerzte und Apotheker* published by Gaspari in 1825, of which Hartmann published a Latin edition in 1827, a German ditto in 1829, and a fourth, entitled *Homœopathische Pharmacopœe für Aerzte und Apotheker* in 1832 ; Belluomini's translation of Caspari's work into Italian in



1829, and La Raja's *Elementi di Farmacopea Omiopatica, estratti dalla Materia Medica di Hahnemann*, published in the same year at Naples. Since Dr. Quin's Latin edition of the Pharmacopœia the following works have chiefly regulated the operations of homœopathic chemists—viz., *Jahr's Pharmacopœia and Posology*, which appeared in Germany, and was translated into English by Kitchen and published in Philadelphia in 1842; Buchner's Pharmacopœia to which Jahr refers; Gruner's *Homöopathische Pharmacopöe*, compiled and published in 1845; Dr. G. Schmid's work on Pharmacy and Posology, which appeared in 1846; an English *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia and Posology*, "compiled from the works of Buchner, Gruner, and Jahr, with original contributions by Chas. J. Hempel, M.D.," by Messrs. Leath and Ross in 1850; Buchner's second and enlarged edition of his *Homöopathische Arznei-Bereitungslehre*, in 1852; and an "authorized English edition" of Carl Ernst Gruner's *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, published in Leipsic, London, and New York, in 1855; since which no work has appeared that has become a standard among the homœopathic chemists.

In collecting the materials for the following work, the Committee appointed by the British Homœopathic Society, at their annual meeting in June, 1867, set before themselves the following objects:—

1. The identification of all the substances used as homœopathic medicines, concerning which any doubt existed.



2. The revision of the various pharmaceutical processes.

3. The supplying of good practical tests, whereby the identity and the purity of each medicine could be ascertained.

In carrying these various objects into effect they have made use of all the sources of information within their reach, and as regards not a few of them they have instituted direct experiments.

In identifying the plants used as medicines various methods have been followed. For example, in those instances where the medicine is officinal in the "BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1867" (*published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, pursuant to the Medical Act, 1858*) the Committee have accepted the conclusions arrived at by the compilers of that work, knowing that every endeavour has been made by them to render their work perfect. As regards substances peculiar to Homœopathy, they have been guided by such information as could be obtained from the existing works on Homœopathic Pharmacy, and from botanical works, as well as from notices in the periodical literature of our school. It has often happened that botanical authority has decided on the identity of two or more plants known under different names, and in these cases the source of the officinal preparation has been decided upon other grounds. For example, *Pulsatilla nigricans*, *Pulsatilla Nuttalliana*, and *Anemone*



*pratensis*, appear to be three forms of one and the same plant, of which the first is common in Germany, the second in America, and the third in England. Again, as regards *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*, since it is known that for twenty-five years many English homœopaths have used chiefly the *B. dioica* (at any rate, all who have employed low attenuations), and found it answer to the medical characters given to the *B. alba*, it has been thought expedient to record *both as officinal*. It is strongly recommended, however, that in every instance where it is possible the exact variety (in fact, best of all, *the identical preparation*) used in the provings should be employed for making the higher attenuations. This suggestion is made because it is quite possible that the same natural causes which have modified the physical characters of the plant, and produced the variety, may have equally modified its pathogenic effects, at least as regards its most refined symptoms.

In revising the pharmaceutical processes the Committee have been greatly assisted by some of the leading homœopathic chemists, who have undertaken numerous experiments on their behalf.

In supplying tests for identifying, and ascertaining the purity of, various substances, the Committee have largely availed themselves of the BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA OF 1867. It seemed to be a work of supererogation to go over again the ground which had already been worked so well, and at so much cost of time and labour.



Many of the chemical substances used in Homœopathy are employed also by the old school, and since the majority of these are best prepared on a large scale, it has been recommended that they should be obtained from the manufacturing chemists, while, at the same time, it is urged that in every instance their purity shall be determined by direct experiment before any of them are used for making our preparations.

Throughout this work the *weights* and *measures* are those that have been adopted by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, and the system of *volumetric analysis*, which is often referred to, is that for which full details are published at the close of the same work, pages 392—400.

The object of this work is to instruct homœopathic chemists in all the processes peculiar to Homœopathic Pharmacy, but no attempt is made to teach them the entire art of pharmacy. No one should pretend to make homœopathic medicines who is not thoroughly versed in the art of pharmacy, and has not had large practical experience in the selecting of drugs, and in making all the ordinary preparations employed by chemists.

Again, no attempt has been made to teach *Botany* and *Natural History*; it has been deemed sufficient, in reference to each article belonging to the *vegetable* and *animal* kingdoms, to give the name, the natural order, and then the description of the exact species in sufficient detail for its



identification ; consequently a good practical knowledge of botany and natural history is essential.

Since there are various systems of classification in use, it is necessary to mention that all vegetable substances are referred to the *Natural Orders* adopted by *Dr. J. H. Balfour, Professor of Botany in the Edinburgh University*, and described by him in his "*Outlines.*" The animal substances have been referred to the classes and orders as given in the "*Compendium of Generic Distinctions,*" published in *The Illustrated Natural History* by *Rev. G. Wood*, and which he states to be that used by *Owen, Gray, &c.*

Finally, no attempt has been made to teach *Chemistry*, it being taken for granted that all who call themselves homœopathic chemists already possess a good practical knowledge of that science. For the purpose of avoiding confusion, the old and best-known names have been retained in the case of all chemical compounds, but, in addition, the *present name* of each, and its notation according to the new system, has been given on the authority of *Miller's Elements of Chemistry, fourth edition*. It has been urged that the names used by *Hahnemann* should be laid aside, and others adopted in accordance with the designations common in this country. The denomination of all compounds, however, is at present undergoing such repeated changes that no alteration made could be final, and hence the compromise has been adopted of retaining the old and referring to the present name in each case.

With these prefatory remarks, the *British Homœopathic Society* commend their new Pharmacopœia in the sincere hope that by its universal adoption the difficulties arising from vague and varying preparations may be overcome.

*For, and in the name of, the British Homœopathic Society,*

FREDERIC F. QUIN, M.D.,

*President of the Society.*

HENRY R. MADDEN, M.D.,

*Convenor of the Pharmacopœia Committee.*

*London, 1870.*





## INTRODUCTION.

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IN addition to a good practical knowledge of botany, natural history, chemistry, and pharmacy, the homœopathic chemist must bring to his work thorough honesty of purpose and painstaking accuracy of detail. Without these, he can never succeed in preparing the medicines in a manner to satisfy the homœopathic practitioner, but with these qualifications he will find in the following pages all that he requires.

It is a fundamental rule in homœopathic practice to employ no medicine which has not been first *proved*, by ascertaining its effects when given to healthy persons. This is a necessity of the law of *similars*, which requires that all diseases shall be treated by medicines that have been shown to be capable of producing on the healthy body symptoms in all essentials similar to those present in the sick person.

In all Hahnemann's researches, as well as in the provings which have been subsequently made, simple substances only, with very few exceptions, have been used ;



it follows, therefore, that homœopathic pharmacy employs few compounds.

Hahnemann's experiments having shown that many insoluble and inert substances become active medicinal agents after they are reduced to an impalpable powder and diffused equally through a large quantity of some non-medicinal substance, a class of preparations, unrecognized in ordinary pharmacy, has been introduced under the name of *triturations*.\* It is not the object of this work to discuss any theoretical questions, and hence no opinion will be expressed on the much-disputed point of *dynamization*, or the development of power by means of rubbing or succussion. It is essential, however, to refer to the facts of the case, which may be briefly stated as above, and it is important to notice both the results of the process of trituration—viz., the reducing of the material to an extremely fine powder, and also the separation of these very fine particles from one another by a careful admixture with some inert substances. Mere grinding, so as to secure the utmost attainable reduction of size of the particles on the one hand, or the most careful mixture of the substance with some inert material, so as to isolate each particle, on the other, will not serve our purpose. In all Hahnemann's experiments both these conditions were secured, and consequently in repeating his experiments both must engage our attention.

\* A formula for a decimal trituration of Elaterium with Sugar of Milk has been recently added to the British Pharmacopœia.

The medicinal efficacy of these triturations led the way to the use of very much diluted tinctures, and was followed in course of time by the systematic dilution of all medicines according to a fixed scale. These diluted preparations have been called indiscriminately *Dilutions*, *Attenuations*, and *Potencies*, but since the latter term involves a theory it will not be employed in the following pages. *Attenuation*, being on the whole the preferable name, will be invariably used to denote every preparation which contains less of the crude material than the strongest officinal preparation.





T A B L E  
OF  
OFFICIAL MEDICINES,  
SHOWING THE USUAL  
DOSES, DURATION OF ACTION, AND  
ANTIDOTES.

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*This Table has been prepared from those published in Dr. Quin's Pharmacopœia and in Dr. Hempel's Translation of Jahr's "Symptomen-Codex." It is reprinted in this Edition; the New Medicines introduced into the body of the work being added. Those in the Appendix are not included, as they are not yet recognized as being entitled to a place in the Pharmacopœia.*

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EXPLANATION.—*The first column* gives the officinal name. *The second* gives two forms of contraction used in writing:—(1) The ordinary form; (2) that employed in the Cypher Repertory of the Hahnemann Publishing Society. *The third* gives the common English name. *The fourth* gives two ranges of dose:—(1) That given in Quin's Pharmacopœia, and which in all the Hahnemannic medicines is the one which Hahnemann originally recommended; (2) that given in Jahr's Symptomen-Codex, which is usually on the authority of Noack and Trinks. In the case of new medicines, where neither of the above authorities can be quoted, the dose which has been mentioned by various writers on the medicine has been recorded in a central position. *The fifth*, giving the duration of action, and *the sixth*, referring to the antidotes, are on the same two authorities.



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
1	A'cidum Benzo'icum	Benz. ac.	Bz.-x.	Benzoic acid
2	„ Carbo'licum	Carb. ac.	Cb.-x.	Carbolic acid
3	„ Fluo'ricum	Fluor. ac.	Fl.-x.	Fluoric acid
4	„ Hydrocy'a'nicum	Hydrocy. ac.	Hy.-x.	Prussic acid
5	„ Muria'ticum	Mur. ac.	Mu.-x.	Muriatic acid
6	„ Ni'tricum	Nitr. ac.	Ni.-x.	Nitric acid
7	„ Oxa'licum	Oxal. ac.	Ox.-x.	Oxalic acid
8	„ Phospho'ricum	Phos. ac.	Ph.-x.	Phosphoric acid
9	„ Sulphu'ricum	Sulph. ac.	Su.-x.	Sulphuric acid
10	Aconi'tum Nape'llus	Acon.	Aco.	Monkshood
11	Actæ'a racemo'sa	Act. R.	Ac.-r.	Black Snake-root
12	Æ'sculus Hippoca'sta- num	Æsc. H.	Æs.-h.	Horse Chestnut
13	Æ'thusa Cyna'pium	Æthus.	Æth.	Garden Hemlock
14	Aga'ricus Musca'rius	Agar.	Aga.	Fly Agaric
15	A'gnus Ca'stus	Agn. Cast.	Agn.	The Chaste Tree
16	A'llium Ce'pa	Cepa	A.-cp.	Common Onion
17	A'llium sati'vum	Allium s.	A.-sa.	Garlic
18	A'loë	Aloë	Alo.	Aloes
19	Alu'men	Alumen	Aln.	Alum
20	Alu'mina	Alum.	Alm.	Pure Clay
21	A'mbra Gri'sea	Ambra.	Amb.	Ambergris
22	Ammoni'acum	Ammiac.	Am.-g.	Gum Ammoniac
23	Ammo'nium carbo'nicum	Ammon. carb.	Am.-c.	Carbonate of Ammonia
24	„ cau'sticum	Ammon. caust.	A.-cs.	Strong solution of Am- monia
25	„ muria'ticum	Ammon. mur.	Am.-m.	Sal-ammoniac
26	Anaca'rdium Orienta'le	Anac.	Ana.	Marking Nut Tree
27	Angustu'ra ve'ra	Angust.	Ang.	True Angustura
28	Anthrakoka'li	Anthrak.	Ank.	Anthrakokali
29	Antimo'nium cru'dum	Ant. crud.	Ant.	Crude Antimony
30	„ tarta'ricum	Ant. tart.	Tar.	Tartar Emetic
31	A'pis melli'fica	Apis	Aps.	Bee poison
32	Apo'cynum Canna'binum	Apoc. Can.	Apo.	Dogsbane
33	Arge'ntum meta'llicum	Arg. met.	Arg.	Silver



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	Quin. globules 1-3.	—	Jahr. gtts 1-2, or grs. 1-2.		
1	...	3 <sup>x</sup> , 3, 30	...	?	?
2	?	3 <sup>x</sup> —6	?	?	?
3	...	6, 30	...	?	?
4	3	...	2, 3, 4	Several hours or days	Ammonium.
5	3	...	1, 2, 3	5 weeks & upwards	Bry., Camph.
6	18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	Upwards of 40 days	Camphor.
7	...	3 <sup>x</sup> , 12	...	?	?
8	9	...	1, 2, 3	Upwards of 40 days	Camphor, Coffea.
9	3	...	1, 2, 3	4 weeks	Pulsatilla.
10	24, 30	...	2, 3	48 hours	Veget. acids, Wine.
11	...	1, 3 <sup>x</sup> —30	...	?	?
12	...	2, 3—30	...	?	?
13	9?	...	1, 2	3 or 4 weeks	Vegetable acids?
14	30	...	2, 3	Upwards of 40 days	Camph., Wine, Coff., Puls.
15	1, 3, 9	...	φ, 1, 2	8 to 15 days.	Camphor.
16	...	6—30	...	?	?
17	gtt. i, 1?	...	6	?	?
18	...	...	1, 2	8 to 12 days	Vegetable acids.
19	...	?	...	?	?
20	18, 24, 30	...	2, 3	Above 40 days	Camph., Cham., Ipec.
21	3, 6	...	1, 2	3 weeks	Camph., Nux, Puls.
22	...	...	1, 2, 3	About 3 weeks	Senega?
23	18	...	1, 2	Above 36 days	Camph., Hep. s.
24	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4	10 to 28 days	Vinegar.
25	30	...	2, 3	3 to 4 weeks	Ars., Camph., Coff., Hep. s.
26	24, 30	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	Above 30 days	Camph., Coff.
27	6, 9	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	3 to 4 weeks	Coffee.
28	...	...	1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Bry.? Verat.?
29	24, 30	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	60 days	Merc.? Hep. s.
30	5, 6	...	1, 2, 3	2 days to 4 weeks	Puls., Ipec., Asaf.
31	...	3 <sup>x</sup> —30	...	?	?
32	...	φ	...	?	?
33	2, 6	...	1, 2, 3	3 weeks	Merc., Puls.



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
34	Arge'ntum ni'tricum	Arg. nit.	Ag.-n.	Lunar Caustic
35	A'rnica Monta'na	Arn.	Arn.	Leopard's Bane
36	Arse'nicum a'lbum	Ars.	Ars.	Arsenic
37	„ meta'llicum	Ars. met.	Ar.-m.	Metallic Arsenic
38	A'rum macula'tum	Arum.	Aru.	Cuckoo Pint
39	Asafe'tida	Asaf.	Asa.	Asafoetida
40	A'sarum Europæ'um	Asar.	Asr.	Asarabacca
41	Au'rum meta'llicum	Aur. met.	Aur.	Gold
42	„ muria'ticum	Aur.-mur.	Au.-m.	Terchloride of Gold
43	Bapti'sia tincto'ria	Baptis.	Bap.	Wild Indigo
44	Bary'ta ace'tica	Bar.-a.	Ba.-a.	Acetate of Baryta
45	„ carbo'nica	Bar.-c.	Ba.-c.	Carbonate of Baryta
46	„ muria'tica	Bar.-m.	Ba.-m.	Muriate of Baryta
47	Bellado'нна	Bell.	Bel.	Deadly Nightshade
48	Atro'pine	Atrop.	...	Atropia
49	Atro'piæ su'lphas	Atrop.-s.	...	Sulphate of Atropia
50	Be'rberis vulga'ris	Berb.	Ber.	Barberry
51	Bi'smuthum	Bism.	Bis.	Subnitrate of Bismuth
52	Bo'rax	Bor.	Bor.	Borax
53	Bovi'sta (Lycop'e'rdon)	Bovis.	Bov.	Puff Ball
54	Bro'mium	Brom.	Bro.	Bromine
55	Bruce'a antidysenter'ica	Bruc.	...	False Angustura
56	Bryo'nia a'lba et dio'ica	Bry.	Bry.	White Bryony
57	Ca'ctus grandiflo'rus	Cact.-gr.	...	Night-blowing Cereus
58	Cala'dium Segui'num	Calad.	Cld.	Poisonous American Arum
59	Calca'rea ace'tica	Calc.-a.	Ca.-a.	Acetate of Lime
60	„ carbo'nica	Calc.	Ca.-c.	Chalk
61	„ cau'stica	Calc.-cau.	C.-es.	Caustic (Quick) Lime
62	„ phospho'rica	Calc.-p.	C.-ph.	Phosphate of Lime
63	Cale'ndula officina'lis	Calend.	Cln.	Marigold
64	Ca'mphora	Camph.	Cam.	Camphor



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	Quin. globules 1—3.	—	Jahr. gtts. 1—2, or grs. 1—2.		
34	...	...	1, 2, 3	3 to 14 days	Merc. c., Natr. m., Nitr. ac.
35	6	...	φ, 1, 2	6 days	Camph.
36	30	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	8—14—36 days	Ipec., Nux v., Samb., Hep. s.
37	...	3 <sup>x</sup> and upwards	...	?	?
38	...	...	φ, 1, 2	2 to 6 days	Vinegar.
39	6, 9	...	φ, 1, 2	Above 14 days	Chin., Puls.
40	12, 15	...	φ, 1, 2	8 to 14 days	Camph, Vinegar.
41	1, 2, 12	...	1, 2, 3	6 weeks	Bell., China, Caps., Merc.
42	...	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
43	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
44	3	...	...	About 48 days	Camph.
45	18	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
46	...	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
47	21, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3, 6, 12	Above 3 weeks	Op., Hyos., Puls., Hep s., Coff., Wine.
48	...	3 <sup>x</sup> , 3	...	?	?
49	...	3 <sup>x</sup> , 3	...	?	?
50	...	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Camph.
51	30	...	1, 2, 3	5 to 7 weeks	Calc., Caps., Nux v.
52	30	...	1, 2, 3	For many weeks	Cham., Coff.
53	...	...	1, 2, 3	Upwards of 50 days	Camph.
54	...	...	1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Ditto.
55	...	...	?	Several days	Cham., Coff., Op. Tereb.
56	15, 18, 24, 30	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	15 days	Rhus, Camph., Ign., Nux v.
57	...	φ—30	...	?	Camp., Acon. ?
58	30	...	2, 3 4	6 to 8 weeks	Caps., Cold water.
59	gtt. i, 1 <sup>x</sup>	...	...	?	?
60	18, 30	...	1, 2, 3	About 50 days	Camph., Sp. Æther. Nitros.
61	...	...	1, 2, 3	8 days and upwards	Bry., Nux v.
62	...	...	1, 2, 3	?	?
63	...	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	1 or 2 days	?
64	gtt. i, tinct. φ	...	φ, 1	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	Opium.



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
65	Can'nabis sati'va	Cann.	Can.	Hemp
66	„ Indica	Cann.	Can.	Indian Hemp
67	Ca'ntharis vesicator'ia	Canth.	Cth.	Spanish Fly
68	Ca'psicum a'nnuum	Caps.	Cap.	Cayenne Pepper
69	Ca'rbo anima'lis	Carb.-a.	Cb.-a.	Animal Charcoal
70	„ vegeta'bilis	Carb.-v.	Cb.-v.	Vegetable Charcoal
71	Casto'reum	Cast.	Cas.	Castor
72	Caulophy'llum Thalyc- troi'des	Caul.	Cph.	Blue Cohosh
73	Cau'sticum	Caust.	Cau.	... ..
74	Ce'dron	Cedr.	Ced.	... ..
75	Chamomi'lla (Matri- ca'ria)	Cham.	Cha.	Wild Chamomile
76	Chelido'nium ma'jus	Chel.	Chd.	Great Celandine
77	Chi'na officina'lis	Chin.	Chi.	Cinchona
78	Cicu'ta viro'sa	Cicut.	Cic.	Water Hemlock
79	Ci'na se'men	Cina	Cin.	Mugwort of Judæa
80	Cinchoni'æ sulphas	Cinch.-s.	Cn.-s.	Sulphate of Cinchonine
81	Cinnamo'mum	Cinnam.	Cnm.	Cinnamon
82	Cis'tus Canade'nsis	Cistus	Cis.	Canadian Rock-rose
83	Cle'matis ere'cta	Clem.	Cle.	Upright Virgin's-bower
84	Co'cculus I'ndicus	Cocc.	Coc.	Cocculus Indicus
85	Co'ccus Ca'cti	Cocc.-c.	Ces.	Cochineal
86	Coffæ'a cru'da	Coff.	Cof.	Raw Coffee
87	Co'lchicum autumnale	Colch.	Cch.	Meadow Saffron
88	Collinso'nia Canade'nsis	Collin.	...	Horse Balm
89	Colocy'nthis	Coloc.	Col.	Bitter Cucumber
90	Coni'um macula'tum	Con.	Con.	Hemlock
91	Copa'iva	Copaiv.	Cop.	Copaiva
92	Cora'llium ru'brum	Cor.-r.	Cor.	Red Coral
93	Cro'cus sati'vus	Croc.	Cro.	Saffron
94	Cro'talus ho'rridus	Crotal.	Crt.	Rattlesnake poison
95	Cro'ton Ti'glium	Crot.	Ctn.	Croton
96	Cu'prum ace'ticum	Cupr.-a.	Cu.-a.	Acetate of Copper



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	Quin. globules 1—3.	—	Jahr. gtts. 1—2, or grs. 1—2.		
65	30	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Camph.
66					
67	30	...	2, 3, 4	Above 14 days	Camph.
68	9	...	1, 2	3 weeks	Ditto.
69	24, 30	...	1, 2, 6	20—36 days	Ditto.
70	30	...	1, 2, 6	20—36 days	Ars., Camph., Coff.
71	30	...	1, 2, 3	6 or 8 days	Camph., O.
72	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3	...	?	?
73	30	...	1—6	50 days	Sp. Æth. Nitr., Coff.
74	...	6	...	?	?
75	12	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	Several days	Coff., Ign., Puls., Acon
76	gtt. i, φ	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	14 days	Camph.
77	24, 30	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	From a few days to several weeks	Ferr., Ipec., Arn., Bell., Verat.
78	30	...	1, 2, 3	3 weeks	Arn., Tabac.
79	9	...	φ, 1, 2	12 days	Bry., Chin., Hyos. Ipec.
80	...	...	1, 2	Days or weeks	Ferr. ?
81	gtt. i, 1, 3	...	1, 2, 6	9 days	?
82	...	1	...	?	?
83	3, 9	...	φ, 1, 2	30—40 days	Bry., Camph.
84	30	...	1, 2, 3	9 days	Camph.
85	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
86	3, 30	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	10 days	Acon., Nux v., Cham. Ign.
87	3, 6, 9, 12, 15	...	φ, 1, 2	Several weeks	Cocc., Nux v., Puls.
88	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3	...	?	?
89	24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	30 to 40 days	Caust., Cham.
90	30	...	φ, 1, 2	30—35 days	Coff., Sp. Æth. Nitr.
91	1 <sup>x</sup>	...	φ, 1, 2	10—14 days	Merc., Merc. c.
92	30	...	1, 2, 3	Above 50 days	Calc.
93	6	...	φ, 1, 2	8 days and upwards	Opium.
94	...	3—30	...	Several weeks	Phos.
95	15 ?	...	2, 3	Several days	?
96	18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	15—21 days	Cocc., Nux v., Hep. s., Ipec., Bell., Dulc., Chin.



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
97	Cuprum arsenio'sum	Cupr.-ars.	C.-ar.	Arsenite of Copper (Scheele's Green)
98	„ meta'llicum	Cupr.	Cup.	Copper
99	„ sulphu'ricum	Cupr.-s.	C.-su.	Blue Vitriol
100	Cy'clamen Europæ'um	Cycl.	Cyc.	Sow-bread
101	Da'phne I'ndica	Daph.	Dph.	Indian Daphne
102	Digita'lis purpu'rea	Dig.	Dig.	Foxglove
103	Dioscore'a villo'sa	Diosc.	Dio.	Hairy Yam
104	Dro'sera rotundifo'lia	Dros.	Dro.	Sun-dew
105	Dulcama'ra (Sola'num)	Dulc.	Dul.	Bittersweet (Woody Nightshade)
106	Elaps Coralli'nus	Elaps	Elp.	Coral Snake
107	Elate'rium	Elat.	Elt.	Squirting Cucumber
108	Eupato'rium perfolia'tum	Eup.-perf.	Ept.	Bone-set
109	Eupato'rium purpu'reum	Eup.-pur.	Ep.-p.	Gravel Root
110	Eupho'rbium	Euphorb.	Eub.	Spurge
111	Euphra'sia officina'lis	Euph.	Eup.	Eyebright
112	Fe'rrum ace'ticum	Ferr.-a.	Fer.	Acetate of Iron
113	„ carbo'nicum	Ferr.-c.	Fr.-c.	Carbonate of Iron
114	„ iodi'dum	Ferr.-I.	F.-io.	Iodide of Iron
115	„ magne'ticum	Ferr.-mag.	F.-mg.	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
116	„ meta'llicum	Ferr.-m.	Fr.-m.	Iron
117	„ muria'ticum	Ferr.-mur.	...	Perchloride of Iron
118	„ reda'ctum	Ferr.-red.	Fr.-r.	Reduced Iron
119	Fi'lix mas	Filix	Fil.	Male Fern
120	Gelsemi'num semper-vi'rens	Gelsem.	Gel.	Yellow Jasmine
121	Glo'noine	Glon.	Glo.	Nitro-glycerine
122	Gra'natum (Pu'nica)	Gran.	Grn.	Pomegranate
123	Graphi'tes	Graph.	Grp.	Plumbago
124	Gua'iacum	Guaiaac.	Gui.	Guaiaac
125	Gu'mmi Gu'tti	Gum. G.	Gum.	Gamboge
126	Hamame'lis Virgi'nica	Hama.	Ham.	Witch Hazel



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	Quin. globules 1—3.	—	Jahr. gtts. 1—2, or grs. 1—2.		
97	...	...	1,2,3	15—21 days	Coc., Nux v., Hep. s., Ipec., Bell., Dulc., Chin.
98	18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
99	...	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
100	1	...	1, 2, 3	2 to 3 weeks	Puls.
101	...	...	1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Bry., Dig., Rhus., Sil., Sep., Zinc.
102	15, 30	...	1, 2	Several days, or 6 weeks	Opium.
103	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
104	...	...	1, 2, 3	2 or 3 weeks	Camph.
105	24	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	12—40 days	Camph., Ipec., Merc.
106	...	3—30	...	Several weeks	Phos.?
107	...	2	?	?	?
108	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
109	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
110	24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	48 days	Lemon-juice, Camph.
111	30	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	3—4 weeks	Camph., Puls.
112	30	...	1, 2, 3	Many days	Hep. s., puls.
113	?	?	?	?	?
114	...	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
115	30	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
116	?	?	?	?	?
117	?	?	?	?	?
118	?	?	?	?	?
119	9	...	?	?	Camph.
120	...	φ—30	...	?	?
121	...	2—30	...	?	?
122	...	...	?	?	?
123	18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	48 days	Ars., Nux v., Wine.
124	gtt. i, φ	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	35 days	?
125	...	...	2, 3, 4	7—17 days	Kali c., Op., Coff. Veg. acids.
126	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —30	...	?	?



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
127	Helle'borus ni'ger	Helleb.	Hel.	Christmas Rose
128	Helo'nias dio'ica	Helon.	Hin.	Blazing Star
129	He'par Su'lphuris	Hep. S.	Hep.	Liver of Sulphur
130	Hydra'stis Canade'nsis	Hydrast.	Hdr.	Golden Seal
131	Hyosci'amus ni'ger	Hyos.	Hyo.	Henbane
132	Hype'ricum perfora'tum	Hyper.	Hyp.	St. John's Wort
133	Igna'tia ama'ra	Ignat.	Ign.	St. Ignatius' Bean
134	I'ndigo	Indig.	Ind.	Indigo
135	Io'dium	Iod.	Iod.	Iodine
136	Ipecacuan'ha	Ipec.	Ipc.	Ipecacu'an
137	I'ris versicolor	Iris	Irs.	Common Blue Flag
138	Ka'li bichro'micum	Kali-bich.	K.-bi.	Bichromate of Potash
139	„ bro'midum	Kali-brom.	K.-br.	Bromide of Potassium
140	„ carbo'nicum	Kali-c.	K.-ca.	Salt of Tartar
141	„ chlora'tum	Kali-chl.	K.-cl.	Chlorate of Potash
142	„ hydrio'dicum	Kali-I.	K.-hy.	Iodide of Potassium
143	„ ni'tricum	Kali-n. or Nitr.	Nitr. Nit.	Nitre, Saltpetre
144	Ka'lmia latifo'lia	Kalm.	Klm.	Mountain Laurel
145	Kreaso'tum	Kreas.	Kre.	Creasote
146	La'chesis (Trigonoce'- phalus)	Lach.	Lah.	Lance-headed Viper poison
147	Lactu'ca viro'sa	Lact.-v.	La.-v.	Poisonous Lettuce
148	La'mium a'lbum	Lam.	Lam.	White Dead-nettle
149	Laurocera'sus (Pru'nus)	Lauro.	Lau.	Cherry Laurel
150	Le'dum palu'stre	Led.	Led.	Marsh Tea
151	Lepta'ndra Virgi'nica	Lept.	Lpt.	Black-root
152	Li'lium Tigri'num	Lil.-t.	...	Tiger Lily
153	Li'thium carbo'nicum	Lith.	Lth.	Lithia
154	Lobe'lia infla'ta	Lobel.	Lo.-i.	Indian Tobacco



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	Quin. globules 1-3.	—	Jahr. gtts. 1-2, or grs. 1-2.		
127	9, 12	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Camph., China.
128	...	φ—3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
129	30	2 <sup>x</sup> —3	1, 2, 3	Above 50 days	Bell., Vegetable acids.
130	...	φ—30	...	?	?
131	12	...	1, 2, 3, 6	From hours to weeks	Camph.
132	...	...	12, 18	Nearly 3 weeks	Mesmerism (N. & T.)
133	9, 12	...	1, 2, 3, 6	9 days	Coff., Puls., Cham., Cocc., Camph.
134	30	...	1, 2, 3, 4	10 or 12 days	Camph.? Op.?
135	30	...	φ, 1—6	About 40 days	Ant., Ars., Camph., Chin.
136	3	...	φ, 1, 2	Some hours or days	Am., Ars., Chin., Nux v.
137	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
138	...	3 <sup>x</sup> —30	...	?	?
139	...	φ—30	...	?	Am. c.
140	30	...	1, 2, 3	30 to 40 days	Coff., Camph., Sp. Æth. Nitr.
141	...	...	1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Puls., Bell.
142	30	...	3	Over 8 days	Am. m., Ars., Chin., Merc.
143	30	...	1, 2, 3	12 hours to several weeks	Sp. Æth. Nitr.
144	...	1—30	...	?	?
145	...	...	1, 2, 3	4—6 days	Acon., Nux v.
146	30	6	6, 30	4 or 5 weeks	Ars., Bell., Phos. acid.
147	12	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	4 hours to several days	Vegetable acids, Coffee
148	...	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	6 hours to 8 days	?
149	...	1—12	...	?	Camph., Coff., Ipec., Op.
150	15	...	1, 2, 3	4 weeks	Camph.
151	...	φ—3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
152	?	1—30	?	?	?
153	...	3 <sup>x</sup> —30	...	?	?
154	...	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	2 hours to several days	Camph., Ipec., Stram.



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
155	Lycopodium clava'tum	Lycop.	Lyc.	Common Club-moss
156	Magne'sia carbo'nica	Mag.-c.	Mag.	Carbonate of Magnesia
157	„ muria'tica	Mag.-m.	Mg.-m.	Muriate of Magnesia
158	„ sulphu'rica	Mag.-s.	Mg.-s.	Epsom Salts
159	Ma'nganum ace'ticum	Mang.	Man.	Manganese
160	„ carbo'nicum	Mang.-c.	Mg.-c.	Carbonate of Manganese
161	Menya'nthes trifolia'ta	Menyan.	Men.	Buckbean
162	Mercuria'lis pere'nnis	Mercurial.	Mrl.	Dog Mercury
163	Mercu'rius aceta'tus	Merc.-acet.	Mr.-a.	Acetate of Mercury
164	„ binioda'tus	Merc.-biniod.	Mr.-b.	Biniiodide of Mercury
165	„ corrosi'vus	Merc.-corr.	Mr.-c.	Corrosive Sublimate
166	„ du'lcis	Merc.-dulc.	Mr.-d.	Calomel
167	„ protoioda'tus	Merc.-iod.	Mr.-i.	Green Iodide of Mercury
168	„ (solu'bilis)	Merc.	Mer.	Impure Oxide of Mercury
169	„ sulphura'tus ru'ber	Cinnab.	Cnb.	Vermilion
170	„ vi'vus	Merc.-v.	Mr.-v.	Quicksilver
171	Meze'reum (Da'phne)	Mez.	Mez.	Mezereon
172	Millefo'lium (Achille'a)	Millef.	Mil.	Yarrow
173	Mo'schus	Mosch.	Msc.	Musk ;
174	Na'ja tripu'dians	Naja	Naj.	Cobra di Capella poison
175	Na'trum carbo'nicum	Natr.-c.	Nat.	Common Soda
176	„ muria'ticum	Natr.-m.	Na.-m.	Common Salt
177	„ ni'tricum	Natr.-nit.	Na.-n.	Cubic Saltpetre
178	„ sulphu'ricum	Natr.-s.	Na.-s.	Glauber Salts
179	Ni'ccolum carbo'nicum	Nicc.	Nic.	Nickel
180	Nu'x Ju'glans	Nux Jugl.	Nx.-J.	Walnut
181	Nu'x Moscha'ta	Nux-m.	Nx.-m.	Nutmeg
182	Nu'x vo'mica	Nux-v.	Nx.-v.	Nux vomica
183	Strychni'num	Strych.	Sty.	Strychnia
184	Olea'nder (Ne'rium)	Oleand.	Oln.	Rose-Laurel
185	O'leum anima'le	Ol.-an.	Ol.-a.	Animal Oil of Dippel
186	O'pium	Opium	Opi.	Opium
187	Pæ'onia officina'lis	Pæon.	Pæo.	Pæony



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	Quin. globules 1-3.	—	Jahr. gtts. 1-2, or grs. 1-2.		
155	18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	40 to 50 days	Camph., Puls.
156	12, 15, 18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
157	6, 12, 18	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Camph. Ars., Cham.
158	...	...	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Camph.
159	30	...	1, 2, 3	40 days	Coffea.
160	?	?	?	?	?
161	φ, 2, 3	...	...	?	Camph.
162	...	?	...	?	?
163	...	3 <sup>x</sup>	1-30	15 to 21 days	Hep. s., Nitr. ac., Camph., Opium.
164	...	3 <sup>x</sup>	1-30	Ditto	Ditto.
165	15	3 <sup>x</sup>	2-30	Ditto	Ditto.
166	...	...	1-30	Ditto	Ditto.
167	...	3 <sup>x</sup>	1-30	Ditto	Ditto.
168	12	...	1-30	Ditto	Ditto.
169	...	3 <sup>x</sup>	1, 2, 6	Ditto	Ditto.
170	6	...	1-30	Ditto	Ditto.
171	15	...	1, 2, 3	6 or 7 weeks	Camph., Merc.
172	..	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	3 hours to 3 days	?
173	30	...	1, 2, 3	1 to 24 hours	Camph., Coff.
174	...	3-6	...	?	?
175	12	...	2, 3	30 to 36 days	Camph.
176	30	...	2, 3	Above 40 days	Camph., Sp. Æth. Nitr.
177	...	...	2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
178	30	...	2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
179	30	...	2, 3	4 to 14 days	?
180	...	...	φ	?	?
181	3	...	φ, 1, 2, 6	8 days to 3 weeks	Camph.
182	15, 18, 24, 30	...	3, 6, 12, 15, 18, 24, 30	8, 12, 15 days	Wine, Camph., Coff., Acon., Cham.
183	...	3 <sup>x</sup> -3	...	Ditto	Ditto.
184	6	...	1, 2, 3	Several days to 3 weeks	Camph., Cocc., Nux v.
185	18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3	...	Camph., Nux v., Op.
186	30	...	1, 2, 3, 6	A few hours	Ipec., Camph., Coff.
187	3	...	...	?	?



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
188	Pa'ris quadrifo'lia	Paris	Par.	Truelove
189	Petro'leum	Petr.	Pet.	Mineral Oil
190	Petroseli'num sati'vum	Petros.	Pts.	Parsley
191	Phella'ndrium aqua'ti- cum	Phell.	Phl.	Water Fennel
192	Pho'sphorus	Phos.	Pho.	Phosphorus
193	Phytola'cca deca'ndra	Phytol.	Phy.	Poke
194	Pla'ntago major	Plant.	Plg.	Greater Plantain
195	Pla'tina	Plat.	Pla.	Platinum
196	Plu'mbum	Plumb.	Plb.	Lead
197	„ ace'ticum	Plumb.-a.	Pb.-a.	Sugar of Lead
198	Podophy'llum pelta'tum	Podoph.	Pod.	Duck's-foot
199	Podophy'llin	Podoph.	Pdn.	Resin of Podophyllum
200	Pru'nus spino'sa	Prun.	Pru.	Sloe
201	Pte'lea tri'foliata	Ptel.-t.	Pt.-t.	Wafer Ash
202	Pulsati'lla ni'gricans	Puls.	Pul.	Windflower
203	„ nuttalliana	Puls.-nut.	Ps.-n.	American Pulsatilla
204	Quiniæ sulphas	Quin.-s.	Ch.-s.	Sulphate of Quinine
205	Ranu'nculus bulbo'sus	Ran.-b.	Rn.-b.	Bulbous Crowfoot
206	„ scelera'tus	Ran.-s.	Rn.-s.	Celery-leaved Crowfoot
207	Ra'phanus sati'vus	Raph.	Rap.	Radish
208	Rata'nhia	Rat.	Rat.	Rhatany
209	Rheum palmatum	Rheum.	Rhe.	Rhubarb
210	Rhodode'ndron chrysa'n- thum	Rhod.	Rho.	Yellow Rhododendron
211	Rhu's toxicode'ndron	Rhus.	Rhs.	Poison Oak
212	„ radi'cans	Rhus-rad.	Rs.-r.	Poison Vine
213	„ venena'ta	Rhus-ven.	Rs.-v.	Varnish Tree
214	Ru'mex cri'spus	Rumex.	Rum.	Curled Dock
215	Ru'ta gra'veolens	Ruta.	Rut.	Rue
216	Sabadi'lla	Sabad.	Sbd.	Indian Caustic Barley
217	Sabi'na (Juni'perus)	Sabin.	Sab.	Savine



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	Quin. globules 1-3.	—	Jahr. gtts. 1-2, or grs. 1-2.		
188	9	3 <sup>x</sup> —30	...	?	Camph., Coff.
189	18	...	1, 2, 3	Above 40 days	Nux v.
190	φ	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	?	?
191	6	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	?	?
192	30	...	2, 3, 6, 12	Above 40 days	Camph., Wine, Coff., Nux v.
193	...	φ—3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	Coff., Op., Ign.
194	?	1 <sup>x</sup> , 2 <sup>x</sup> , 3	?	?	?
195	6	...	1, 2, 3, 6, 12	Nearly 40 days	Puls.
196	30	...	1, 2, 3, 6, 12	Above 15 days	Op.
197	?	?	?	?	?
198	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —30	...	?	Nux v.
199	?	1	?	?	?
200	...	...	φ, 1, 2, 3, 12	1 to several weeks	Camph.
201	?	?	?	?	?
202	12	...	φ, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12	10 to 12 days	Cham., Coff., Ign., Nux v.
203	?	?	?	?	?
204	...	...	1, 2, 6	Days or weeks	Ferr.?
205	6, 9, 12	...	1, 15, 18	8 hours to 6 weeks	Bry., Camph., Puls., Rhus.
206	9, 30	...	1, 15, 18	Several weeks	Puls., Wine, Coff.
207	...	...	1, 2, 3	6 hours to 10 days	Copious drinks of water.
208	3, 30	...	...	?	?
209	3, 9	...	1, 2, 3	4 hours to some days	Champ., Cham., Coff.
210	12, 18, 24, 30	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	5 or 6 weeks	Cham., Rhus, Clem.
211	9, 12, 30	...	1, 2, 3, 6	6 weeks	Bry., Sulph., Camph., Coff.
212	...	1—30	...	Ditto	Ditto.
213	...	1—30	...	Ditto	Ditto.
214	...	1—30	...	?	?
215	1, 2, 3	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	1—14 days	Camph.
216	18, 24, 30	...	1, 2, 3, 6	14 days	Puls., Camph.
217	6, 9, 15, 24	...	1, 2, 3, 6	Some weeks	Camph.



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
218	Sambu'cus ni'gra	Samb.	Sam.	Elder
219	Sanguina'ria Canade'nsis	Sang.	San.	Blood-root
220	Santo'ninum	Sant.	...	Santonin
221	Sarzapari'lla	Sarz.	Sar.	Sassaparilla
222	Sci'lla	Scill.	Squ.	Squill
223	Seca'le cornu'tum	Secal.	Sec.	Ergot of Rye
224	Sele'nium	Selen.	Sel.	Selenium
225	Sen'e'cio au'reus	Senec.	Snc.	Squaw-weed
226	Se'nega (Poly'gala)	Seneg.	Sng.	Snake-root
227	Se'pia	Sep.	Sep.	Sepia (Cuttlefish)
228	Sili'cea	Sil.	Sil.	Pure Flint
229	Sola'num ni'grum	Sol.-n.	So.-n.	Black Nightshade
230	Spige'lia anthe'lmia	Spig.	Spi.	Indian Pink
231	Spo'ngia to'sta	Spong.	Spo.	Burnt Sponge
232	Sta'nnum	Stan.	Stn.	Tin
233	Staphysa'gria (Delphi'nium)	Staph.	Stp.	Stavesacre
234	Sti'cta pulmona'ria	Stict.	...	Lungwort Lichen
235	Sti'llingia sylvati'ca	...	...	Queen's-root
236	Stramo'nium (Datu'ra)	Stram.	Str.	Thorn Apple
237	Strontia'næ carbo'nas	Stront.	Sto.	Strontian
238	Su'lphur	Sulph.	Sul.	Sulphur
239	„ iodi'dum	Sulph-iod.	Su.-i.	Iodide of Sulphur
240	Su'mbul	Sum.	...	Musk-root
241	Ta'bacum (Nicotia'na)	Tabac.	Tab.	Tobacco
242	Ta'mus commu'nis	Tamus.	...	Black Bryony
243	Ta'nacetum	Tanac.	Tan.	Tansy
244	Tara'xacum (Leo'ntodon)	Tarax.	Trx.	Dandelion
245	Tellu'rium	Tellur.	...	Tellurium
246	Terebi'nthina	Tereb.	Ter.	Turpentine



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	<i>Quin.</i> globules 1—3.	—	<i>Jahr.</i> gtts. 1—2, or grs. 1—2.		
218	gtt. i, $\phi$	...	$\phi$ , 1, 2, 3	3 hours to several days	Ars., Camph.
219	...	1—30	...	?	?
220	?	2—3	?	?	?
221	30	...	$\phi$ , 1, 2, 3	Above 35 days	Camph.?
222	18	...	...	14 days	Camph.
223	30	...	$\phi$ , 1, 2, 3	2 to 12 hours	Sol. nig., Camph.
224	30	...	...	?	Ign., Puls.
225	...	$\phi$ — $3^x$	...	?	?
226	9, 12	...	1, 2, 3	3 or 4 weeks	Arn., Camph., Bry., Bell.
227	30	$1^x$	2, 3, 6, 12	40 to 50 days	Ant. c., Ant. t., Acon., Acids.
228	18, 30	...	2, 3, 6, 12	40 days	Hep. s., Camph.
229	?	$2^x$ —30	?	?	?
230	30	...	2, 3, 6	4 weeks	Camph.
231	3, 6, 30	...	2, 3, 6	3 hours to several days	Camph.
232	3, 6	...	2, 3, 6	Above 35 days	Puls.
233	30	...	2, 3, 6	3 weeks	Camph.
234	...	1—3	...	?	?
235	?	$1^x$ —30	?	?	?
236	9	...	1, 2, 3	Some days	Tabac., Vegetable acids.
237	30	...	2, 3, 6, 12	40 days	Camph.
238	6, 30	...	1, 2, 3, 6	36—40 days	Cham., Camph., Puls., Sep., Nux v.
239	...	$3^x$ —12	...	Ditto	Ditto.
240	?	15	?	?	?
241	6	...	1, 2, 3	4 to 24 hours	Ipec., Nux v., Camp.
242	...	?	...	?	?
243	?	?	?	?	?
244	gtt. i, $\phi$	...	...	?	Camph.
245	...	3—30	...	?	?
246	...	...	1, 2, 3	?	Camph., Canth.



	NAME.	CONTRACTIONS.		ENGLISH NAME.
247	Te'ucium ma'rum ve'- rum	Teucr.	Teu	Wall Germander
248	The'ridion	Therid.	Thr.	Black Spider of Curaçao
249	Thu'ja occidenta'lis	Thuja.	Thu.	Tree of Life
250	U'ranii ni'tras	Uran.-n.	Ur.-n.	Nitrate of Uranium
251	Urti'ca u'rens	Urt.-u.	Urt.	Stinging Nettle
252	U'va U'rsi	Uva-Urs.	Uva.	Bearberry
253	Valeria'na officina'lis	Valer.	Val.	Valerian
254	Vera'trum a'lbum	Verat.	Ver.	White Hellebore
255	„ vi'ride	Ver.-v.	...	Green Hellebore
256	Verba'scum Tha'psus	Verbas.	Vrb.	Yellow Mullein
257	Vi'ola odora'ta	Viol.-od.	Vi.-o.	Sweet Violet
258	„ tri'color	Viol.-tr.	Vi.-t.	Pansy, Heart's-ease
259	Vi'scum a'lbum	Visc.	...	Mistletoe
260	Woorali	Wooral.	Woo.	Woorale poison
261	Xantho'xylum Fraxi'- neum	Xanthox.	. ...	Prickly Ash
262	Zi'ncum meta'llicum	Zinc.	Zin.	Zinc
263	„ oxida'tum	Zinc.-ox.	Zn.-o.	Oxide of Zinc
264	„ sulphu'ricum	Zinc.-s.	Zn.-s.	Sulphate of Zinc
265	Zi'nziber officina'le	Zinz.	Zng.	Ginger



	DOSE.			DURATION OF ACTION.	ANTIDOTES.
	<i>Quin.</i> globules 1—3.	—	<i>Jahr.</i> gtts. 1—2, or grs. 1—2.		
247	3, 6, 9, 12	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	Several weeks	Camph., Ign.
248	...	6, 30	...	?	?
249	30	...	1, 2, 3	3 weeks	Camph.
250	?	2 <sup>x</sup> —3	?	?	?
251	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3	...	?	?
252	...	φ—3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
253	6, 12	...	1, 2, 3	4 or 5 days	Coff., Camph.
254	12	...	2, 3	Above 5 days	Caff., Acon., Camph., China.
255	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3 <sup>x</sup>	...	?	?
256	gtt. i, φ	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	12 hours to 6 days	Camph.?
257	6, 12	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	2—4 days	Camph.
258	12	...	φ, 1, 2, 3	2—14 days	Ditto.
259	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3	...	?	?
260	...	3 <sup>x</sup> —12	...	?	?
261	...	1 <sup>x</sup> —3	...	?	?
262	18, 24, 30	...	2, 3, 6, 12	30 to 40 days	Ign., Camph., Hep. s.
263	...	...	2, 3, 6, 12	Ditto	Ditto.
264	...	3 <sup>x</sup>	1, 2, 3	Ditto	Ditto.
265	...	?	...	?	?





BRITISH  
HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPŒIA.

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PART I.

GENERAL RULES.

There are three forms of preparation recognized in homœopathic pharmacy:—

1. *Solution* in water, in alcohol, or in mixtures of these liquids, or very rarely in ether or glycerine.

2. *Trituration* with sugar of milk.

3. *Liquid attenuations*.

These constitute all the preparations recognized by homœopaths, with the exception of pilules and globules, which, however, are merely *dispensing forms* of the liquid attenuations.

It will be necessary to preface the descriptions of these operations by an account of the menstrua employed in carrying them out.

WATER.

Nothing but the purest *distilled water* must ever be



used in the preparation of any of the medicines. The ordinary distilled water sold by wholesale druggists is quite inadmissible, from the fact of its being frequently distilled in stills that are used for distilling aromatic waters, and hence it cannot be sufficiently pure for our purpose.

All the water used by homœopathic chemists for the purpose of attenuations or for reducing the strength of rectified spirit must be distilled in an apparatus made entirely of glass or porcelain.\* The apparatus should never be much more than half filled with water, and the distillation should be carried on at a gentle heat, so as to guard against any of the water boiling over. Whatever quantity is distilled, the first 20th part should be rejected, and only  $16\frac{1}{2}$  parts should be carried over. For example, in distilling 10 pints, the first 10 fluid ounces would be thrown away, and the next 8 pints would be preserved, after which the process would be stopped.

*Tests.*—It possesses neither colour, taste, nor smell. Evaporated in a clean glass capsule, it leaves no visible residue. It is not affected by Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Oxalate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Silver, Chloride of Barium, or Solution of Lime.

### ALCOHOL.

This is the most important of all the menstrua employed by the homœopathic chemist, and too great care cannot be exercised to insure its purity. It should be purchased in the form of *Rectified Spirit of first quality*,  $60^{\circ}$  *O.P.*, from a respectable distiller, and should then be

\* Any glass or porcelain retort used for the purpose must first be purified by boiling distilled water in it rapidly until the product ceases to give a precipitate with Nitrate of Silver.



mixed with purified animal charcoal, using a bulk of charcoal equal to about one-tenth of the bulk of spirit, and re-distilled in a glass apparatus (a tubulated glass-stoppered retort with a long beak placed in a capacious sand-bath and heated by gas answers well),\* with all the precautions mentioned under "Water," and no alcohol which has not undergone this fresh distillation should be employed in making any attenuations intended to be carried beyond 3<sup>x</sup>.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless, transparent, very mobile and inflammable, of a peculiar pleasant odour, and a strong spirituous burning taste. Burns with a blue flame, without smoke. Specific gravity 0·8298. Remains clear when diluted with distilled water. Odour and taste purely alcoholic. 4 fluid ounces with 30 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Nitrate of Silver exposed for twenty-four hours to bright light, and then decanted from the black powder which has formed, undergo no further change when again exposed to light with more of the test.

The following strengths should always be kept on hand, and should be made by the chemist himself, using distilled water for the dilution, prepared as already described.

1. *Dilute Alcohol.*—This is made by mixing equal measures of rectified spirit and distilled water. The mixture should have a density of 0·940, and contains about 39 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

2. *Proof Spirit* (of the British Pharmacopœia).—This is made by mixing 5 measures of rectified spirit with 3·2 measures of distilled water. The mixture should then be agitated and allowed to cool to 60° F., and a sufficient quantity of distilled water added to increase the bulk to

\* In distilling alcohol great care should be taken to prevent explosion. The stopper of the retort must be kept loose, in order that it may act as a safety valve.



8 measures. It should have a density of 0·920, and contains 49 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

3. *Spirit of 20 O.P.* (over proof).—This is made by mixing 6 measures of rectified spirit with 2 measures of distilled water, the contraction resulting from the mixture of the two liquids being made good in the manner directed under “Proof Spirit.” It should have a density of 0·8939, and contains 61 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

4. *Spirit of 40 O.P.* (over proof).—This is made by mixing 7 measures of rectified spirit with 1 measure of distilled water, the contraction being made good as directed under “Proof Spirit.” It should have a density of 0·8646, and contains 73 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

5. *Rectified Spirit* (= 60 over proof) has, as before stated, a density of 0·8298, and contains 87 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

6. *Absolute Alcohol*, having a density of about 0·795, is required for a few of the preparations, and may be obtained from rectified spirit in the following manner:—

Take of

Rectified Spirit . . . . .	1 pint.
Carbonate of Potash . . . . .	1½ ounce.
Slaked Lime . . . . .	10 ounces.

Put the carbonate of potash and spirit into a stoppered bottle, and allow them to remain in contact for two days, frequently shaking the bottle. Expose the slaked lime to a red heat in a covered crucible for half an hour, then remove it from the fire, and, when it has cooled, immediately put the lime into a flask or retort and add to it the spirit from which the denser aqueous solution of carbonate of potash, which will have formed a distinct



stratum at the bottom of the bottle, has been carefully and completely separated. Attach a condenser to the apparatus, and allow it to remain without any external application of heat for twenty-four hours; then, applying a gentle heat, let the spirit distil until that which has passed over shall measure  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce; reject this, and continue the distillation into a fresh receiver until nothing more passes at a temperature of  $200^{\circ}$ .

To obtain greater purity, this may be re-distilled with charcoal in the manner described on pp. 2 and 3.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless and free from empyreumatic odour. Specific gravity 0.795. It is entirely volatile by heat, is not rendered turbid when mixed with water, and does not cause anhydrous Sulphate of Copper to assume a blue colour when left in contact with it.

It is very necessary to preserve absolute alcohol in well-stoppered and capped ether bottles, since it attracts water from the air as greedily as Sulphuric Acid, and would therefore be rapidly spoilt by exposure.

#### ETHER.

This is required for very few of our preparations. It may be purchased from the manufacturing chemists, and examined as follows:—

*Characters and Tests.*—A colourless, very volatile and inflammable liquid, of a well-known and characteristic odour, boiling below  $105^{\circ}$  Fahr. Specific gravity between 0.735 and 0.720, the latter representing perfectly pure ether. Mixed with an equal volume of water, shaken well, and allowed to stand, nine-tenths will separate and float on the water undissolved. It evaporates without residue. It should be kept in capped and well-stoppered bottles.



## GLYCERINE.

A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small percentage of water.

This is required for preserving some animal poisons. It should bear the following

*Characters and Tests.*—A clear, colourless fluid, oily to the touch, without odour, of a sweet taste; freely soluble in water and in alcohol. When decomposed by heat it evolves intensely irritating vapours. Specific gravity 1.25. Diluted with six times its volume of distilled water, it gives no precipitate with Chloride of Barium, Nitrate of Silver, Solution of Lime, or with Sulphuretted Hydrogen when previously acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid.

## SUGAR OF MILK.

This is a very important substance in homœopathic pharmacy, and great care must be taken to insure its purity. It has been selected for the purposes to which it is applied for two reasons—1st, because it is devoid of all medicinal action; and 2nd, because its crystalline particles are very hard, and hence are of great use in grinding down the particles of drugs submitted to the process of trituration. It is never found pure in commerce, and even that which is professedly prepared for homœopathic use is very seldom free from adulteration. Starch is very commonly found mixed with it, and this will seriously interfere with its triturating power. The homœopathic chemist should examine every sample when purchased, before attempting to use it for triturations. The powder should answer to the following

*Characters and Test.*—Scentless, gritty to the touch, faintly



sweet. Boiled with water and cooled, it gives no blue colour with an aqueous Solution of Iodine.

The ordinary commercial article may be refined for our purpose by solution in distilled water and careful re-crystallization, until it assumes the requisite purity and whiteness. It is then pulverized as finely as possible in a perfectly clean mortar, and sifted through a fine hair drum-sieve, which must not be used for other purposes.

The sugar should be kept in a dry, cool place, in well-closed glass jars.

Having thus given an account of the menstrua employed in the preparation of homœopathic drugs, it is necessary in the next place to lay down a few general rules for the selection of the remedies themselves.

Homœopathy makes use of all materials which are capable of modifying the health of living creatures, and hence collects its remedies from all the three kingdoms of nature. The following are considered the acknowledged methods of securing the best and most reliable preparations :—

1. As far as possible, collect all vegetable and animal products fresh.

2. Where they are the produce of foreign countries and can be only had as imported, obtain them from trustworthy druggists, but always in the state in which they were imported—never in the form of powder.

(This precaution is necessary, since druggists never hesitate to use the same mill for grinding different medicines—a laxity which would be unpardonable in a homœopathic chemist.)

3. As regards plants, the time for collecting these must be regulated by the part which is officinal. Vege-



table physiology must be here the guide, since it will enable us to predicate the exact time when the part will display most fully its characteristic properties. A few exceptions may exist to the following conclusions, but, as a general rule, it will be found that—

When the *whole plant* is used, it should be gathered when it is partly in flower and partly in seed.

When the *leaves* are used, they should be collected just before or during the early part of the flowering time.

This rule requires modification in the case of biennials, since the leaves which first appear in the spring of the second year are in this case the best, and should be collected as soon as the flowering stem begins to shoot.

When the *flowers* are used, they should be collected partly in bud and partly expanded.

When the *seeds* and *fruits* are the officinal part, they should be collected when fully ripe, unless otherwise ordered.

When the *young shoots* are ordered, they should be collected in spring, when the whole plant is in full vigour.

When the *bark* is employed, it must be collected either in the early spring or the autumn, most frequently at the latter season. The same rule holds good with respect to the *root bark*.

When the *wood* is the officinal part, it should be collected late in the autumn—in fact, after the fall of the leaf, if the tree is deciduous.

When the *root* is the part employed, it may be collected either late in the autumn or early in spring, but never when the aërial parts of the plant are in full activity.

4. After the fresh materials are collected they should be prepared as soon as possible, for the purpose of avoid-



ing all deterioration. If gathered at some distance from home, the fresh plants should be packed carefully in tin cases (ordinary botanical boxes) and kept as cool as possible. If, however, there be no opportunity for preparing them for some time after their collection, they must be carefully dried by tying them in loose bundles and hanging them in the shade, protected from rain, &c., and as soon as they are dry they should be carefully packed in hermetically-sealed tin cases.

5. The same rules, as far as they apply, must be followed in the collecting of animal substances.

6. All minerals and chemical compounds must be carefully tested before they are used.

7. From the time that the medicinal substances are obtained until they are converted into the regular pharmaceutical preparations, they should be most carefully preserved from damp and dust, from contact with other medicinal materials, from strong odours of any kind, and from light. All should be preserved in glass or earthenware jars or bottles, and be well corked or stoppered.

It will now be necessary to give in detail the directions for making the different preparations.

## I.—SOLUTIONS.

### (A.) SOLUTIONS IN DISTILLED WATER.

Several saline substances are directed to be dissolved in distilled water. In such cases 10 grains by weight of the salt must be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of the water, and the volume of the solution increased to 100 or 1,000 minims, as the case may be; and no such preparation can be considered satisfactory unless the solution is



perfectly free of all sediment, and continues clear and transparent. If, after a time, it deposits any crystals, or if any of the salt effloresces around the neck of the bottle, or if a fibrous-looking sediment (*conferva*) appears in the solution, or if the solution changes colour materially, in each and all these instances the preparation should be rejected and a fresh quantity made. Since many aqueous solutions do not keep for any length of time, it is well to dissolve only a sufficient quantity of the salt at a time to meet the current demand, and to make this first decimal or centesimal attenuation again and again, as required. The salt itself should be obtained in sufficient quantity to last for some time, except in the case of perishable compounds, so as to avoid the necessity for repeated analyses, to insure the purity of the articles.

#### (B.) SOLUTIONS IN ALCOHOL.

##### TINCTURES.

The objects to be obtained in these preparations are the following:—

1. A preparation containing all the soluble ingredients of the substance employed.

2. A uniform strength, so that it may be always known exactly how much of the dry crude material is represented in a given measure of the tincture.

3. A fixed alcoholic strength, so that in making dilutions all decomposition may be avoided, by using a spirit of the same alcoholic strength as that existing in the tincture.

These objects may be attained in the following manner:—

1. The complete solution of all soluble matter can be



accomplished by varying the alcoholic strength to suit the nature of the ingredients in each plant; using a very dilute spirit where the ingredients are chiefly soluble in water, and a strong spirit where alcohol is the best solvent. Also, by using a sufficient quantity to insure the complete exhaustion of the plant.

2. The uniform strength of tincture is advisable for many reasons, and especially in connection with the making of attenuations. Hitherto the mother tinctures made from fresh plants have varied greatly in strength, not only among themselves, but the tincture of the same plant differed from time to time according to whether the fresh plant chanced to be more or less juicy. In consequence of this, the lower attenuations have varied in strength, since in every instance the same number of drops of mother tincture were added to a given quantity of spirit. To obtain uniformity it is necessary to ascertain the quantity of moisture contained in the fresh plant, and to allow for this in making the tincture.

*In every instance the dry crude substance is taken as the starting-point from whence to calculate the strength, and, with very few exceptions, the mother tinctures contain all the soluble matter of 1 ounce of the dry plant in 10 fluid ounces of the tincture.*

3. It will be noticed that a series of tables are given at the close of the Tincture Process, by means of which the pharmacist can calculate the exact quantity and strength of spirit which he has to use in the case of each medicine. The necessity for these tables is owing to the water present in the fresh plant mixing with and diluting the spirit employed in making the tincture, so that the quantity of the spirit used should vary according to the percentage of moisture in the plant. By careful attention to these tables, uniform products may be obtained



from all plants, notwithstanding their variableness of moisture; and also by diluting the matrix tinctures with a spirit of the same strength, dilutions may be always made of the same medicinal value.

## PREPARATION OF TINCTURES OF VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

### I.—BY PERCOLATION.

This process should be used in all cases of dry plants, roots, seeds, &c., and in the case of such fresh plants, &c., as do not require to be made by the following processes:—

*Preparing the Percolator.*—Take a York Glass Company's percolator (see Fig. 1), tie over the small end a piece of fine, well-washed *book-muslin*. Place upon the muslin a layer of about a quarter of an inch of coarsely-powdered green glass,\* then a layer of finely-powdered glass half an inch in depth, and lastly, a thin layer of coarsely-granulated glass. The percolator is now ready for receiving the drug.

*Preparing the Drug.*—1. *If dry*, reduce any quantity—for example, 4 ounces by weight—to a moderately fine powder, by bruising in a mortar.

2. *If fresh*, cut the plant in pieces, pass it through one of Lyon's† tinned-iron mincing machines, and finally

\* The green glass should be prepared by pounding in a mortar well-washed and dried common green bottles; the powder should then be washed with distilled water, to get rid of the *impalpable powder*, and, after being well dried, it should be sorted into three sizes of *coarse* and *fine powder*, and *granulated glass*, by passing through sieves of different degrees of fineness.

† This machine is recommended because it contains no lead, and admits of the most thorough cleaning.



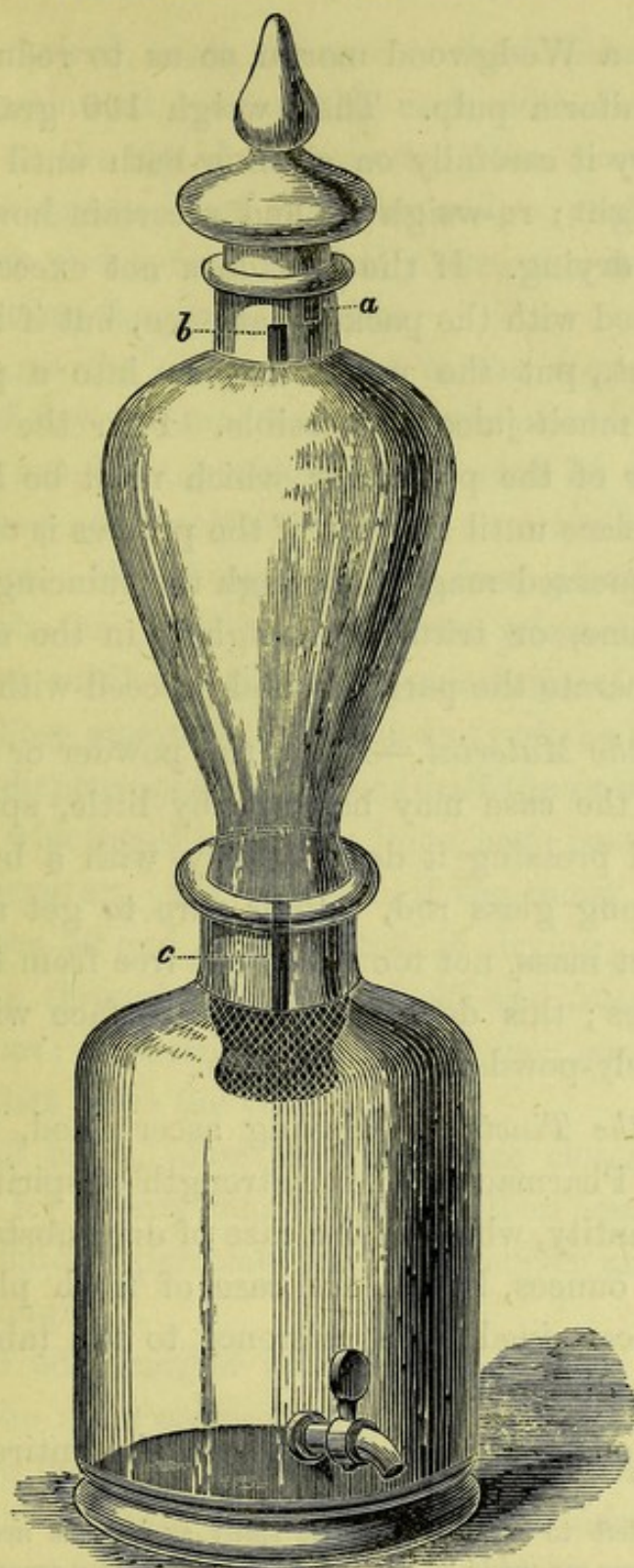


Fig. 1.—YORK GLASS COMPANY'S PERCOLATOR.\*

\* This percolator has been decided on because it is one of the best the Committee are acquainted with. It is entirely made of glass, and is readily cleaned. The chief advantage, however, consists in its ingenious valves, by which the process of percolation can be stopped at any time, and the



pound it in a Wedgwood mortar so as to reduce it to a fine and uniform pulp. Then weigh 100 grains of the pulp and dry it carefully on a water-bath until it ceases to lose weight; re-weigh it, and ascertain how much it has lost in drying. If the loss does not exceed 70 per cent., proceed with the packing at once, but if it exceeds 70 per cent., put the moist magma into a press and extract as much juice as possible. Pour the juice into the receiver of the percolator, which must be kept in a cool, dark place until the rest of the process is completed. Pass the squeezed magma through the mincing machine a second time, or triturate it lightly in the mortar, in order to separate the particles, and proceed with packing.

*Packing the Material.*—Insert the powder or the moist magma, as the case may be, little by little, spreading it evenly, and pressing it down gently with a broad cork fixed to a long glass rod, taking care to get a uniform and compact mass, not too tight, but free from fissures or empty spaces; this done, cover the surface with a thin layer of finely-powdered green glass.

*Making the Tincture.*—Having ascertained, by reference to the Pharmacopœia, the strength of spirit required and the quantity, which in the case of dry substances will be 40 fluid ounces, but in the case of fresh plants, &c., must be ascertained by a reference to the tables which follow these directions:—

1. Take one-fourth or one-fifth of the entire quantity

substance be left to macerate in the spirit as long as may be necessary. The valves are made by cutting a groove half way across the ground surfaces of the percolator and stopper respectively; it hence follows that, when the two grooves are in a straight line, the air can enter and percolation will go on; when, however, they are not opposite to each other, the two compartments will be completely stopped off and rendered air-tight. At *a* and *b* in the figure the grooves are shown in the closed position, while at *c* the valve is open.



of spirit required, or, in the case of fresh plants, one-half to one-fourth, and resting the cork, with the glass rod attached, on the top of the pounded glass, pour the spirit in a gentle stream down the glass rod, so that it may fall on the cork and spread gradually over the surface, without disturbing the pounded glass.

2. Remove the glass rod, put in the stopper, and, in the case of dry substances or of fresh plants from which the juice has been previously extracted as above, close the valves as soon as the liquid commences to drop into the receiver. When working with fresh plants, however, from which the juice has not been pressed, leave the valves open until the following quantities of fluid (or as much of those quantities as the density of the magma will allow the displacement of by one-half the entire quantity of spirit), which will be chiefly juice, have passed through into the receiver. For example, if the moist magma has lost between 30 and 40 per cent. in drying, let  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce drop through; if between 40 and 50 per cent., 2 fluid ounces; if between 50 and 70 per cent.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces; then close the valves.

3. In all cases, after the valves are closed, let them remain so for twenty-four hours, and then open them and allow the fluid to percolate into the receiver until no more drops through.

4. Then add another half, fourth, or fifth part of the spirit in the same cautious way that the first was added, and having displaced the saturated spirit held in suspension by the packed material, close the valves, and let them remain closed for at least six hours, and then reopen the valves and proceed as before, repeating the process again and again, adding an equal part of the required quantity of spirit each time until the whole quantity has been poured into the percolator.



5. When the last quantity has ceased to drop through, remove the material from the percolator, and press strongly.

6. Mix the various portions together, and let stand for twenty-four hours, and then filter.

N.B.—The whole amount of tincture obtained after filtration will never be found to equal the quantity of spirit employed, as there is always some loss during the process. This loss occurs partly through the adhesion of the liquid to the utensils used and evaporation, and partly through the impossibility of removing the whole of the tincture from the magma by means of pressure.

It is recommended to add spirit of the suitable strength to the extent of 5 per cent. by volume of the quantity of tincture which should result from the process to compensate the loss from the last-named cause, but no other addition of spirit to the tincture can be made without reducing its proper strength. This liquid should be poured over the packed magma before pressure.

## II.—BY MACERATION PREVIOUS TO PERCOLATION.

This process is a modification of the foregoing, and is necessary in the case of all fresh vegetable substances which have much mucilaginous or viscid juice, and hence will not allow the spirit to pass through readily.

1. Reduce to a pulp, ascertain the percentage of water, and weigh out the moist magma as before.

2. Having ascertained by reference to the Pharmacopœia the strength of spirit directed for the plant operated upon, and the quantity by reference to the tables, throw the magma loosely into a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, pour one-third the quantity of spirit over it, and having



shaken it thoroughly, allow it to macerate forty-eight hours, shaking occasionally.

3. Decant off any liquid which will pour out from the magma, and press out the remainder, pouring the liquid into the receiver of a percolator, and keeping it in a cool, dark place until the remainder of the process is completed.

4. Remove the mass from the press, and pass it again through the mincing machine, or triturate it lightly in a mortar, and then carefully mix it with twice its bulk of finely-powdered green glass.

5. Pack this mixture of magma and powdered glass in the percolator, percolate with the remainder of the spirit in two or more equal quantities, allowing at least six hours' maceration between each addition of spirit, and finish the process as before.

#### EXAMPLES OF PLANTS REQUIRING TO BE TREATED BY THIS PROCESS.

*Agaricus muscarius, Allium cepa, Allium sativum, Colchicum autumnale, Viola odorata, Viola tricolor, Viscum album.*

#### III.—BY MACERATION.

This process is preferable in case of some gums, resins, &c., which are almost entirely soluble.

1. Reduce to a coarse powder, or cut into small pieces, and having ascertained the strength of spirit to be used, put the drug with the whole of the spirit into a wide-mouthed bottle and secure the stopper.



2. Allow the contents to macerate for fourteen days, shaking the bottle vigorously once a day.

3. Pour off as much of the liquid as possible, press the residue, mix the liquids, and, having allowed the mixed products to stand twenty-four hours, filter.

EXAMPLES OF DRUGS REQUIRING TO BE TREATED BY THIS  
PROCESS.

*Assafœtida, Guaiacum officinale.*

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the amount of Rectified Spirit required to make Spirit of 40 O.P. with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma, and the amount of Spirit of 40 O.P. to be added in order to make a tincture in which 10 fluid ounces will represent as nearly as possible 1 ounce of the dry plant.

Moisture lost by the fresh plant in drying.	Rectified Spirit required. Fl. oz.	Spirit of 40 O.P. to be added. Fl. oz.
45 per cent. ....	2.80 .....	2.30
50 ,, .....	3.11 .....	1.44
55 ,, .....	3.42 .....	0.59
58.5 ,, .....	3.64	

No fresh plant containing more than 58.5 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with spirit of 40 O.P. ; either a more dilute spirit must be used, or a weaker tincture made. It is better, however, to use a more dilute spirit, than to make a weaker mother tincture.



TABLE NO. 2.

Amount of Rectified Spirit required to make Spirit of 20 O.P. with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified Spirit required. Fl. oz.	Spirit of 20 O.P. to be added. Fl. oz.
45 per cent.	1.23	3.86
50 „	1.37	3.17
55 „	1.51	2.49
60 „	1.64	1.81
65 „	1.78	1.13
70 „	1.92	0.44
73.5 „	2.01	

No fresh plant containing more than 73.5 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with spirit of 20 O.P.; either a more dilute spirit must be used, or a weaker tincture made. It is better, however, to use a more dilute spirit, than to make a weaker mother tincture.

TABLE NO. 3.

Amount of Rectified Spirit required to make Proof Spirit with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified Spirit required. Fl. oz.	Proof Spirit to be added. Fl. oz.
45 per cent.	0.69	4.39
50 „	0.77	3.76
55 „	0.85	3.14
60 „	0.92	2.52
65 „	1.00	1.89
70 „	1.08	1.27
72.5 „	1.12	0.96
75 „	1.16	0.64
77.5 „	1.20	0.33
80 „	1.24	0.02



No fresh plant containing upwards of 80·5 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with proof spirit; either a more dilute spirit must be used, or a weaker tincture made.

It is better, however, to use a more dilute spirit, than to make a weaker mother tincture.

TABLE NO. 4.

Amount of Rectified Spirit required to make *Dilute Alcohol* with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified Spirit required.	Dilute Alcohol to be added.
	Fl. oz.	Fl. oz.
45 per cent. ....	0·45	4·62
50    "    .....	0·50	4·03
55    "    .....	0·55	3·43
60    "    .....	0·60	2·83
65    "    .....	0·65	2·23
70    "    .....	0·70	1·64
72·5   "   .....	0·72	1·34
75    "    .....	0·75	1·04
77·5   "   .....	0·77	0·74
80    "    .....	0·80	0·44
82·5   "   .....	0·82	0·14
84    "    .....	0·84	

No fresh plant containing more than 84 per cent. of water can yield a 1 in 10 tincture with dilute alcohol. As, however, the loss of moisture in some instances has been found to reach 93 or 94 per cent., it is considered more desirable that in such cases a weaker mother tincture should be prepared than a still more diluted alcohol used; but in every instance a sufficient quantity of such mother tincture must be used in making the first decimal attenuation to make it represent 1 part of dry plant in



100 parts of liquid, and thus uniform with all other first decimal attenuations of vegetable tinctures.

TABLE No. 5.

Amount of Rectified Spirit required to make Dilute Alcohol with the water contained in each ounce of moist magma, and strength of tinctures resulting from plants containing over 84 per cent. of moisture.

Moisture lost in drying.	Rectified Spirit required. FL. oz.	Strength of Tincture. FL. oz.
85 per cent. ....	0·85 .....	1 in 11·00
86 „ .....	0·86 .....	1 „ 11·93
87 „ .....	0·87 .....	1 „ 13·00
88 „ .....	0·88 .....	1 „ 14·25
89 „ .....	0·89 .....	1 „ 15·73
90 „ .....	0·90 .....	1 „ 17·50
91 „ .....	0·91 .....	1 „ 19·67
92 „ .....	0·92 .....	1 „ 22·37
93 „ .....	0·93 .....	1 „ 25·86
94 „ .....	0·94 .....	1 „ 30·50

As an example of the method of using the *Tables*, take the following case:—

Suppose a specimen of fresh *Aconite* has been reduced to pulp, and the 100 grains have lost 69 grains in drying; then by reference to the Pharmacopœia it will be seen that *proof spirit* is directed for this tincture. Now, on referring to Table No. 3, it will be found that 1 ounce of moist magma, containing 70 per cent. (the nearest to 69)\* of water, requires 1·08 fluid ounce of rectified spirit

\* Five per cent. is the smallest amount of moisture which need be noticed practically when dealing with 4 ounces or upwards, if the loss is below 70 per cent.; hence, when the amount lost is between the percentages stated, the figures should be taken which come nearest to the exact loss.



to form proof spirit with the water contained in it, and this quantity multiplied by 4, gives 4.32 fluid ounces, or the quantity required for the like conversion of the water contained in the 4 ounces of moist magma; hence that amount of rectified spirit must be first poured into a bottle; and as, by reference to Table 3, it will be seen that 1.27 fluid ounce of proof spirit is required to be added for each ounce of moist magma to make a tincture representing 10 per cent. of the dry material where the fresh plant contains 70 per cent. of water, four times this amount, or 5.08 fluid ounces, of proof spirit must be added. This mixed spirit will then be used as directed for making the tincture, and the result will be a tincture of the alcoholic strength of *proof spirit*, and will represent 1 grain of dry *Aconite* in every 10 minims of the tincture; and, for reasons before stated, proof spirit should be used for making the first decimal attenuation.

The alcoholic solutions (tinctures) of animal substances are, with few exceptions, merely solutions in ten times the quantity by measure of spirit of the strength directed. A few, such as *Cantharis*, are prepared by percolation, and in that case they are treated in precisely the same way as vegetable substances.

### INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS,

*Which, though not generally recognized, are occasionally ordered.*

Many plants yield their virtues more fully to water than to alcohol or any other menstruum. There is, however, a great practical difficulty as regards these preparations, and that is, they will not keep; and accordingly,



it is still a desideratum that some method should be devised whereby they can be preserved from decomposition. It is probable that the addition of a certain proportion of *alcohol* will effect this, and the subject is suggested as a very suitable one for experiment. In the meantime, these preparations must be made fresh when required. They are prepared as follows :—

1. *Cold Infusions*.—Reduce the drug to a coarse powder, pack it in a percolator, precisely as directed for tincture-making, then let 10 fluid ounces of distilled water for every 1 ounce of dry material be passed through the percolator in the ordinary way.

2. *Hot Infusions*.—Prepare the medicinal substance as above, and tie it loosely in a bag of clear, well-washed book-muslin, and then pour 10 fluid ounces of boiling distilled water for every 1 ounce of dry material into an infusion pot ; place the bag containing the substance on the diaphragm, cover over the vessel, and keep it in a warm place for an hour, when the fluid may be poured off, and that retained in the bag squeezed out, and the two mixed together and filtered.

3. *Decoctions*.—Prepare the drug as before, put it into a porcelain dish, then pour 10 fluid ounces of distilled water for every 1 ounce of dry material over it ; place the dish over a water-bath, raise it to 200° F., and keep it at that temperature for half an hour, when the fluid may be decanted and filtered.

If attenuations of these are required, they must be made as soon as the preparations are ready ; pure distilled water being used for the 1st decimal and centesimal attenuations, dilute alcohol for the 3rd decimal, and rectified spirit for the 2nd centesimal and upwards.



## II.—TRITURATIONS.

This form of preparation was originally designed by Hahnemann, who also published minute directions as to how it should be performed. His method is still adhered to, and there is only one alteration which may with advantage be made, and that is in the proportion of sugar of milk to be used at each stage of the process. Hahnemann recommends 1 grain of the substance to be triturated with 99 grains of sugar of milk, and the process lasts one hour. It is, however, preferable to use the proportion of 1 grain of medicine to 9 of sugar of milk, and in this way each decimal trituration after the first will occupy forty minutes, or each centesimal—being equal to two decimal triturations—to the making of which Hahnemann allotted one hour, will now occupy one hour and twenty minutes. The object of this change is chiefly to insure a more thorough preparation, it being found by the microscope that the addition of so large a proportion of sugar of milk at one time (33 grains to 1 grain of medicine) renders it more difficult to reduce the size of the particles of the medicine, especially if they are hard, and thus deteriorates the value of the trituration. Since Hahnemann avowedly invented his process for the purpose of reducing the drug to the finest possible powder, the modification proposed is merely carrying out his own ideas to a higher degree of perfection.

For the first decimal trituration the steps of the process are as follows: Weigh any number of grains (not exceeding 100 grains) of the medicinal substance, which should be in fine powder, or, in the case of metals, in thin leaf, and then weigh separately an equal number of grains of perfectly pure sugar of milk in coarse powder. Transfer the medicinal substance into a perfectly clean



and dry Wedgwood mortar, then place the milk sugar upon it, and mix the two together with a horn or ivory spatula, or, in the case of metallic leaf, spread the milk sugar evenly over the surface. Using a pestle of the same material as the mortar, rub the mixture thoroughly and carefully during six minutes, taking care that it should be not only mixed thoroughly by the steady circular movement so well known to pharmacutists in mixing powders, but also that the hard, grinding motion which is employed in incorporating pill-mass should be effectively used, so as to break up all large and hard particles. At the end of the six minutes, scrape the pestle and mortar carefully with the spatula, so that nothing shall be left adhering to them, and stir the mixture again—a process which will usually occupy about four minutes. Again rub and stir the mixture with the pestle for six minutes as before, and again scrape all the particles off the mortar and pestle, and thus complete the first stage of the process.

As the reducing of the medicine to the finest possible powder is a most essential point in this method of preparation, and as it is very difficult to effect this after a large proportion of sugar of milk has been added, a small portion of the trituration should be carefully examined under the microscope at this stage, and if the particles are found to be very unequal in size, the trituration and scraping should be continued until the reduction of the particles to a uniform degree of fineness is complete. Now add three times as many grains of coarsely-powdered sugar of milk\* as were used in the first instance,

\* In the case of metallic leaf it may be necessary to add a little of this coarse milk sugar before all the particles can be brought under the pestle; in this case the smallest quantity should be added at a time, so as to avoid increasing the bulk materially, before perfect reduction of the metal is secured.



stir it well in with the triturated material, and proceed as before—viz., rubbing for six minutes, scraping and mixing for four minutes, again rubbing for six minutes, and scraping as above. Then add five times the number of grains used at first, of finely-powdered sugar of milk, rub for six minutes, scrape and mix for four minutes, and again rub for six minutes, after which the trituration may be viewed as complete, and having once more scraped the whole together, it should be transferred to a perfectly clean, dry, glass bottle, carefully corked, and labelled 1<sup>x</sup>.

For subsequent triturations the steps are as follows: Take one part by weight (not exceeding 100 grains) of the previous trituration, and then weigh separately nine times as many grains of perfectly pure sugar of milk in fine powder. Transfer half the quantity of the sugar of milk into a mortar as above, then place the triturated substance on the sugar of milk, and mix the two together with a horn or ivory spatula. Rub the mixture as directed for six minutes, scrape the mortar and pestle carefully with the spatula, so that nothing is left adhering to them. Again rub the mixture with the pestle for six minutes as before, and again scrape and mix thoroughly when the first stage of the process is complete. Now add the remainder of the sugar of milk, stir it well in with the triturated material, and proceed as before—viz., rubbing for six minutes, scraping and mixing for four minutes, and again rubbing for six minutes, after which the pestle and mortar may be scraped, and the triturated product bottled, corked, and labelled.

In consequence of the extreme difficulty with which pestles and mortars can be cleaned to the degree necessary for our refined processes, all careful homœopathic chemists procure perfectly new ones for each substance, and then label them with the name of the medicine, and



never use them for any other purpose ; and even, notwithstanding this, it is necessary to be very careful in the thorough washing and cleansing of the apparatus, since a very small quantity of 1<sup>x</sup> trituration, for example, would injure the perfection of the 3rd centesimal.

All insoluble substances are submitted to this process ; and as it is carried on as far as the 3rd centesimal attenuation (6<sup>x</sup>), it follows that this thorough rubbing and mixing is continued until the medicine constitutes only the one-millionth part of the mixture. At this point experience has shown that even the most insoluble substances have become soluble both in water and alcohol ; or, if not actually soluble, they are reduced to such minute particles that they are capable of permanent suspension through the fluid, so that it retains their medicinal virtues, and answers all the purposes of a perfect solution.

Several attempts have been made to invent machines for triturating the drugs, some of which are very ingenious, and to a certain extent effective. The best we are acquainted with in this country is that of Mr. Hewitt ; but even this cannot compete with the human hand : a careful microscopic comparison between machine and hand-made preparations showed conclusively that when the medicinal substance was hard, and in considerable pieces, such as *Carbo vegetabilis* and *Aurum foliatum*, Mr. Hewitt's machine failed to reduce the particles to the same uniformly minute size which was attained in the hand-made triturations ; when, however, the medicine was already in the pulverulent form, as *Mercurii biniodidum*, there appeared but little difference between the two modes of triturating. In consequence of this no machine yet known can be recommended to be used in making the early triturations, at least of all substances which are



not already in the form of impalpable powder, or known to be very friable; and when used for these the heaviest weight should be applied.

### III.—LIQUID ATTENUATIONS.

Systematic dilution of medicines according to a fixed scale constitutes another of the peculiarities of homœopathic pharmacy. When Hahnemann had convinced himself of the curative power of infinitesimal doses he devised and carried out the plan of making a series of preparations of each medicine, every one of which should contain exactly 100 times less of the drug than the one before it, and this constitutes the *centesimal scale*. His followers, however, being desirous of having preparations of a strength midway between those recommended by Hahnemann, adopted the plan of diluting in the proportion of 1 in 10 in place of 1 in 100, thus constituting the *decimal scale*. In consequence of this very great confusion has arisen; and it is most essential that one or other should be adopted exclusively. After a careful review of all the arguments in favour of both scales, it has been determined to adopt the *centesimal scale* for prescribing, while the *decimal* possesses so many advantages in the preparation of the drugs that it should be always followed in the making of the triturations and other attenuations. When referring to the subject of *designating* the attenuations, an easy method will be described by which to avoid the possibility of any confusion arising from the use of one scale for preparing and the other for prescribing. The method of making the attenuations is as follows:—

Take a perfectly clean new bottle (say a half-ounce



phial), fit a good new cork into it, and then, having removed the cork, pour in 20 minims of the mother tincture, then add 180 minims of spirit of the same alcoholic strength as that with which the mother tincture was prepared, cork the bottle, and, grasping it in the right hand, with the thumb held firmly over the cork, shake it well, letting each shake terminate in a jerk by striking the closed right hand against the open palm of the left hand; having given several such shakes, the attenuation is finished, and should be marked  $1^x$  or A : 20 minims of  $1^x$ , mixed and well shaken with 180 minims of spirit, will then form  $2^x$  or 1; and 20 minims of 1 with 180 minims of spirit, well shaken, will form  $3^x$  or B; and so on up to the highest attenuation required.\*

The strength of the spirit used for the attenuations must be carefully attended to according to the following rules :—

I.—The first attenuation made from a *trituration* (which will be 4) must be made as follows: Dissolve 1 grain of the 3rd centesimal trituration in 50 minims of distilled water, and then add gradually 50 minims of rectified spirit, thus forming *dilute alcohol*.

N.B.—As sugar of milk is not soluble in less than six times its weight of cold water, and is insoluble in alcohol, a decimal solution of a trituration could only be made with pure water, and would not keep; the *centesimal scale*, therefore, must be followed in preparing the first solution of a trituration.

a. The next attenuation, viz.,  $9^x$ , must be made with proof spirit.

b. The next, viz., 5, and all higher attenuations, must be made with rectified spirit, *i.e.*, 60 O.P.

\* It is recommended to keep all the attenuations in glass-stoppered bottles.



II.—The first attenuation of any *mother tincture* (which will always be 1<sup>x</sup> or A) must be made with spirit of the same strength as that used in making the mother tincture: hence—

a. When the *mother tincture* is made with proof spirit, attenuation 1<sup>x</sup> or A must be made also with proof spirit, attenuation 1 with spirit 20 O.P., attenuation 3<sup>x</sup> or B, and all above that, with rectified spirit.

b. When the *mother tincture* is made with *dilute alcohol*, attenuation 1<sup>x</sup> or A must be made with *dilute alcohol*, 1 with proof spirit, 3<sup>x</sup> or B with spirit 20 O.P., and all above that with rectified spirit.

c. When the *mother tincture* is made with *spirit 20* or 40 O.P., attenuation 1<sup>x</sup> or A must be made with a corresponding strength of spirit, 1 and all above that with rectified spirit.

d. When the *mother tincture* is made with *rectified spirit*, the same will be used for all the attenuations.

III.—The attenuations made from *watery solutions* require to be modified by so many causes, such as the solubility of the medicine in alcohol, the tendency or otherwise to any chemical action between the alcohol and the substance to be attenuated, that the rule is in these cases laid down separately for each particular substance.

## THE DESIGNATION OF THE ATTENUATIONS.

Hitherto great irregularity has existed in the methods of designating the attenuations, and as a consequence much confusion has resulted.

By some homœopathic chemists the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., have been used to denote the *decimal* scale, while others adhered to Hahnemann's plan and confined their



use to *centesimal preparations*, using 1<sup>x</sup>, 2<sup>x</sup>, 3<sup>x</sup>, &c., to denote the *decimal attenuations*.

A few, again, have used A to indicate 1<sup>x</sup>, and B to denote 3<sup>x</sup>, these two attenuations being almost the only ones in use which could not be expressed by the centesimal numbers. The best way of avoiding all this confusion is for the homœopathic practitioners to adopt the *centesimal scale* only. The reasons for this are numerous, among which the following may be noted as of themselves sufficient to decide the matter :—

1. All or nearly all employ the centesimal scale exclusively in denoting the high attenuations.

2. There are only two attenuations, viz., the 1st and 3rd decimal, which have been much used, and which could not be equally well notated centesimally.

It is necessary now to advert to a fact which is often lost sight of, and yet which is very important for all those who prescribe the low attenuations, and that is the following :—

The process of attenuation always commences from a point termed zero, and marked  $\phi$  or  $\theta$ ; but the actual amount of medicinal substance contained in the zero differs materially, thus :—

In all instances where *trituration* or *solution in distilled water* is had recourse to, the  $\phi$  represents the pure medicinal substance; e.g., *Acid. Nitric.  $\phi$* , *Arsen.  $\phi$* , *Kali Iod.  $\phi$* , *Brom.  $\phi$* , *Carbo. Veg.  $\phi$* , &c., always refer to the pure substance itself; and hence, in such cases, the 1st decimal attenuation contains 10 per cent. of the pure drug. On the contrary, in all cases where tinctures are made, *the strong tincture, and not the crude material, is marked  $\phi$* , and, as a consequence, the 1st decimal attenuation contains 10 per cent. of the tincture, and not 10 per cent. of the pure drug. Since in the present



Pharmacopœia the proportion of 1 in 10 has been fixed, whenever possible, for the strength of the *mother tincture*, it follows that *the 1st decimal attenuation* of a *mother tincture* corresponds in medicinal strength to the *1st centesimal attenuation* of a trituration or watery solution; and when it is impossible to make the mother tincture in the proportion of 1 in 10, the first decimal attenuation is still made to represent 1 in 100 of the drug by using a proportionate quantity of such mother tincture. For example, when the mother tincture is 1 in 15, as may happen with *Belladonna* or *Calendula*, 15 measures of such tincture would require 85 measures of the required spirit to make the first decimal.

This uniformity of strength of the mother tinctures thus gets rid of much of the uncertainty which has hitherto existed as to the actual quantity of medicine contained in these preparations; but it would have been more satisfactory to have adopted one uniform standard for all. It was found, however, after much deliberation, that a change of this kind would, for a time at least, lead to so much confusion that it has been deemed advisable not to make any such radical change.

It is very necessary to adopt a uniform use of the sign  $\phi$ , since much confusion is caused by different persons employing it in different senses. The following are the rules for its application:—

1. It is used principally to denote the strongest officinal tincture, as *Acon.  $\phi$* , *Arnica  $\phi$* , *Canth.  $\phi$* ; and these, according to the new Pharmacopœia, have an almost uniform strength of 1 in 10.

2. It is used to denote the strongest officinal preparation of substances whose actual strength is unknown, as *Caust.  $\phi$* , together with the animal poisons, as *Apis  $\phi$* , *Aranea  $\phi$* , *Lachesis  $\phi$* , &c.



3. It should never be used to denote 1<sup>x</sup> solution of any substance in alcohol or water, when the crude substance itself has a definite chemical composition; for example, *Brom. φ*, *Glonoine φ*, *Kali Iod. φ*, *Kreos. φ*, *Merc. Cor. φ*, *Tereb. φ*, &c., should always mean the pure substances themselves, and their strongest officinal solutions should be denoted *Brom. 1<sup>x</sup>*, *Glonoine 1<sup>x</sup>*, *Kali Iod. 1<sup>x</sup>*, *Kreos. 1<sup>x</sup>*, *Merc. Cor. 1<sup>x</sup>*, *Tereb. 1<sup>x</sup>*, &c.

In short, the sign *φ*, when meaning mother tincture, should be strictly limited to the strongest solutions in alcohol of substances which have not a definite chemical composition in their crude state.

From what has been stated it will be seen that *φ* means the crude substance in the case of all the *officinal acids*, of all substances which are *trituated*, of all *mother tinctures of vegetable and animal substances*, and in the case of the following medicines, viz. :—

Alumen.	Copaiba.	Morphia.
Ammon. carb.	Cupr. acet.	Morph. acet.
Ammon. caust.	Cupr. sulph.	Morph. mur.
Ammon. mur.	Ferr. acet.	Narcotine.
Argent. nit.	Ferr. iod.	Natr. carb.
Arsenicum.	Glonoine.	Natr. mur.
Atropine.	Iodium.	Natr. nit.
Atrop. sulph.	Kali bich.	Natr. sulph.
Aur. mur.	Kali brom.	Ol. animal.
Bar. acet.	Kali carb.	Phosphorus.
Bar. mur.	Kali chlor.	Plat. chlor.
Borax.	Kali iod.	Plumb. acet.
Bromium.	Kali nit.	Plumb. nit.
Calc. acet.	Kreasotum.	Strychnine.
Calc. caust.	Mag. mur.	Sulphur.
Chin. sulph.	Mag. sulph.	Terebinth.
Cinch. sulph.	Mang. acet.	Veratria.
Codeine.	Merc. corr.	Zinc. sulph.

As regards marking the attenuations, the following



plan has been adopted as the least likely to be misunderstood:—

$$\varphi. \frac{1}{x}; 1. \frac{3}{x}; 2. \frac{5}{x}; 3. \frac{7}{x}; 4. \frac{9}{x}; 5. \frac{11}{x}; 6, \&c.$$

Or  $\varphi. 1^x; 1. 3^x; 2. 5^x; 3. 7^x; 4. 9^x; 5. 11^x; 6, \&c.$

With a view to obtain uniformity it is recommended that the second example, viz.,  $1^x, 3^x, \&c., \&c.$ , be the one followed by those who can do so without inconvenience.

Since only two decimal attenuations are at all frequently prescribed—namely,  $1^x$  and  $3^x$ —there can be no objection to notating these A and B; but the figure with the x below or at the side is preferable, since the chemists must use the higher decimal notation to mark the intermediate steps in the process of attenuation.

It is directed that in future no chemist will send out a decimal attenuation without the x being distinctly marked; and that no practitioner will prescribe a decimal attenuation without the distinctive mark; and also that all will abstain from using the decimal notation wherever the attenuation required can be expressed centesimally; for example, that  $2^x$  shall never be used in place of 1,  $4^x$  in place of 2,  $6^x$  in place of 3, &c.

A careful attention to these simple rules will save a large amount of confusion.

### THE PRESERVATION OF THE MEDICINES.

A very few words will suffice upon this head. All that has already been written about the care necessary to avoid all exposure of the medicinal substances to damp, dust, strong smells, bright light, &c., during their preparation, applies equally to the preparations themselves



after they are completed. All strong tinctures should be kept in a place entirely separate from the attenuations, and should be preserved in well-stoppered glass bottles, and kept constantly in the dark in a dry, cool place. The attenuations should also be preserved in stoppered bottles in boxes or drawers; and it is a good plan to appropriate a separate box or drawer to each medicine.

It is not necessary to keep the whole series of attenuations, as many of them are very seldom prescribed. The following should, however, be always on hand—viz., all below 7<sup>x</sup>, then 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 30.

#### THE DISPENSING OF THE PREPARATIONS.

The forms in which homœopathic medicines are dispensed are Powders, Tinctures, Pilules, and Globules.

The powders consist of sugar of milk, to which has been added a given quantity of the trituration prescribed, or on which has been dropped a given number of drops of the tincture. It is necessary, therefore, to remember that only those attenuations can be dispensed in the form of powder which have been made with proof or stronger spirit. If prepared with a weaker spirit, the sugar of milk will partially dissolve, and thus a most inconvenient preparation will result.

The tinctures themselves are often dispensed either in bottles with directions to mix so many drops in a given quantity of water, or the prescriber orders so many drops to be mixed with so many ounces of water and sent out as a mixture.

In order to possess a convenient form for administering fractions of a drop, Hahnemann adopted the plan of saturating sugar *globules* with the attenuated tincture,



and then directing so many of these to be taken at a dose. Since Hahnemann's time a large sugar globule, termed *pilule*, has been introduced, and is much used both in this country and America.

Another form of powder has been recommended in America, and used occasionally in this country, and is at times very convenient. It is called a *tincture-trituration*, and is prepared as follows: A weighed quantity of sugar of milk, for instance 2 ounces, is put into a mortar, and 1 fluid ounce of the tincture (usually the mother tincture) is poured over it, and the whole is well rubbed together, forming a soft paste; this is put on one side in a dry place, lightly covered with paper to exclude dust, but not to prevent evaporation; and as the paste gets drier it is again and again rubbed up well and scraped from the mortar and pestle until it becomes quite dry, when a second ounce of liquid is added and the operation repeated. When dry it is put up in bottles and preserved like any other preparation. From the way it is made it will be obvious that 1 grain of a tincture-trituration will contain as much of the medicine as 1 minim of the tincture itself.

Beyond the convenience of carrying it about and dispensing it as powders, there is no advantage in the tincture-trituration over the tincture; and it should never be used for the purpose of making attenuations, which should invariably be prepared direct from the tinctures themselves.

A few words must be said respecting the obtaining and medicating pilules and globules.

These preparations are made of sugar, and it is always better to procure them from a manufacturer who prepares them especially for homœopathic chemists rather than from the confectioner, who, having frequently to



colour his preparations, would be very apt to employ his machinery indiscriminately for the coloured and the colourless, and hence the latter would not be sufficiently pure for our purpose.

In medicating the pilules and globules, a suitable quantity should be placed in a bottle, and the tincture with which they are to be saturated poured over them in sufficient quantity to thoroughly moisten every one of them; and the regular admixture of the tincture and the globules should be insured by repeatedly shaking, or, better still, by rolling the bottle horizontally in the hand. Some chemists fill the bottles with the tincture and leave the pilules and globules to macerate for several days; while others carefully ascertain how much they will absorb, and add exactly that quantity. Whichever plan is followed, the greatest possible care is required to secure perfect saturation.\* The latter process, when carefully carried out, has the advantage of avoiding all exposure of the pilules and globules in drying; whereas, if the former plan is followed, it is necessary after a time to pour off the excess of tincture, and to dry the pilules and globules between sheets of filtering paper—a plan which is objectionable on many accounts.

Before closing these practical directions it will be well to say a little about the proper method of cleaning the utensils employed by homœopathic chemists. It has been already stated that all careful homœopathic chemists set apart separate pestles and mortars for each medicine which has to be triturated.

All the mother tinctures, and especially all the attenua-

\* It is found advantageous, in medicating pilules and globules with attenuations which are usually prepared with strong alcohol, to make those required specially with 20 O.P. spirit, which will be more readily absorbed than stronger spirit.



tions, should in the first place be put into perfectly new bottles, closed with perfectly new corks, and these should never in future be filled with any other medicine or attenuation.

It must happen, however, that measure-glasses, bottles which have contained mixtures, &c., are required to be used again and again, and hence it is well to know how they can be thoroughly freed from every trace of the medicine which they have previously contained. This may be effectually accomplished by *washing the bottle in an ascending stream of water* in place of a descending stream, as is almost universally employed. The chemist should have a fine nozzle and stopcock adapted to his water cistern in his laboratory (over the sink), and so arranged that the stream of water ascends like the jet of a fountain. He then washes his bottle or glass, as the case may be, in the usual manner, carefully removing every visible impurity, and then, while the vessel is still wet, he should hold it over the fine nozzle (which must be fine enough to pass through the neck of the smallest size bottle he has to wash), and while in that position open the stopcock and allow the stream to strike against the bottom of the glass or bottle he is washing; in this way, as soon as the water mixes with the remains of the medicine, it flows down the sides of the vessel and escapes into the sink, and in a very short time not the slightest trace of medicine can remain in the glass or bottle. It can then be drained and dried in the ordinary way.

### ON THE DOSE.

*It is essential to the principles of Homœopathy that medicines should be given in doses too small to produce their*



*physiological effects.* As regards minuteness of dose, however, there is no fixed limit; and hence it follows that all doses have their advocates, ranging from a few drops of the mother tincture up to the highest attenuations.

### ON WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

The peculiarities of homœopathic pharmacy entail certain peculiarities in prescribing which must be noticed.

1. Since there are numerous preparations of each medicine, it is essentially necessary to mark this after the name of the medicine. For example, it is not sufficient to order *Belladonna*. The name must be followed by the sign denoting the particular preparation. Thus:—

Bell.  $\phi$ , Bell. 3<sup>x</sup>, Bell. 6, Bell. 30,

would denote respectively *the mother tincture, the third decimal, the sixth centesimal, and the thirtieth centesimal attenuations* of the medicine.

2. After the sign denoting the preparation must follow the usual signs for the quantity; and in connection with it must be a notification as to whether *triturations, tinctures, pilules, or globules* are wanted. Thus:—

Merc. vivus 3<sup>x</sup> grs. ij. = 2 grains of 3rd decimal trituration.

Merc. vivus 6 gtt. ij. = 2 drops of 6th centesimal tincture.

Merc. vivus 6 pil. ij. = 2 pilules of 6th centesimal attenuation.

Merc. vivus 30 gls. iij. = 3 globules of 30th centesimal attenuation.

These may be written thus:—

Merc. vivus grs.  $2/3^x$ , gtt.  $2/6$ , pil.  $2/6$ , gls.  $3/30$ .



Following these necessary rules, the homœopathic prescriptions will assume some such forms as these :—

*For Powders.*

Aconitum 3<sup>x</sup> gtt. iij. ;

Sacchar. Lactis, grs. vj. M.

Fiat pulvis. Mitte tales iv.

*Sig<sup>t</sup>.*—Dissolve a powder in      dessert-spoonsful of water,  
and take one dessert-spoonful every      hours.

*For Mixtures.*

Belladonna 12, gtt. vj. ;

Aqua destill., ʒvj. M.

*Sig<sup>t</sup>.*—A dessert-spoonful to be taken every      hours.

*R̄.*—Nucis Vomicae 6, gtt. xij.;

Aquæ destill., ʒviiij. M.

*Sig<sup>t</sup>.*—A tablespoonful to be taken three times a day. And in the event of a medicine being ordered without any strength being indicated, if the physician cannot be communicated with, the chemist shall dispense No. 3 or 5 according to the character of the prescription, but not  $\phi$  or 1<sup>x</sup>, which should only be dispensed when specially ordered.

Two things are especially to be recommended—viz., that all prescriptions should be written in such a manner that any homœopathic chemist may read them with certainty and facility ; and that the directions for taking the medicines should be so written that both the patient and chemist can understand them.



## PART II.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDICINES AND THEIR PREPARATIONS.

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#### ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

*Contractions.*—Benz. Ac. Bz.-x.

Benzoic Acid.  $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ .

Obtained from benzoin, a balsamic resin, which exudes from the incised bark of the *Styrax Benzoin*. *Nat. ord.*, STYRACACEÆ. It is prepared by sublimation, and can be purchased in a state of purity in crystals.

*Characters and Tests.*—Light feathery crystalline plates and needles, flexible, nearly colourless, and having an agreeable aromatic odour resembling benzoin. Soluble in 200 parts of cold water, in 25 parts of boiling water, in 4 parts of rectified spirit. Soluble also in solutions of the caustic alkalies and of lime, and precipitated from them by Hydrochloric Acid. When slowly heated it sublimes without residue.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Transactions of Amer. Institute of Hom., vol. i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

*Contractions.*—Carb. Ac. Cb.-x.

*Present name.*—Carbolic Acid.  $\text{HC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}$ .

*Synonym.*—Phenic Acid.

An acid obtained from Coal-tar Oil by fractional distillation and purification.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless acicular crystals, which at a temperature of  $95^\circ$  become an oily liquid, having a strong odour and taste, resembling those of creasote, which it also resembles in many of its characters and properties. Its specific gravity is 1.065; boiling point,  $370^\circ$ . The crystals readily absorb moisture on exposure to the air, and they are thus liquefied; the acid, however, is but slightly soluble in water, but it is freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerine. It does not redden blue litmus paper. A slip of deal dipped into it, and afterwards into Hydrochloric Acid, and then allowed to dry in the air, acquires a greenish-blue colour. It coagulates Albumen. It does not affect the plane of polarization of a ray of polarized light.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies. *Vide* Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xxiii., p. 314, and United States Med. and Surg. Journ., vol. iii., p. 129.

It is most frequently used externally as a lotion, made by solution in water in proportions varying from 1 in 30 to 1 in 400.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

## ACIDUM FLUORICUM.

*Contractions.*—Fluor. Ac. Fl.-x.

*Present name.*—Hydrofluoric Acid. HF. *For. name:* German, *Fluorwasserstoffsäure*.

Prepared by distilling pure Fluorspar (Calcium Fluoride) in a state of fine powder with Sulphuric Acid. As



the acid dissolves glass, the distillation must be performed in platinum vessels, and the acid can only be preserved in bottles of the same, or in bottles made of gutta-percha. It should be purchased from the operative chemists, guaranteed as having been prepared as above, and re-distilled.

*Tests.*—Place a drop of the aqueous solution on a slip of glass, let it remain a few minutes, then wash it off, and hold the glass so that the eye may glance over the polished surface, when the spot where the liquid was will be found to have entirely lost its polish, some of the glass having been dissolved.

*Preparation.*—An aqueous solution of 1 in 10. Water must be used for making the first three dilutions, and all these must be kept in gutta-percha bottles.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Transactions of Amer. Inst., vol. i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 4, watery Solution only. 4, dilute Tincture. 5 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

*Contractions.*—Hydrocy. Ac. Hy.-x.

*Present name.*—Hydrocyanic Acid. HCN.

Prussic Acid. *For. name:* German, *Blausäure.*

Obtained by distilling yellow Prussiate of Potash with Sulphuric Acid and water. The process given by the British Pharmacopœia of 1867 is as follows:—

Take of

Yellow Prussiate of Potash.	2½ ounces;
Sulphuric Acid . . . . .	1 fluid ounce;
Distilled Water . . . . .	30 fluid ounces, or a sufficiency.

Dissolve the Prussiate of Potash in 10 ounces of the



water, then add the Sulphuric Acid, previously diluted with 4 ounces of the water and cooled. Put the solution into a flask or other suitable apparatus of glass or earthenware, to which are attached a condenser and a receiver arranged for distillation; and having put 8 ounces of distilled water into the receiver, and provided sufficient means for keeping the condenser and receiver cool, apply heat to the flask, until by slow distillation the liquid in the receiver is increased to 17 fluid ounces. Add to this 3 ounces of distilled water, or as much as may be sufficient to bring the acid to the required strength, so that 100 grains (or 110 minims) of it, precipitated with a solution of Nitrate of Silver, shall yield 10 grains of dry Cyanide of Silver.

*Characters and Tests.*—A colourless liquid, with a strong peculiar odour. Sp. gr. .997. It gives no precipitate with Chloride of Barium, but with Nitrate of Silver it gives a white precipitate entirely soluble in boiling concentrated Nitric Acid. Treated with a minute quantity of Sulphate and Per-sulphate of Iron, afterwards with Potash, and finally acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, it forms Prussian Blue. 270 grains of it rendered alkaline by the addition of solution of Soda, require 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Nitrate of Silver to be added before a permanent precipitate begins to form, which corresponds to 2 per cent. of the real acid.

*Preparation.*—The officinal acid of the British Pharmacopœia is the strongest that should be dispensed. Equal measures of the officinal acid and rectified spirit will make the first centesimal dilution.

N.B.—Hydrocyanic Acid and its dilutions should be freshly made, as it is apt to deteriorate when kept.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 2, Tincture only. 2 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*



## ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

*Contractions.*—Mur. Ac. Mu.-x.

*Present name.*—Hydrochloric Acid. HCl. *For. name:*  
German, *Salzsäure*.

The process for preparing this should be that recommended in the British Pharmacopœia of 1867.

Take of

Chloride of Sodium, dried	. 48 ounces ;
Sulphuric Acid . . . . .	. 44 fluid ounces ;
Water . . . . .	. 36 fluid ounces ;
Distilled Water . . . . .	. 50 fluid ounces.

Pour the Sulphuric Acid slowly into 32 ounces of the water, and when the mixture has cooled add it to the Chloride of Sodium previously introduced into a flask having the capacity of at least one gallon. Connect the flask by corks and a bent glass tube with a three-necked wash-bottle, furnished with a safety tube, and containing the remaining 4 ounces of the water ; then, applying heat to the flask, conduct the disengaged gas through the wash-bottle into a second bottle containing the distilled water, by means of a bent tube dipping about half an inch below the surface, and let the process be continued until the product measures 66 ounces, or the liquid has acquired a specific gravity of 1.16. The bottle containing the distilled water must be kept cool during the whole operation.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless, strongly acid, emitting white vapours having a very pungent odour. Evaporated to dryness, it leaves no residue ; it gives a curdy white precipitate with Nitrate of Silver, soluble in excess of Ammonia, insoluble in Nitric Acid. 114.8 grains by weight, mixed with half an ounce of distilled water, require for neutralization 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Soda. When diluted with four times its volume of distilled water it gives no precipi-



tate with Chloride of Barium or Sulphuretted Hydrogen; no red colour with Sulphocyanide of Potassium, and does not tarnish bright copper foil when boiled in it. If half a fluid drachm of the acid mixed with 2 fluid drachms of distilled water be put into a test-tube with a few pieces of granulated zinc, and while the effervescence continues, a slip of bibulous paper moistened with a solution of Acetate of Lead be suspended in the upper part of the tube for a few minutes, the paper will not become discoloured.

*Preparation.*—As this solution contains 31·8 per cent. of the pure acid, 1½ fluid drachm mixed with 4 fluid drachms of distilled water will make the 1<sup>x</sup> dilution. In diluting, distilled water only should be used up to 1, distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added up to 3, then dilute alcohol for 4, and after that rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., vol. iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 4, watery Solution only. 4, dilute Tincture. 5 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## ACIDUM NITRICUM.

*Contractions.*—Nitr. Ac. Ni.-x.

*Present name.*—Hydric Nitrate.  $\text{HNO}_3$ .

Nitric Acid. *For. name:* German, *Salpetersäure.*

Prepared from Nitrate of Potash or Nitrate of Soda by distillation with Sulphuric Acid and water. It may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists of the strength ordered by the British Pharmacopœia, which contains 70 per cent. of the pure acid, but must answer the following

*Characters and Tests.*—A colourless liquid, sp. gr. 1·42,



emitting powerfully acrid fumes. Evaporated to dryness, it leaves no residue; poured over copper filings, dense red vapours are immediately formed; but if the acid be mixed with an equal volume of water and then added to the copper, it gives off a colourless gas, which becomes orange-red when mixed with air. Diluted with six times its volume of distilled water, it gives no precipitate with Chloride of Barium or Nitrate of Silver; 90 grains by weight mixed with half an ounce of distilled water require 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Soda for neutralization.

*Preparation.*—1 fluid drachm diluted with distilled water until it measures 10 fluid drachms will make the 1<sup>x</sup> dilution. Distilled water must be used for 1, distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added up to 3, and dilute alcohol for 4, after which rectified spirit may be employed.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., vol. iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 4, watery Solution only. 4, dilute Tincture. 5 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### ACIDUM OXALICUM.

*Contractions.*—Oxal. Ac. Ox.-x.

*Present name.*—Dihydric Oxalate.  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Oxalic Acid. *For. name:* German, *Oxalsäure*.

Prepared on a large scale by the action of caustic alkalies on sawdust. It can be readily obtained impure from the manufacturing chemists, and should be purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization, according to the process given in the British Pharmacopœia, viz. :—

Take of

Oxalic Acid of commerce	.	.	1 pound ;
Boiling Distilled Water	.	.	30 fluid ounces.



Dissolve, filter the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquor, and dry the crystals by exposure to the air on filtering-paper placed on porous bricks.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless prismatic crystals, strongly acid, dissolving freely in water. Heated in a test-tube with strong Sulphuric Acid, it dissolves with effervescence, evolving Carbonic Oxide and Carbonic Anhydride, the former of which burns with a blue flame on approaching the mouth of the tube to a flame. Heated in a dry tube, it is entirely converted into vapour, a part of which condenses on the sides of the tube in fine transparent needles. Its solution in water gives a white precipitate with Nitrate of Silver, soluble in dilute Nitric Acid. A strong solution gives with Nitrate of Barium, on stirring with a glass rod, a granular precipitate, soluble in dilute Nitric Acid.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit 1 in 10.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Transactions of Amer. Institute, vol. i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

*Contractions.*—Phos. Ac. Ph.-x.

*Present name.*—Hydric Phosphate.  $H_3PO_4$ .

Phosphoric Acid. *For. name:* German, *Phosphorsäure.*

Hahnemann directs this to be prepared by the action of Sulphuric Acid on calcined bones. It can be better prepared by burning Phosphorus in oxygen and diluting the product to sp. gr. 1.055.

*Characters and Tests.*—A colourless liquid, having a sour taste and strongly acid reaction. Specific gravity 1.055. It gives a canary-yellow precipitate with Ammonio-Nitrate of



Silver, which is soluble in Ammonia and in diluted Nitric Acid. Evaporated, it leaves a residue which melts at a low red heat, and upon cooling exhibits a glassy appearance. It is not precipitated by Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Chloride of Barium, Nitrate of Silver with excess of Nitric Acid, or solution of Albumen. When mixed with an equal volume of pure Sulphuric Acid and introduced into a solution of Sulphate of Iron, it does not communicate a dark colour. Mixed with an equal volume of solution of Perchloride of Mercury and heated, no precipitate is formed.

*Preparation.*—The solution recommended above forms our 1<sup>x</sup> preparation.

The 1 dilution should be made with distilled water, the 3<sup>x</sup> and 2 with distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added, the 5<sup>x</sup> with dilute alcohol, the 3 and following with rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., vol. v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 2, *watery Solution only.* 5<sup>x</sup>, *dilute Tincture.* 3 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

*Contractions.*—Sulph. Ac. Su.-x.

*Present name.*—Sulphuric Acid.  $H_2SO_4$ .

Sulphuric Acid. *For. name:* German, *Schwefelsäure.*

Hahnemann recommends the Nordhausen or fuming Sulphuric Acid to be used, directing it to be re-distilled in glass vessels. A very pure acid, however, can be obtained from some of the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Strong Sulphuric Acid is a colourless oily liquid, sp. gr. 1.843, evolving much heat on the addition of water, and when diluted gives a copious white precipitate with Chloride of Barium, insoluble in Nitric Acid. Evaporated



in a platinum crucible, it leaves no residue. Diluted with six times its volume of distilled water, no white precipitate appears. Neither does it give any precipitate with Sulphuretted Hydrogen. When a solution of Sulphate of Iron is poured gently on its surface, no purple colour is developed where the two liquids unite.

*Preparation.*—The officinal acid of the British Pharmacopœia contains 96·8 per cent. of the pure acid. Hence, 30 minims mixed gradually with sufficient distilled water to measure when cold 9 fluid drachms, will constitute our 1<sup>x</sup> preparation. The 1 dilution should be made with distilled water, 3<sup>x</sup> to 3 with distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added, 4 with dilute alcohol, and 5 and following dilutions with rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., vol. v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 4, watery Solution only. 4, dilute Tincture. 5 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## ACONITUM.

*Contractions.*—Acon. Aco.

Aconitum Napellus. *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 1.

Common Aconite, Monkshood, or Wolfsbane. *For. names*: German, *Eisenkappe, Sturmhut*; French, *Aconit. Napel*; Italian, *Napello*; Spanish, *Napello*.

*Habitat.*—Moist pastures, thickets and waste places, &c., in mountainous districts, in Central and Southern Europe, and Russian and Central Asia, extending northward into Scandinavia. In Britain probably introduced,



but apparently wild in some shady places in Western England and South Wales.

*Flowering time.*—June to August.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves and flowering tops, and the root.

*Characters.*—*Leaves* smooth, palmate, divided into five or seven deeply cut wedge-shaped segments, exciting slowly when chewed a sensation of tingling. *Flowers* numerous, irregular, deep blue, in dense racemes. The upper helmet-shaped sepal at first conceals the lateral ones, but is ultimately thrown back. *Carpels* 3, often slightly united at the base. The fresh *root* is usually from 1 to 3 inches long, tapering, dark brown, internally whitish. A minute portion cautiously chewed causes prolonged tingling and numbness. The juice must not be swallowed, and the mouth should be washed after applying this test.

*Time for collecting.*—The leaves and flowering tops, when about one-third of the flowers have expanded. The root in spring, before the leaves have appeared.

N.B.—The cultivated plant has been repeatedly used in place of the wild one, and it yields a very good tincture. It is needful, however, to select plants which have not been grown in rich, luxuriant soil, and also such as retain all the characters of the wild plant unaltered by cultivation.

*Preparations.*—Tincture from freshly collected leaves and flowering tops, and from the fresh or dry root, the alcoholic strength being proof spirit in either case. A stronger tincture may be made from the dry root, using rectified spirit, but if ordered, it must be distinctly specified.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i. Œst. Zeitsch. f. Hom., vol. i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and above, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



Average loss of moisture: Tops, 72 per cent.; Root, 68 per cent.

### ACTŒA RACEMOSA.

*Contractions.*—Act. R. Ac.-r.

*Cimicifuga racemosa.* *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*C. serpentaria*, *Actæa monogyna*, *Macrotys octreoides*, *Botrophis serpentaria*.

*Fig.*—Gray's Genera of American Plants, pl. 20.

Black Snake Root. *For. names*: German, *Schwartzwurz*; French, *L'Actée*; Italian, *Actea*; Spanish, *Actea*.

*Habitat.*—Canada, Georgia, and Western States.

*Flowering time.*—July.

*Part employed.*—The dry root imported from North America.

*Characters.*—The fresh plant is monogynous; carpels subglobose; seeds compressed. *Root* thick and knotted, with long fibres. *Stem* 3 to 8 feet high, glabrous, furrowed, leafy near the middle. *Leaves* 3 ternate; racemes branching, 6 to 12 inches long. *Flowers* very foetid; sepals caducous, greenish-white, concave.

*Characters of the dried root.*—A thick, irregularly bent, contorted body or caudex, dark-brown externally, yellowish-white within; from one-third of an inch to an inch in diameter, often several inches in length, with long fibres, rendered extremely rough and jagged in its appearance by the remains of the stems of successive years; taste bitter, somewhat astringent, afterwards acid.

*Time for collecting.*—Autumn.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

*Contractions*.—Æscul. H. Æs.-h.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. *Nat. ord.*, SAPINDACEÆ.

*Synonym*.—Hippocastanum Vulgare.

*Fig.*—Woodv. Med. Bot., t. 128.

Horse Chestnut. *For. names*: German, *Gemeine Kastanie, Rosskastanie*; French, *Marronnier d'Inde*.

*Habitat*.—Unknown, probably native of both Northern India and North America. Abundant, as an introduced tree, in Britain and France.

*Flowering time*.—May.

*Part employed*.—The ripe fresh kernel.

*Characters*.—Nuts ovoid, mahogany-coloured, perfectly smooth and shining, with a large oval hilum, which is paler coloured and rough. Kernel white, and very astringent to the taste (very similar in general appearance to Spanish chestnuts, but generally brighter coloured).

*Time for collecting*.—September and October.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ÆTHUSA.

*Contractions*.—Æthus. Æth.

Æthusa Cynapium. *Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.



*Fig.*—Flor. Hom., pl. 2.

Common *Æthusa*, Fool's Parsley, Garden Hemlock.  
*For. names:* French, *Ciguë des Jardins*, *Petite Ciguë*;  
 German, *Garten-schierling*; Italian, *Cicuta minore*;  
 Spanish, *Cicuta menore*.

*Habitat.*—A common weed, abundant throughout Europe.

*Flowering time.*—Summer and autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The whole fresh plant.

*Characters.*—*Leaves* dissected, bright green, emitting a nauseous smell when rubbed. *Umbels* on long peduncles, with partial involucre of 2 or 3 long linear bracts, turned downwards towards the outside of the umbels.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—An. d. Hom. Klin., iv., 114.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 65 per cent.

## AGARICUS.

*Contractions.*—Agar. Aga.

*Agaricus Muscarius.* *Nat. ord.*, FUNGI.

*Synonyms.*—*Amanita Muscaria*, *Agaricus Imperialis*.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 3.

Fly Agaric, Bug Agaric. *For. names:* German, *Fliegen-Schwamm*; French, *Orange Faussee*; Italian, *Amanita*.

*Habitat.*—In dry places, especially dry pine woods;



Europe, Asia, and America. Not common in England, but abundant in some parts of Scotland.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fungus.

*Characters.*—*Pileus* 3 to 7 inches broad, convex, and sometimes depressed, of a rich orange-scarlet, but occasionally whitish, yellowish, or brown; margin striate. *Gills* white. *Stem* 4 to 9 inches high, half to 1 inch thick; sub-solid, bulbous.

*Time for collecting.*—Autumn.

*Preparations.*—1. Tincture from fresh fungus (after it has been carefully washed and the outer skin removed), corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit. 2. Trituration of the dried fungus.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture*; or 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 93 per cent.

## AGNUS CASTUS.

*Contractions.*—Agn. Cast. Agn.

*Vitex Agnus Castus.* *Nat. ord.*, VERBENACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*V. verticillata*.

*Fig.*—Woodville's *Med. Bot.*, vol. ii., pl. 137.

The Chaste Tree. *For. names*: German, *Keusch-lamm*, *Mönchs-pfeffer*; French, *Gattilier commun*.

*Habitat.*—The shores of the Mediterranean, Provence, and Greece; on sandy spots and at the foot of rocks.

*Flowering time.*—July to September.



*Parts employed.*—The ripe berries, fresh or recently dried.

*Characters.*—A bush from 3 to 5 feet high, much branched. *Leaves* opposite, petiolate, digitate, 5—7 partite; colour dark green on upper, greyish on under surface, with a very strong smell. *Flowers* numerous, blue or purple, in long terminal spikes. *Berries* somewhat like a peppercorn.

*Time for collecting.*—When the berries are ripe.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Additions.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### ALLIUM CEPA, OR CEPA.

*Contractions.*—Cepa. A.-cp.

The Common Onion. *Nat. ord., LILIACEÆ.*

*For. names:* German, *Zwiebel*; French, *Oignon*; Italian, *Cipolla*; Spanish, *Cebolla*.

*Part employed.*—The mature bulb.

*Characters.*—Dr. Hering, who proved this, says nothing about the variety of the cultivated Onion which he used, but recommends “the red, largest, and strongest to be selected, and, if possible, not raised from ground which has been cultivated for centuries.”

*Time for collecting.*—Autumn.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, 1 in 20, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hering's Amer. Arzneipr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only.*  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 85 per cent.



## ALLIUM SATIVUM.

*Contractions.*—Allium S. A.-sa.

*Nat. ord.*, LILIACEÆ.

Garlic. *For. names*: German, *Knoblauch*; French, *Ail*; Italian, *Aglio*; Spanish, *Ajo*.

*Habitat.*—This well-known culinary plant is cultivated everywhere.

*Part employed.*—The mature bulb.

*Characters.*—The bulb consists of several ovato-oblong, pointed, somewhat curved little bulbs, not unlike claws, which are enclosed in one common dry membrane, forming a large oval bulb.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, 1 in 20, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*, 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 63 per cent.

## ALOË.

*Contractions.*—Aloë. Alo.

Aloe Socotrina. *Nat. ord.*, LILIACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Steph. and Chr., iii. 110.

Common Aloes. *For. names*: German, *Aloe*; French, *Aloës*; Italian, *Aloë*; Spanish, *Aloe*.

The inspissated juice of the leaf of one or more un-



determined species of Aloe, produced chiefly in the Island of Socotra.

*Characters.*—In reddish-brown masses, opaque, or translucent at the edges; breaks with an irregular or smooth and resinous fracture; has a bitter taste, and a strong but fragrant odour; dissolves entirely in proof spirit, and during the solution exhibits, under the microscope, numerous minute crystals.

*Preparation.*—Solution in proof spirit, which constitutes the mother tincture.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hering's Amer. Arzneipr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## ALUMEN.

*Contractions.*—Alumen. Aln.

*Present name.*—Potassio-Aluminic Sulphate.  $\text{KA12SO}_4$ ,  $12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Common Alum. *For. names:* German, *Alaun*; French, *Alun*; Italian, *Allume*; Spanish, *Alumbre*.

Of late years the Ammonia Alum has largely taken the place of Potash Alum in commerce; but as the provings were made with the Potash salt, we must continue to use it.

It can be obtained from the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless, transparent, crystalline masses, exhibiting the faces of the regular octohedron, and having an acid, sweetish, astringent taste. Its watery solution gives with Caustic Potash a white gelatinous precipitate, which is soluble in an excess of the re-agent, an immediate precipitate with Chloride of Barium, and after some hours a crystalline precipitate with Tartaric Acid. Boiled with Caustic Potash, no ammoniacal odour is given off.



*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for the first 3 dilutions, then dilute alcohol for 4, and afterwards rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *watery Solution only.* 4, *dilute Tincture only.* 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### ALUMINA.

*Contractions.*—Alum. Alm.

*Present name.*—Alumina.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Pure Clay. *For. names:* German, *Thon-erde, Alaun-erde;* French, *Alumine.*

This should be prepared by precipitating Ammonia Alum with Solution of Ammonia as follows:—

Take of

Ammonia Alum in crystals . . .	1 ounce;
Stronger Solution of Ammonia B.P. ½	fluid ounce;
Distilled Water . . . . .	A sufficiency.

Powder the Alum and dissolve it in 10 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 give no precipitate with Chloride of Barium, or any odour of Ammonia when mixed with Caustic Potash and boiled. The Alumina is then carefully dried on a water bath and pulverized.

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

*Preparation.*—Trituration.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

The salts formed by Alumina with Acetic, Malic, and Tartaric Acids are all readily soluble in water, and one or other of these, especially the Acetate, might be used instead of the trituration of the pure Alumina by those who prefer solutions to triturations.

### AMBRA GRISEA.

*Contractions.*—Ambra. Amb.

*Synonyms.*—Ambra Ambrosiaca, Ambra Vera, Ambra Maritima.

Ambergris. *For. names:* German, *Graue Ambra*; French, *Ambre gris*.

This is now generally believed to be a morbid secretion from the liver of the spermaceti whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). It has been extracted from the rectum of the whale in the South Sea Fishery, but is usually found floating on the sea along the coasts of Coromandel, Japan, the Moluccas, and Madagascar. The most esteemed is that from Madagascar and Sumatra.

*Characters.*—Large opaque balls, rough to the touch, formed of concentric layers, friable, lighter than water, spongy, of a greyish-brown colour externally, traversed within by black and yellowish-red streaks, and full of whitish specks. These often occur in the interior, the beak, and other hard parts of different species of cuttlefish, especially *Sepia octop.*, and *S. moschata*. It has a strong odour, somewhat aromatic; when heated it softens like wax; it burns readily with a bright



flame, leaving very little residuum. It is soluble in ether and partially so in rectified spirit.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### AMMONIACUM.

*Contractions.*—Ammiac. Am.-g.

Dorema Ammoniacum. *Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

Gum Ammoniac. *For. names*: German, *Ammoniak*; French, *Gomme Ammoniaque*; Italian, *Armoniaco*; Spanish, *Goma Ammoniaco*.

*Habitat.*—Persia and the Punjaub.

*Part employed.*—The gum resin which exudes from the stem.

*Characters.*—In tears or masses; the tears from 2 to 8 lines in diameter, pale cinnamon brown, breaking with a smooth, shining, opaque, white surface; the masses composed of agglutinated tears, hard and brittle when cold, but readily softened by heat. Has a faint odour, and a bitter, acrid, nauseous taste. Rubbed with water, it forms a nearly white emulsion. It is partially soluble in ether and alcohol.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ammon. Carb. Am.-c.

*Synonym.*—Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Carbonate.  $2[(H_4N)_2CO_3]CO_2$ .

Sal-volatile. *For. names:* Germ., *Flüchtiges Laugensalz, Kohlensaures Ammoniak*; French, *Ammoniaque Carbonate*.

A volatile and pungent Ammoniacal Salt, produced by submitting a mixture of Sulphate of Ammonia or Chloride of Ammonium and Carbonate of Lime to sublimation.

*Characters and Tests.*—In translucent crystalline masses, with a strong ammoniacal odour and alkaline reaction; soluble in cold water, more sparingly in spirit. It volatilizes entirely when heated, and is readily dissolved by acids with effervescence. If diluted Nitric Acid be added to it in slight excess, and the solution be boiled, it will give no precipitate with Chloride of Barium or Nitrate of Silver. 59 grains dissolved in 1 ounce of distilled water will be neutralized by 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid.

20 grains of Carbonate } neutralize { 23½ grains Citric Acid,  
of Ammonia. } 25½ grains Tartaric Acid.

*Preparation.*—A trituration has been recommended, but the great volatility of the substance renders such a preparation unsuitable. It should be dissolved in distilled water (1 in 10, as usual) and the 1 made with dilute alcohol, and afterwards rectified spirit should be used.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and 1, *Solution only*.  
3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ammon. Caust. A.-cs.

*Synonym.*—Liquor Ammonizæ Fortior.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Hydrate.  $\text{NH}_4\text{HO}$ .

The strong solution of Ammoniacal Gas ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) in water is directed by the British Pharmacopœia to be prepared as follows:—

Take of

Chloride of Ammonium, in coarse powder . . . . .	} 3 pounds ;
Slaked Lime . . . . .	
Distilled Water . . . . .	4 pounds ;
	32 fl. ounces.

Mix the Lime with the Chloride of Ammonium, and introduce the mixture into an iron bottle placed in a metal pot surrounded by sand. Connect the iron tube, which screws air-tight into the bottle in the usual manner, by corks, glass tubes, and caoutchouc collars, with a Woulf's bottle capable of holding a pint ; connect this with a second Woulf's bottle of the same size, the second bottle with a matrass of the capacity of 3 pints, in which 22 ounces of the distilled water are placed, and the matrass, by means of a tube bent twice at right angles, with an ordinary bottle containing the remaining 10 ounces of distilled water. Bottles 1 and 2 are empty, and the latter and the matrass which contains the 22 ounces of distilled water are furnished each with a siphon safety tube charged with a very short column of Mercury. The heat of a fire, which should be very gradually raised, is now to be applied to the metal pot, and continued until bubbles of condensable gas cease to escape from the extremity of the glass tube which dips into the water of the



matrass. The process being terminated, the matrass will contain about 43 fluid ounces of strong Solution of Ammonia.

Bottles 1 and 2 will now include, the first about 16, the second about 10 fluid ounces of a coloured ammoniacal liquid. Place this in a flask closed by a cork, which should be perforated by a siphon safety tube containing a little Mercury, and also by a second tube bent twice at right angles, and made to pass to the bottom of the terminal bottle used in the preceding process. Apply heat to the flask until the coloured liquid it contains is reduced to three-fourths of its original bulk. The product now contained in the terminal bottle will be nearly of the strength of Solution of Ammonia, and may be made exactly so by the addition of the proper quantity of distilled water or of strong solution of Ammonia.

*Characters and Tests.*—A colourless liquid, with a characteristic and very pungent odour, and strong alkaline reaction. Sp. gr. 0·891. 52·3 grains by weight require for neutralization 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid. 1 fluid drachm contains 15·83 grains of Ammonia,  $\text{NH}_3$ . When diluted with four times its volume of distilled water, it does not give precipitates with solution of Lime, Oxalate of Ammonia, Sulphide of Ammonium, or Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper; and, when treated with an excess of Nitric Acid, is not rendered turbid by Nitrate of Silver or by Chloride of Barium.

*Preparation.*—3 fluid ounces mixed with 5 fluid ounces of distilled water, will form the 1<sup>x</sup> dilution. Water should be used for making 1, then dilute alcohol up to 2, and afterwards rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 2, *Solution only*. 5<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



N.B.—This preparation is liable to lose strength by keeping; hence the 1<sup>x</sup> attenuation should be prepared immediately after it has been found to correspond to the specific gravity required.

### AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ammon. Mur. Am.-m.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Chloride.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ .

Sal Ammoniac. *For. names:* German, *Salmiak*; French, *Hydrochlorate d'Ammoniaque*.

To obtain this pure, it is necessary to dissolve the ordinary commercial Salt in distilled water, and recrystallize. It is usually prepared by sublimation.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless, inodorous crystals; soluble in water and in rectified spirit. Its aqueous solution, when heated with Caustic Potash, evolves Ammonia, and when treated with Nitrate of Silver forms a copious curdy precipitate. When heated it volatilizes without decomposition, and leaves no residue.

*Preparation.*—Trituration or solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, and rectified spirit for I and upwards.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*; or 1<sup>x</sup>, *Solution*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ANACARDIUM.

*Contractions.*—Anac. Ana.

Semecarpus Anacardium. *Nat. ord.*, ANACARDIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Anacardium officinarum, Anacardium orientale.



*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 4.

Marking-nut Tree.—*For. names:* German, *Elephanten Læusebaum*, *Anacardien Baum*; French, *Anacardien*; Italian, *Anacardos*; Spanish, *Anacard*.

*Habitat.*—Dry mountainous forests in Asia.

*Part employed.*—The juice contained in the cells under the external rind of the nut.

*Characters.*—A blackish-brown, heart-shaped nut, with a somewhat reddish tinge, containing a corrosive resinous juice, in cells between the hard outside shell and the sweet kernel; the juice is at first pale and of the thickness of honey, but afterwards turns blackish-brown, and dries up.

N.B.—It is very necessary to distinguish between the Marking-nut Tree, which is evidently the one Hahnemann described, and the Cashew Nut (*Anacardium occidentale*), which is often mistaken for it. It is quite possible that they may possess similar actions, but it is essential that homœopathists should use the precise species which has been employed in the proving.

*Mode of preparing.*—Triturations are made in the usual manner from the resinous juice.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 3, Trituration only. 4, dilute Tincture. 5 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

ANGUSTURA SPURIA. *Vide BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA.*

## ANGUSTURA.

*Contractions.*—Angust. Ang.

*Galipea Cusparia. Nat. ord., RUTACEÆ.*

*Synonyms.*—*Cusparia febrifuga, Bonplandia trifoliata.*



*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 5.

Angustura Bark, Cusparia. *For. names:* German, *Angustura rinde*; French, *Ecorce d'Angusture*; Italian, *Angustura*; Spanish, *Quina de Carony*; Native name, *Orayuri*.

*Habitat.*—A tree of tropical South America.

*Part employed.*—The bark.

*Characters.*—Flat pieces or incomplete quills, from 2 to 8 inches long, and between  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad,  $\frac{1}{2}$  line to 3 lines in thickness, consisting of epidermis and proper bark. Outer surface dirty greyish-yellow, often speckled in the smaller pieces with lighter grey spots and elevations. Inner surface dark brown. Substance of the bark yellowish-brown. The transverse fracture is smooth, and somewhat resinous in appearance. The powder is like that of Rhubarb. It has a peculiar odour, and a bitter, hot, aromatic taste.

*Distinguished from false Angustura by its outer surface not being turned dark green, nor its fracture red, by Nitric Acid.*

*Preparations.*—Tincture, using dilute alcohol; but trituration is preferable.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$  to  $3$ , *Trituration*; or  $\phi$  to  $1$ , *Tincture*.  $3^x$  and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

## ANTHRAKOKALI.

*Contractions.*—Anthrak. Ank.

The substance proved under this name is produced by the action of fused Caustic Potash upon a peculiar kind of pit-coal obtained at Fünfkirchen, in Hungary, and hence no other kind of coal should be used. The powder,



which is black, greasy to the finger, and deliquescent, has a very complex chemical composition, the particulars of which have not yet been ascertained.

In preparing it, 7 parts by weight of Caustic Potash are fused in a polished iron vessel, and 5 parts by weight of very fine pulverized Fünfkirchen pit-coal are carefully stirred into it, and the vessel is then removed from the fire and the stirring continued until the mixture becomes solid, when it should be rapidly reduced to powder in a warm mortar, and preserved in well-stoppered bottles.

*Test.*—5 grains of the powder will yield a dark brown solution with 1 fluid ounce of water ; so dark, indeed, that after all insoluble matter has subsided the solution is translucent only in thin layers.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

*Contractions.*—Ant. Crud. Ant.

*Synonym.*—Stibium Sulphuretum Nigrum.

*Present name.*—Antimonious Sulphide.  $Sb_2S_3$ .

Native Tersulphuret of Antimony. *For. names:* German, *Schwefelspiessglanz*; French, *Sulfure d'Antimoine*.

This is the commonest ore of Antimony, and occurs abundantly in many countries ; that found in Hungary is very pure, according to Büchner.

*Characters and Tests.*—Masses consisting of closely aggre-



gated needles, having a metallic lustre, leaden grey colour inclining to steel-grey, which is unchanged in the streak. The needles are extremely brittle, and melt even in the flame of a candle, emitting a sulphurous smell. It dissolves slowly in boiling Hydrochloric Acid, evolving the odour of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. If the solution be filtered and mixed with water, it gives a white precipitate.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ant. Tart. Tar.

*Synonyms.*—Antimonii Potassio-tartras, Tartarus Emeticus.

*Present name.*—Potassio-antimonic Oxytartrate. KSb C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O.

*For. name:* German, *Brechweinstein*.

The British Pharmacopœia gives the following process for making this:—

Take of

Oxide of Antimony . . . . .	5 ounces ;
Acid Tartrate of Potash, in fine powder . . . . .	6 ounces ;
Distilled Water . . . . .	2 pints.

Mix the Oxide of Antimony and Acid Tartrate of Potash with sufficient distilled water to form a paste, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then add the remainder of the water, and boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring frequently. Filter, and set aside the clear filtrate to crystallize. Pour off the mother liquor, evaporate to one-third, and set aside, that more crystals may form. Dry



the crystals on filtering paper at the temperature of the air.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless transparent crystals, exhibiting triangular facets, soluble in water, and less so in proof spirit. It decrepitates and blackens upon the application of heat. Its solution in water gives with Hydrochloric Acid a white precipitate, soluble in excess, and which is not formed if Tartaric Acid be previously added. 20 grains dissolve without residue in a fluid ounce of distilled water at 60°, and the solution gives with Sulphuretted Hydrogen an orange precipitate, which, when washed and dried at 212°, weighs 9·91 grains. 10 grains dissolved in a fluid ounce of Hydrochloric Acid give no precipitate when the solution is saturated with Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The gas delivery tube should be moistened with Hydrochloric Acid before dipping it into the liquid.

*Preparation.*—The 1<sup>x</sup>, when required, must be a trituration; 1, solution in distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added. Dilute alcohol may be used after 2, and rectified spirit for 3 and upwards.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup>, *Trituration only*. 1 to 5<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*. 3 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## APIS MELLIFICA.

*Contractions.*—Apis. Aps.

*Class*, INSECTA; *Ord.*, HYMENOPTERA; *Section*, ACULEATA; *Subsection*, MELLIFERA; *Family*, APIDÆ.

The Common Hive Bee. *For. names*: German, *Biene*; French, *Abeille*.

The part employed is the poison emitted from the sting of the female or working bee when enraged. There is



much difference of opinion as to how it should be procured. Dr. Hering recommends seizing the live bee with a pair of forceps, and receiving the ejected poison on a piece of sugar. Dr. Marcy suggests catching the bees and plunging them into dilute alcohol. The following plan is perhaps the easier, and has been found practically to yield an efficient tincture. Take a clean, wide-mouthed, stoppered bottle, and, standing by the side of a bee-hive in full work, catch bees one by one as they emerge from the hive by means of a pair of forceps (the early morning is the safest time for doing this); introduce them, as caught, into the bottle, where they become much irritated by their imprisonment and try vainly to sting the operator's hand through the glass. When a sufficient number have been secured, and while they are still enraged, introduce a few drops of Chloroform, and as soon as they are stupefied shake them out of the bottle, cut off the posterior half of the abdomen with sharp scissors, and let it drop into a glass scale-pan. Having ascertained the weight required, place them in a mortar, pour over them a sufficiency of dilute alcohol to cover them, and then bruise carefully till the whole is reduced to a pulp; return the pulp into the bottle, and carefully wash the scale-pan and mortar with dilute alcohol, transferring the washings also into the bottle, using in all 10 fluid ounces to every ounce by weight. Put in the stopper and let the parts macerate for two days, shaking repeatedly, so that any of the poison which has been ejected against the glass may be washed into the spirit. Afterwards filter the tincture, but do not press the pieces of bee.

*Test.*—If well prepared, it will cause an erythematous patch of about the size of a shilling when the skin is pricked by a needle previously dipped in the tincture.



*Preparation.*—The 1<sup>x</sup> attenuation should be prepared with dilute alcohol, 1 with proof spirit, 3<sup>x</sup> with spirit 20 O.P., and all above with rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Amerik. Arzneiprŕf., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  
3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

*Contractions.*—Apoc. Can. Apo.

*Nat. ord.*, APOCYNACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Apocynum pubescens.

*Fig.*—Hooker, Flor. Bot. Amer., tab. cxxxix.

Dogsbane, American Indian Hemp.

*Habitat.*—Canada and United States.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Characters.*—It is a perennial plant. *Stems* herbaceous, erect, branching, of a brown colour, and 2 or 3 feet in height. *Leaves* opposite, ovate, oblong, acute at both ends, and somewhat downy beneath. *Cymes* pedunculate, many-flowered and pubescent. *Corolla* small and greenish, with a tube not longer than the calyx, and with an erect border. *Pod* or follicle from 3 to 5 inches long, and resembles the pods of the *Asclepias syriaca*, or common silk-weed, but is much smaller. *Root* horizontal, 5 or 6 feet in length, about one-third of an inch thick, dividing near the end into branches which terminate abruptly; of a yellowish-brown colour when young, but dark chestnut when old; of a strong odour, and a nauseous, somewhat acrid, and permanently bitter taste.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture imported from North America must be used.

### ARGENTUM METALLICUM.

*Contractions*.—Arg. Met. Arg.

*Synonym*.—Argentum foliatum.

Silver. Ag. *For. names*: German, *Silber*; French, *Argent*.

The Silver used must be chemically pure, and hence it is best to prepare it from the purified nitrate by precipitation with Hydrochloric Acid, and then fusing the carefully washed and dried chloride with anhydrous Carbonate of Soda. The metal can then be beaten into thin leaf by a trustworthy gold and silver beater.

*Preparation*.—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—R. A. M. L., iv. *Æst.*  
*Zeitsch. f. Hom.*, ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$  to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

*Contractions*.—Arg. Nit. Ag.-n.

*Present name*.—Argentum Nitrate.  $\text{AgNO}_3$ .

Lunar Caustic. *For. names*: German, *Salpetersaures Silber*; French, *Argent Nitrate*.



The British Pharmacopœia gives the following directions for preparing this :—

Take of

Purified Silver	.	.	.	3 ounces ;
Nitric Acid	.	.	.	2½ fluid ounces ;
Distilled Water	.	.	.	5 fluid ounces.

Add the Nitric Acid and the water to the Silver in a flask, and apply a gentle heat till the metal is dissolved. Decant the clear liquor from any black powder which may be present into a porcelain dish, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize; pour off the liquor, and again evaporate and crystallize. Let the crystals drain in a glass funnel, and dry them by exposure to the air, carefully avoiding the contact of all organic substances. Nitrate of Silver must be preserved in bottles carefully stoppered.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless tabular crystals, the primary form of which is the right rhombic prism; soluble in distilled water and in rectified spirit. The solution gives with Hydrochloric Acid a curdy white precipitate, which darkens by exposure to light, and is soluble in solution of Ammonia. A small fragment heated on charcoal with the blow-pipe, first melts, and then deflagrates, leaving behind a dull white metallic coating. 10 grains dissolved in 2 fluid drachms of distilled water give with Hydrochloric Acid a precipitate, which, when washed and thoroughly dried, weighs 8·44 grains. The filtrate when evaporated by a water-bath leaves no residue.

*Preparation.*—A solution of 1 in 10 in distilled water; and for dilution continue to use distilled water up to 3, then use dilute alcohol for 4, and afterwards rectified spirit. The salt ought not to be prepared as a trituration, on account of its action on organic matter.

*Reference to Hom. Provings.*—R. A. M. L., iv. Œst. Zeitsch. f. Hom., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 4, watery Solution*



only. 4, dilute Tincture only. 5 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.

N.B.—It is difficult to preserve the watery attenuations unless they are kept in yellow actinic bottles.

## ARNICA.

*Contraction.*—Arn.

Arnica Montana. *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 6.

Mountain Arnica, Leopard's Bane. *For. names*: German, *Berg Wohlverleih, Fallkraut*; French, *Arnique des Montagnes*; Italian, *Arnica*; Spanish, *Arnica, Tobacco de Montana*.

*Habitat.*—Mountainous parts of middle and Southern Europe.

*Flowering time.*—July and August.

*Parts employed.*—1. The entire fresh plant. 2. The flowers.

*Characters.*—*Rhizome* from 1 to 3 inches long and 2 or 3 lines thick, cylindrical, contorted, rough from the scars of coriaceous leaves, and furnished with numerous long slender fibres; has a peppery taste and peculiar odour. *Leaves* ovate, entire, sessile on the crown of the root. *Stem* 6 to 7 inches high, round, and unbranched, rising from the centre of the crown of leaves. *Flowers* large, rayed, and of a beautiful yellow. *Fruit* a hairy pappus. *Involucre* consisting of two rows of scales.

*Preparations.*—1. Tincture of the entire fresh plant made in its native country, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. 2. Tincture of dried flowers only, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hahnemann's R. A. M. L., i.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ARSENICUM ALBUM.

*Contraction*.—Ars.

*Present name*.—Arsenious Anhydride.  $As_2O_3$ .

Arsenious Acid, White Arsenic. *For. names*: German, *Weisser Arsenick*; French, *Oxide blanc d'Arseenic*.

It may be obtained pure from the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters and Tests*.—A heavy white powder, octohedral crystals, or sublimed masses which usually present a stratified appearance, caused by the existence of separate layers differing from each other in degrees of opacity, of a slightly sweetish taste and no smell. Heated in a dry tube, it is entirely converted into vapour and is deposited on the cooler part of the tube as a white crystalline powder. Heated with charcoal, it emits a strong garlic odour. It dissolves in Hydrochloric Acid, and the solution gives the following precipitates. With Sulphuretted Hydrogen it gives a yellow precipitate, soluble in Caustic Ammonia. In neutral solutions Ammonio-Nitrate of Silver causes a yellow precipitate, easily soluble in weak acids and Ammonia.

*Preparation*.—Take 96 grains of Arsenic in powder, and put it into a flask capable of holding 30 fluid ounces; then add 20 fluid ounces of distilled water; mark the flask to denote the quantity, so that distilled water may be supplied from time to time to replace that which evaporates. Boil constantly until the whole of the Arsenic is taken up and the solution has been reduced to 15 fluid ounces, and when cold add sufficient rectified spirit to increase the bulk to 1 pint. If a stronger preparation than 1 is required, it should be made by trituration.



N.B.—There is a great difference in the solubility of different preparations of Arsenic; but the above solution of 1 in 100 will be found to be a good preparation for keeping, and from which the higher attenuations may be made. The 3<sup>x</sup> should be made with 20 O.P., and all above that with rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., v. R. A. M. L., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup>, *Trituration only*. 1, *Solution only*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ARUM MACULATUM.

*Contractions.*—Arum. Aru.

Arum Maculatum. *Nat. ord.*, AROIDEÆ.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 1298.

Cuckoo-pint, Wake Robin, Lords and Ladies. *For. names:* German, *Gefleckter Aron, Aronswurzel*; French, *Gonet, Pied de Veau*.

*Habitat.*—In woods and thickets and under hedges, chiefly in Central Europe, frequent in England and Ireland.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Part employed.*—The fresh tuber.

*Characters.*—An acrid white tuber, brownish-yellow externally, having an acrid biting taste like pepper, and abundance of milky juice. *Leaves* radical, hastate.

*Time for collecting.*—Before the leaves are fully developed. It should always be procured with the herbaceous part attached, as it is otherwise difficult to identify.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xiii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  
3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 86 per cent.

### ASAFŒTIDA.

*Contractions.*—Asaf. Asa.

Narthex Assafœtida. *Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Ferula Asafœtida. F. Persica. Asafœtida disgunensis.

*Fig.*—Flor. Hom., pl. 7.

Asafœtida. *For. names:* German, *Stinkasand, Stechenkraut, Teufel's Treck*; French, *Asafétida*; Italian, *Assafœtida, Zaffetica*; Spanish, *Asa-fetida*.

*Habitat.*—Persia, Afghanistan, and the Punjaub.

*Part employed.*—The gum-resin, obtained by incision from the living root.

*Characters.*—In irregular masses, partly composed of tears, moist or dry. Colour, when fresh broken, opaque white, becoming purplish-pink, and ultimately dull yellow or pinkish-brown. Taste bitter acid. Smell fœtid, alliaceous.

*Time for collecting.*—In spring, from plants about four years old, before the growth of the flowering stem.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Jörg., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## ASARUM.

*Contractions.*—Asar. Asr.

Asarum Europæum. *Nat. ord.*, ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Asarum vulgare.

*Fig.*—Flor. Hom., pl. 8.

Asarabacca, Fole's Foot, Hazelwort, Wild Nard. *For. names:* German, *Haselkraut, Hazelwurz*; French, *Azaret, Bondelle, Cabaret de l'Europe, Orielle d'Homme*; Italian, *Asaro*.

*Habitat.*—Mountainous woods in most parts of Europe.

*Flowering time.*—May.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—A shortly creeping root stock, with two kidney-shaped leaves on long stalks; between them a single greenish-brown flower, about half an inch long, on a short re-curved stalk. The leaves, as they fade, emit a peculiar pungent odour.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

ATROPINE and its Salts, *vide* after BELLADONNA.

## AURUM METALLICUM.

*Contractions.*—Aur. Met. Aur.

*Synonym.*—Aurum foliatum.

Pure Gold, Gold Leaf. Au. *For. names:* German, *Gold, Blatt Gold*; French, *Or, Or pur, Or en feuilles*.



The purest Gold Leaf, freed from all alloy, should be employed.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### AURUM MURIATICUM.

*Contractions.*—*Aur. Mur. Au.-m.*

*Present name.*—*Auric Chloride, or Trichloride of Gold.*  
*AuCl<sub>3</sub>.*

*For. names:* German, *Gold Chloride*; French, *Trichlorure d'Or*.

Prepared by dissolving pure Gold in *Aqua Regia*, a mixture of Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids, according to the following process:—

Take of

Fine Gold, reduced by a rolling machine to a thin lamina	} 60 grains;
Nitric Acid . . . . .	1½ fluid ounce;
Hydrochloric Acid . . . . .	7 fluid ounces;
Distilled Water . . . . .	A sufficiency.

Place the Gold in a flask with the Nitric Acid and 6 fluid ounces of the Hydrochloric Acid, first mixed with 4 fluid ounces of the water, and digest until it is dissolved. Add to the solution the additional fluid ounce of Hydrochloric Acid, evaporate at a heat not exceeding 212° until acid vapours cease to be given off.

Dissolve the Chloride of Gold thus obtained in 2 fluid ounces and 40 minims (1,000 minims) of distilled water.



This forms the 1<sup>x</sup> solution, which should be kept in yellow actinic stoppered bottles.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1, then using dilute alcohol up to 2, and rectified spirit beyond 2.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 2, *Solution only*.  
5<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## BAPTISIA.

*Contractions.*—Baptis. Bap.

*Baptisia tinctoria.* *Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Sophora tinctoria*, *Podalyria tinctoria*.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, *Fl. Bot.*, 2nd edit., p. 170.

Wild Indigo.

*Habitat.*—Dry hills, Canada to Florida, and west to Mississippi.

*Flowering time.*—July to September.

*Part employed.*—The bark of the root.

*Characters.*—*Stem* about 2 feet high, bushy. *Leaflets*  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch long, rounded, and often emarginate at apex. *Flowers* rather small, yellow. It is said that this plant will yield a considerable quantity of Indigo.

*Time for collecting.*—In early spring, or when the leaf falls in autumn.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

N.B.—The tincture must be obtained from North America.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\rho$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
 $1$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### BARYTA ACETICA.

*Contractions*.—Bar-a. Ba-a.

*Present name*.—Baric Acetate.  $Ba_2C_2H_3O_2, 3H_2O$ .

Acetate of Barium. *For. names*: German, *Essig-saurer Baryt*; French, *Baryte Acetatée*.

Prepared by dissolving Carbonate of Barium in dilute Acetic Acid, and crystallizing the salt.

*Characters and Tests*.—A colourless salt, in oblique rhombic prisms, readily soluble in water, the solution giving an immediate white precipitate with a solution of Sulphate of Lime. If the salt itself is acted upon by Sulphuric Acid, acetic vapours are given off.

*Preparation*.—Solution in distilled water up to  $1$ , distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added up to  $2$ , dilute alcohol may be used for  $5^x$ , and after that rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$  to  $5^x$ , *Solution only*.  
 $3$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### BARYTA CARBONICA.

*Contractions*.—Bar-c. Ba-c.

*Present name*.—Baric Carbonate.  $BaCO_3$ .

Carbonate of Barium. *For. names*: German, *Cohlen-saurer Baryt*; French, *Baryte Carbonatée*.

Prepared by precipitating a solution of pure Chloride of Barium with Carbonate of Ammonia, collecting the precipitate on a filter, washing, and carefully drying.



*Characters and Tests.*—A white powder, void of smell and taste, very sparingly soluble in water, but readily dissolved with effervescence by diluted Acetic and Hydrochloric Acid, and forming a colourless solution, which yields an immediate white precipitate with Sulphate of Lime.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### BARYTA MURIATICA.

*Contractions.*—Bar-m. Ba-m.

*Present name.*—Baric Chloride.  $BaCl_2, 2H_2O$ .

Chloride of Barium. *For. names*: German, *Salzsaurer Baryt, Chlor Barium*; French, *Baryte Muriatée*.

Prepared by re-crystallizing the commercial salt.

*Characters and Tests.*—Flat four-sided tabular crystals, very easily dissolved in water, and then yielding the ordinary tests for Barium and Hydrochloric Acid.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use dilute alcohol up to 2, and after that rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 2, *Solution only*.  
5<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### BELLADONNA.

*Contractions.*—Bell. Bel.

*Atropa Belladonna.* *Nat. ord.*, ATROPACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Solanum maniacum*.



*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 9.

Deadly Nightshade, Common Dwale. *For. names:* German, *Tollkirsche*; French, *Belladonne*; Italian, *Belladonna*; Spanish, *Belladona*.

*Habitat.*—Waste stony places in Southern Europe and West Central Asia. South of England, about old castles and ruins.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—An erect, glabrous, or slightly downy herb, with perennial root and branching stem. *Leaves* stalked, rather large, ovate, and entire, with a smaller one usually proceeding from the same point. *Flowers* solitary, on short peduncles in the forks of the stem or axils of the leaves. Corolla bell-shaped, pale purplish-blue, nearly 1 inch long, with five broad short lobes. *Fruit* a black, shining, globular berry.

*Time for collecting.*—When in full flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  $3^x$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 88 per cent.; in making the  $1^x$  attenuation, it will therefore be necessary to use about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  measure of the mother tincture to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  measures of dilute alcohol.

## ATROPINE.

*Contractions.*—Atrop. Atp.

*Present name.*—Atropia.  $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$ .

An alkaloid obtained from Belladonna, especially from



the root. The process for preparing it is complex, and the substance is best obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless acicular crystals, sparingly soluble in water, more readily in alcohol and in ether. Its solution in water has an alkaline reaction, gives a citron-yellow precipitate with Ter-chloride of Gold, has a bitter taste, and powerfully dilates the pupil. It leaves no ash when burned with free access of air. It is an active poison.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Homöp. Klinik, Jahrg, 1855.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $3^x$  to 3, *Trituration*.  $3^x$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### ATROPIÆ SULPHAS.

*Contractions.*—Atrop-s. At-s.

*Present name.*—Atropic Sulphate.  $C_{17}H_{23}NSO_6$  ?

The British Pharmacopœia directs this to be prepared as follows :—

Take of

Atropia . . . . .	120 grains ;
Distilled Water . . . . .	4 fluid drachms ;
Diluted Sulphuric Acid . . . . .	A sufficiency.

Mix the Atropia with the water and add the acid gradually, stirring them together until the alkaloid is dissolved and the solution is neutral. Evaporate it to dryness at a temperature not exceeding  $100^{\circ}$ .

*Characters and Tests.*—A colourless powder, soluble in water, forming a solution which is neutral to test-paper, and when applied to the eye dilates the pupil as the solution of Atropia does. It leaves no ash when burned with free access of air. It is a powerful poison.



*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use dilute alcohol for 3<sup>x</sup>, and after that rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1 and 3<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*.  
2 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### BERBERIS.

*Contractions.*—Berb. Ber.

*Berberis vulgaris.* Nat. ord., BERBERIDACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Berberis dumetorum, Spina acida.*

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 10.

Common Barberry, Pipperidge-bush. *For. names:*  
German, *Berberitzen Saurdorn*; French, *L'Epine vinette*;  
Italian, *Crespino*; Spanish, *Berberis*.

*Habitat.*—Hedges, thickets, and open woods, over the greater part of Europe, and temperate Asia to the Himalaya.

*Flowering time.*—Spring or early summer.

*Parts employed.*—Small branches of the root, or the bark of the larger roots.

*Characters.*—A glabrous, pale green shrub, 6 or 8 feet high. *Branches* arched and hanging at the ends, furnished with three-lobed thorns at the base of the tufts of leaves. *Leaves* alternate or clustered, ovate, sharply toothed. *Flowers* yellow, in elegant drooping racemes. *Fruit* small, oblong, red berries containing two or three seeds. *Root bark*, brown externally, saffron-coloured within.

*Time for collecting.*—Spring, before flowering; or autumn, when the leaves are falling.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Journ. für A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.

*Contractions.*—Bism. Bis.

*Synonym.*—Bismuthi magisterium.

*Præsent name.*—Bismuth Subnitrate.  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3, 2\text{HNO}_3$ .

The British Pharmacopœia gives the following process for preparing this :—

Take of

Purified Bismuth, in small pieces	. . . . .	2 ounces ;
Nitric Acid	. . . . .	4 fluid ounces ;
Distilled Water	. . . . .	A sufficiency.

Mix the Nitric Acid with 3 ounces of distilled water, and add the Bismuth in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased, apply for ten minutes a heat approaching that of ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter that may be present. Evaporate the solution until it is reduced to 2 fluid ounces, and pour it into half a gallon of distilled water. When the precipitate which forms has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, add half a gallon of distilled water to the precipitate, stir them well together, and after two hours decant off the liquid, collect and drain the precipitate in a calico filter, press it with the hands, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 150°.

*Characters and Tests.*—A heavy white powder in minute crystalline scales, blackened by Sulphuretted Hydrogen ; in-



soluble in water, but soluble in Nitric Acid mixed with half its volume of distilled water, forming a solution which, poured into water, gives a white precipitate. It forms with Sulphuric Acid diluted with an equal bulk of water a solution which is blackened by Sulphate of Iron. The Nitric Acid solution gives no precipitate with diluted Sulphuric Acid, nor with solution of Nitrate of Silver.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## BORAX.

*Contraction.*—Bor.

*Present name.*—Sodic Biborate, Acid Borate of Sodium.  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}2\text{B}_2\text{O}_3, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

It is usually made by purifying the native salt *Tincal* by repeated crystallization.

*Characters and Tests.*—In transparent colourless crystals, sometimes slightly effloresced, with a weak alkaline reaction; insoluble in rectified spirit, soluble in water. A hot saturated solution, when acidulated with any of the mineral acids, lets fall, as it cools, a scaly, crystalline deposit (Boracic Acid), the solution of which in spirit burns with a green flame. 191 grains dissolved in 10 fluid ounces of distilled water require for saturation 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid.

*Preparation.*—Trituration for 1<sup>x</sup>; solution in distilled water for 1 and 3<sup>x</sup>; dilute alcohol for 2; rectified spirit for 3 and upwards.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup>, *Trituration only*. 1 to 5<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*. 3 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## BOVISTA.

*Contractions.*—Bovi. Bov.

*Lycoperdon bovista.* *Nat. ord.*, FUNGI.

*Synonyms.*—*Lycoperdon globosum*, *Bovista nigrescens*, *Fungus ovatus*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 11.

Puff-ball, Molly-puf, Puff-fist. *For. names*: German, *Rauchpilz*, *Kugelschwamm*; French, *Boviste*, *Vesse loup*; Italian, *Licoperdo*; Spanish, *Licoperdo*.

*Habitat.*—On dry meadows and downs in most parts of Europe.

*Part employed.*—The ripe powder.

*Characters.*—Stemless; a regular globe, with only two coats; smooth, soft and yellowish-white when young, becoming yellow and then brown. Filled with a white cottony substance, which becomes brown, and contains, when ripe, an immense quantity of extremely fine brown-black powder.

*Time for collecting.*—August and September.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trinks, iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## BROMIUM.

*Contractions.*—Brom. Bro.

*Present name.*—Bromine. Br.

This will seldom be prepared on the small scale; it can be so readily purchased from the operative chemists.



*Characters and Tests.*—A dark brownish-red, very volatile liquid, with a strong and disagreeable odour. Its specific gravity is 2.966. At the common temperature of the air it gives off red vapours, and at a temperature of 117° it boils. Agitated with solution of Soda in such proportion that the fluid remains very slightly alkaline, it forms a colourless liquid, which, if coloured by the farther addition of a small quantity of the Bromine, does not become blue on the subsequent addition of a cold solution of Starch.

*Preparation.*—Pure Bromine should be kept under water in well-stoppered bottles, and the low attenuations should always be made fresh as required. The 1 solution is made by dissolving 1 minim of Bromine (equal to 3 grains by weight) in 299 minims of distilled water, 3<sup>x</sup> with dilute alcohol, and all above with rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—N. Arch., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1 and 3<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only.*  
2 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA.

*Contractions.*—Bruc. Bru.

*Nat. ord.,* LOGANIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Angustura spuria.

There seems to be great obscurity respecting the source of the poisonous false Angustura bark, which was the substance proved and published in Stapf's Archives, xiv.; so that the name is only retained provisionally until the true source of the bark is accurately determined. It is very generally acknowledged to be the bark of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

*Characters and Tests.*—Flat pieces, or incomplete quills, from 2 to 8 inches long, externally of a dirty greyish-yellow ground,



with numerous irregular prominent spots or tubercles of a lighter grey colour. Distinguished from *Angustura vera* by the transverse fracture becoming bright red when touched with Nitric Acid. The rusty specks become deep bluish-green when touched with the same acid.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Arch., xiv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1. and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## BRYONIA.

*Contraction.*—Bry.

*Bryonia alba and dioica.* *Nat. ord.,* CUCURBITACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Vitis alba, Bryonia vera.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.,* pl. 12.

White Bryony, Wild Hops. *For. names:* German, *Zaunrübe*; French, *Coulevre*; Italian, *Vita bianca*; Spanish, *Neuza alba*.

*Habitat.*—*B. alba*, common in Germany and France; *B. dioica*, common in England, in hedges and thickets.

*Flowering time.*—June and July.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Characters.*—A large, fleshy, succulent, branched root-stock, of yellowish-white colour, with circular wrinkles; having an acrid, bitter, disagreeable taste and peculiar odour. Care must be taken not to mistake the root of the *Tamus Communis* for this, as has frequently happened. For security's sake the root should never be gathered without the bine attached, so that it may be identified.

*Time for collecting.*—Before the plant flowers, and in October.



N.B.—After much consideration, the two species of *Bryonia* are recorded as officinal, since, while it is no doubt true that Hahnemann used *Bryonia alba*, yet a large quantity of *Bry. dioica* has been prepared and used in this country, and the action is so similar to the *alba* that few, if any, practitioners can detect the difference.

As the provings were made from the *Bryonia alba*, it is recommended that the attenuations be made from it.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., ii. Œst. Zeitsch. f. Hom., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture: In June, 81 per cent.; in October, 71 per cent.

## CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

*Contractions.*—Cact-gr. Cac.

*Nat. ord.*, CACTACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Cereus grandiflorus*.

*Fig.*—Andrews' Bot. Repos., vol. iii., pl. 508.

Night-blooming *Cereus*.

*Habitat.*—Mexico and West India Islands.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Parts employed.*—The youngest and tenderest stems, with the flowers.

*Characters.*—Stems cylindrical, furnished with five or six slightly prominent ribs, beset with small radiating spines. *Flowers* large and white, opening in the evening and wither-



ing before sunrise, having a powerful odour of Benzoic Acid and Vanilla.

*Time for collecting.*—When flowering.

N.B.—Dr. Rubini, of Naples, who first proved this plant, collected it in the month of July, at which time it blooms in Naples, where it thrives well in the open air. It is suggested that a tincture prepared in its native country be procured, if possible.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xxii.; Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CALADIUM.

*Contractions.*—Calad. Cld.

*Caladium seguinum.* *Nat. ord., ARACEÆ.*

*Synonym.*—Arum seguinum.

*Fig.*—Bot. Mag., No. 52, pl. 2606.

Poisonous American Arum.

*Habitat.*—South America, growing on the wet prairies in the neighbourhood of Paramaribo.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh herb or the fresh root.

*Characters.*—*Stem* round, naked, 4 or 5 feet high, green, abounding with milky juice. *Leaves* amplexicaul, ovoid, smooth, and pointed. The juice makes an indelible stain on linen, and is exceedingly acrid and poisonous.

*Time for collecting.*—The roots when the plant is shooting in spring. The herb when flowering.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xi. N. Arch., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### CALCAREA ACETICA.

*Contractions.*—Calc-a. Ca-a.

*Present name.*—Calcic Acetate.  $\text{Ca}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ .

Impure Acetate of Lime.

The substance used by Hahnemann in his proving was an impure Acetate prepared in the following manner:—

Boil oyster-shells for an hour in water, brush off any adhering foreign matter, dry, then, having bruised, dissolve them in dilute Acetic Acid (B.P.) by heating up to the boiling-point and continuing the process till the acid is saturated, then filter and reduce to one-fifth by evaporation. The solution is deep yellow, and, after a time, precipitates a quantity of brownish mucilage. After this precipitation has taken place, mix with an equal bulk of proof spirit and again filter.

*Preparation.*—The above, if carefully prepared, will contain about 10 per cent. of Acetate of Lime, and hence may be considered  $1^x$ . Proof spirit should be used for the 1 attenuation, 20 O.P. for  $3^x$ , and rectified spirit for 2 and upwards.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$  and 1, *Solution only*.  
 $3^x$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## CALCAREA CARBONICA.

*Contractions.*—Calc. Ca-c.

*Present name.*—Calcic Carbonate.  $\text{CaCO}_3$ .

Impure Carbonate of Lime.

Here also Hahnemann employed the impure Carbonate as it exists in the oyster-shell. Bruise a tolerably thick, well-cleaned oyster-shell, and before powdering it select the snow-white portion which exists between the inner and the outer surface, reduce it to a fine powder, place on a calico filter, wash with distilled water, and dry on a water-bath.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CALCAREA CAUSTICA.

*Contractions.*—Calc-cau. C-cs.

*Present name.*—Calcic Hydrate.  $\text{CaH}_2\text{O}_2$ .

Slaked Lime.

This is prepared by burning Carrara marble in a covered crucible until the slaked product no longer effervesces on the addition of Hydrochloric Acid; when cold it is placed in a porcelain capsule, and slaked by the addition of half its weight of distilled water.

The 1 attenuation should be immediately prepared from it as follows: Triturate 1 ounce of the slaked lime with 2 ounces of refined sugar, place the mixture in a bottle



and add to it 1 pint of distilled water, cork the bottle and set it aside for a few hours, shaking frequently; separate the clear solution by means of a glass siphon, and add distilled water to increase its bulk by one-half, preserve it in a well-stoppered and capped bottle. Distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added is used for 3<sup>x</sup>, dilute alcohol for 2, and rectified spirit for 5<sup>x</sup> and upwards.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hyg., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1 to 2, *Solution only*. 5<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

*Contractions.*—Calc-p. C-ph.

*Present name.*—Calcic Phosphate.  $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$ .

The preparation used in the proving was made by precipitation from lime-water, by adding Phosphoric Acid, drop by drop, so as to avoid re-dissolving the precipitate, and forming the superphosphate. The following is, however, a more practical method of preparing it:—

Take of

Chloride of Calcium . . . . .	3 ounces ;
Phosphate of Soda . . . . .	2½ ounces ;
Stronger Solution of Ammonia . . . . .	6 fluid drachms ;
Distilled Water . . . . .	A sufficiency.

Dissolve the Chloride of Calcium in 10 fluid ounces of distilled water, filter and to this add the Ammonia and the Phosphate of Soda previously dissolved in 1½ pint of distilled water and filtered. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, and wash it with hot distilled water until the filtrate



gives no precipitate with Oxalate of Ammonia. Finally dry on a water-bath.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—N. Arch., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### CALENDULA.

*Contractions.*—Calend. Cln.

*Calendula officinalis.* Nat. ord., COMPOSITE.

*Synonyms.*—*Caltha officinalis*, *Solseginum aureum*, *Verrucaria*.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 13.

Marigold. *For. names:* German, *Ringelblume*; French, *Le Souci de Jardin*; Italian, *Calendula*; Spanish, *Calendula*.

*Habitat.*—France, and in cultivated ground over the greater part of Europe.

*Flowering time.*—All the summer.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves and flowers.

*Characters.*—A well-known garden annual. Short, bushy, pale green herb, stem and leaves pubescent. *Leaves*, lower and middle oval and blunt, upper ones lance-shaped. *Flowers* gold-coloured, radiated, growing from the ends of the branches.

*Time for collecting.*—Summer.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xvii. Allg. Hom. Zeit., xxi.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  to 1, *Tincture only*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 86 per cent.

### CAMPHOR.

*Contractions*.—Camph. Cam.

*Camphora officinarum*. *Nat. ord.*, LAURACEÆ.

*Synonym*.—*Laurus Camphora*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 14.

*Camphor*. *For. names*: German, *Kamfer*; French, *Camphre*; Italian, *Canfora*; Spanish, *Alcanfor*.

*Habitat*.—China and Japan.

*Part employed*.—The concrete volatile oil, obtained from the wood, and imported in a crude state; purified by sublimation.

*Characters*.—White, translucent, tough, and crystalline, with a well-known penetrating odour. Taste pungent, followed by a sensation of cold. It floats on water, and sublimes entirely when heated.

N.B.—The strength of Solution of Camphor, used in the treatment of cholera, has varied. Hahnemann suggested 1 part of Camphor dissolved in 12 parts of spirit. Dr. Quin used 1 in 6, while Dr. Rubini employed a saturated solution containing nearly 50 per cent.

In ordering Camphor  $\varphi$  it will be necessary to specify the strength required; if not otherwise noted, the chemist will give the usual strength of 1 in 6.

*Preparation*.—Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—R. A. M. L., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## CANNABIS.

*Contractions.*—Cann. Can.

*Cannabis sativa.* *Nat. ord.*, CANNABINACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 15.

Hemp. *For. names*: German, *Hanf*; French, *Chancre*; Italian, *Canna*; Spanish, *Caña*.

*Habitat.*—India and Persia. Cultivated extensively in Russia, France, and Italy.

*Flowering time.*—Early autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The male and female flowering tops of the cultivated plant.

*Characters.*—*Stem* 6 to 8 feet high. *Leaves* petioled, stipulate, digitate, opposite. *Leaflets* 5 to 7, lanceolate. *Flowers*, male, in small loose racemes at the ends of the stem and branches; female, axillary, solitary, very small.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 63 per cent.

## CANNABIS INDICA.

*Contractions.*—Cann-I. Can-i.

*Nat. ord.*, CANNABINACEÆ.

Indian Hemp. Ganjah, Hachshish.

There seems to be no botanical difference between *C.*



*Indica* and *C. sativa*, but the physiological action of the latter has been materially modified by cultivation and growth in a mild climate.

The substance used in the fragmentary provings of this drug was the resin of the Indian Hemp, prepared from the imported Ganjah, or dried flowering Hemp, and often called in the shops Cannabin. The process for preparing it is complex and troublesome, and the article can be readily obtained pure from the manufacturing chemists, as *Extractum Cannabis Indicæ*, P.B.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Brit. Jour. of Hom., xvii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CANTHARIS.

*Contractions*.—Canth. Cth.

*Cantharis vesicatoria*. *Class*, INSECTA ; *Order*, COLEOPTERA ; *Sec.*, HETEROMERA ; *Fam.*, CANTHARIDÆ.

Spanish Fly.

*Part employed*.—The entire beetle, dried, as imported, chiefly from Hungary.

*Characters and Tests*.—From 8 to 10 lines long, furnished with two wing-covers of a shining metallic-green colour, under which are two membranous transparent wings ; odour strong and disagreeable. Free from mites.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Arch., xiii. Hartlaub and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## CAPSICUM.

*Contractions.*—Caps. Cap.

*Capsicum annuum.* *Nat. ord.*, SOLANACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Piper Indicum vulgatissimum.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 16.

*Capsicum.* *For. names:* German, *Spanisher Pfeffer*; French, *Poivre d'Inde*, *Poivre d'Espagne*; Italian, *Pepe di Guinea*, *Peperone*; Spanish, *Pimentero annua*, *Pimiento da Indias*.

*Habitat.*—East and West Indies and South America.

*Parts employed.*—The dry capsules and seeds, as imported.

*Characters.*—Flattened pods from 2 to 3 inches long, more or less shrivelled, smooth, shining, varying in colour from a light reddish-brown to a dark brown; usually with the calyx and stalk attached; with 2 or 3 cells containing dry, loose pulp, and numerous flat, kidney-shaped, buff-coloured seeds.

N.B.—Care must be taken to avoid confusion of the above with the smaller pods sold under the same name, and as *Chillies*—a name applied to two or three species.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

## CARBO ANIMALIS.

*Contractions.*—Carb-a. Cb-a.

Animal Charcoal.

The preparation used by Hahnemann in his provings,



and which ought, therefore, to be preferred to all others, was made as follows: Place a thick piece of ox-hide leather on red-hot coals, and leave it there so long as it burns with a flame. As soon, however, as the flame ceases, lift off the red-hot mass, and extinguish it by pressing between two flat stones. This will, of course, contain several substances besides carbon, which, however, cannot interfere with its action, seeing that one ox-hide is not likely to differ materially from another.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### CARBO VEGETABILIS.

*Contractions.*—Carb-v. Cb-v.

Vegetable Charcoal.

Hahnemann assures us that well-prepared Charcoal acts in the same manner, irrespective of the source from which it is made. He himself used that made from birch wood, while others who assisted him employed the Charcoal of red beech.

Select a piece of Charcoal, brittle, of a fine black colour, and retaining the form of the wood from which it has been prepared, and which, on being ignited, does not emit smoke or any unpleasant smell. That used in blow-pipe operations is most suitable.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.



Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules,*  
*or Globules.*

### CASTOREUM.

*Contractions.*—Cast. Cas.

Castor Fiber. *Class*, MAMMALIA; *Order*, RODENTIA;  
*Fam.*, MURIDÆ; *Sub-fam.*, CASTORINA.

The Beaver.

The substance used in medicine is the secretion of the  
Castor-sacs of the beaver. Castor is imported from  
Russia and America; that usually found in this country  
comes from the Hudson's Bay territory.

*Characters.*—Follicles in pairs, about 3 inches long, fig-  
shaped, firm, and heavy, brown or greyish-black; containing a  
dry resinous reddish-brown or brown highly odorous secretion,  
in great part soluble in rectified spirit, and in ether.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Ann. d. Hom. Klin., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture,*  
*Pilules, or Globules.*

### CAULOPHYLLUM.

*Contractions.*—Caul. Cph.

*Caulophyllum thalictroides.* *Nat. ord.*, BERBERIDACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Leontice thalictroides.*

*Fig.*—R. Brown in *Linnean Transact.*, 12, p. 145, t. 7.

Blue Cohosh. Squaw Root. *For. names:* German,  
*Loewenblatt*; French, *La Leontice.*



*Habitat.*—Woods. Canada to N. Carolina and Kentucky.

*Flowering time.*—April.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—Glaucous when young. *Stem* simple, 1 to 2 feet high. *Leaflets* ovate, oblique, subcuneiform at base. *Panicle* small, racemose. *Flowers* greenish-yellow. *Seeds* large, deep blue when ripe. The roasted seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. *Root* sweetish, somewhat aromatic, brown externally, yellow internally, hard, irregular, knotty, branched with many fibres.

*Time for collecting.*—Early in the season, when growth begins.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

N.B.—As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture imported from North America must be used.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CAUSTICUM.

*Contractions.*—Caus. Cau.

This is a preparation peculiar to Homœopathy, and hence must be prepared exactly according to Hahnemann's directions, which are as follows:—

“Take a piece of recently burnt lime, weighing about 2 pounds, immerse it for a minute in a vessel full of distilled water, and then lay it in a dry cup, where it soon becomes pulverized, giving out much heat and a peculiar odour, called the vapour of lime. Of this fine



powder you take 2 ounces, and place it in the mortar which had been previously warmed, and then mix with a solution of 2 ounces of the Bi-sulphate of Potash in 2 ounces of boiling hot water, the Potash, before being dissolved, having been exposed to a red heat, melted, cooled again, and then pulverized. This thickish preparation is inserted into a retort, to the open end of which the receiver, which ought to be dipped in water to half its height, is hermetically fastened. The liquid is distilled over by gradually approaching a coal fire to the retort, and until the preparation is perfectly dry. The liquid in the receiver is about 1 ounce and a half, as clear as water, and containing the Causticum in a concentrated form, which smells like the lye obtained from Potash, and has an astringent and burning taste on the back part of the tongue. Its freezing-point is below that of water; it promotes the putrefaction of animal substances which are placed in it; with the Salts of Baryta it gives no trace of Sulphuric Acid, nor any trace of lime-earth with the Oxalate of Ammonium." In order to preserve this solution, it is necessary to add 5 per cent. of rectified spirit.

It will be observed that Hahnemann says nothing about the presence or absence of *Potash*; he merely says that neither Sulphuric Acid nor Lime are to be found in it when properly prepared. In the 24th vol. of the "British Journal of Homœopathy" there is a paper by Dr. Black, wherein he states that all the specimens he had analyzed were found to contain *Potash*, and in fact he believes that it is a very weak solution of *Caustic Potash*, and he proposes that this should be substituted for *Causticum* in future. It might be well worth while to prove *Caustic Potash*, and ascertain whether its effects corresponded with those of *Causticum*, and if found to do so,



the one could be substituted for the other; but until such proving shall have been made, it is much safer to adhere to Hahnemann's preparation, especially when prescribing the high dilutions.

*Preparation.*—Attenuations should be made with rectified spirit. What is called mother tincture, however, in this case is of unknown strength.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$ , *Tincture only*. 1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

CEPA. Vide ALLIUM CEPA, p. 56.

## CEDRON.

*Contractions.*—Cedr. Ced.

Simaba Cedron. *Nat. ord.*, SIMARUBACEÆ.

*Habitat.*—New Granada and Central America.

*Part employed.*—The seed.

The Cedron "is a small tree, with an erect stem not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, branching at top in an umbellate form, with large glabrous, pinnate leaves, and pale brown flowers, in long branching racemes. The fruit is a large, solitary drupe, containing a single seed. The whole plant appears to be impregnated with a bitter principle, but it is the seed only which is used." The dried fruit "is light, of a yellowish ash-colour, flattish-ovate, with one edge convex, the other nearly straight, the convex outline terminating at each end in an obtuse point, of which that at the apex is most prominent. It is about 2 inches long, and 16 lines in its greatest



breadth. Within, the seed is loose and movable. The seed itself is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, 10 lines broad, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. It is convex on one side, flat or slightly concave on the other, and presents an oval scar near one extremity of the flat surface. It is hard and compact, but may be readily cut with a knife.

“Cedron seed is inodorous, but of a pure and intensely bitter taste, not unlike that of Quassia. It yields its virtues to water and alcohol. Mr. Lowry obtained from it a crystalline substance, intensely bitter, freely soluble in boiling water, and neutral to test-paper, which he supposes to be the active principle, and proposes to name *Cedrin*. He obtained it by first exhausting Cedron with ether, then treating it with alcohol, and crystallizing from the tincture.”

The above description is extracted from Wood and Bache's "United States Dispensatory" (13th Ed.), and is given at length, as, from the mystery that hung about it from what is said in Teste's "Materia Medica," a valuable medicine was likely to fall into disrepute.

It has long enjoyed a reputation, employed externally and internally in snake-bites, though, like some others of this class, its virtues may be exaggerated. It has been used as a preventive of Hydrophobia, and as a remedy for Intermittent Fever, &c.

A description of the plant is given by S. W. J. Hooker (*vide* Pharm. Journ., Jan., 1851., x., 344).

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Teste's Materia Medica. See also Monthly Homœopathic Review, Vol. iv., p. 568, and Vol. v., pp. 164, 208, and 251.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*φ and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*



## CHAMOMILLA.

*Contractions.*—Cham. Cha.

*Matricaria chamomilla.* *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITE.

*Synonyms.*—Chamœmelum vulgare, Chamomilla nostras, Leucanthemum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 17.

Wild Chamomile, Bitter Chamomile, Corn Fever-few.  
*For. names:* German, *Feld-Kamille*, *Mutter-Kraut*; French, *Camomille commun*; Italian, *Matricaria*; Spanish, *Matricaria*.

*Habitat.*—Most parts of Europe, in corn fields, waste grounds, and roadsides.

*Flowering time.*—From May to August.

*Parts employed.*—The whole plant.

*Characters.*—*Receptacle* naked, almost perfectly cylindrical, hollow. Very similar to the well-known *Fetid Chamomile* (*Anthemis cotula*), but distinguished from it by having *no scales on the receptacle*.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 73 per cent.

## CHELIDONIUM.

*Contractions.*—Chel. Chd.

*Chelidonium majus.* *Nat. ord.*, PAPAVERACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Papaver corniculatum luteum.



*Fig.*—English Botany, i., 1581.

Common Celandine. *For. names*: German, *Schœlkrout*, *Goldwurz*; French, *Eclaire*; Italian, *Cirigogna*; Spanish, *Celidonia*.

*Habitat.*—In waste places, especially near towns and villages, all over Europe, America, and the corresponding parts of Asia.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh plant.

*Characters.*—About 2 feet high, slightly hairy, brittle, full of yellow fetid juice. *Leaves* pinnate, with about 5 decurrent segments which are broadly ovate, lobed, and crenated, sometimes jagged. *Flowers* in long-stalked umbels, yellow, rather small. *Sepals* glabrous. *Pod* long, somewhat turgid.

*Time for collecting.*—At the beginning of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit. A trituration of the dried plant is suggested.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iv. Brit. Journ. of Hom., xxiii., xxiv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  $3^x$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 85 per cent.

## CHINA.

*Contractions.*—Chin. Chi.

*Cinchona officinalis.* *Nat. ord.*, CINCHONACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Cinchona calisaya*, *C. flava*.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 18.



Peruvian Bark. *For. names:* German, *Chinarinde*; French, *Quinquina*; Italian, *China-china*; Spanish, *Guina*.

*Habitat.*—South America.

*Part employed.*—The dried bark.

*Characters.*—*Yellow bark.* In flat pieces, deprived of periderm, rarely in coated quills, from 6 to 18 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, 2 to 4 lines thick, compact and heavy; outer surface brown, marked with broad, shallow, irregular longitudinal depressions; inner surface tawny yellow, fibrous; transverse fracture shortly and finely fibrous. Powder cinnamon brown, somewhat aromatic, persistently bitter.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*φ and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## CICUTA.

*Contractions.*—Cicut. Cic.

*Cicuta Virosa.* *Nat. ord.,* UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Cicuta aquatica, Sium majus angustifolium.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.,* pl. 20.

Poisonous Cowbane. Long-leaved Water-hemlock. *For. names:* German, *Wasserschierling*; French, *Cigue vireuse, Cicutaire vénéneuse*; Italian, *Cicuta virosa*.

*Habitat.*—In wet ditches in Northern and Central Europe, Russian Asia, and North America. Very local in Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Characters.*—Thick, white, fleshy, elongated, full of hairs,



and hollow, containing a yellow juice, with a strong disagreeable odour, and an acrid caustic taste. *Stem* hollow, somewhat branched, attaining 3 or 4 feet. *Leaves* twice or thrice pinnate or ternate, with narrow lanceolate acute segments, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch long, bordered with a few unequal acute teeth. *General umbels* of from 10 to 15 or even more rays. No general involucre, or only one or two small bracts. *Partial involucre*s of many subulate bracts, not quite so long as the pedicels. *Calyx teeth* prominent above the ovary. *Petals* white, obcordate. *Fruit* short, laterally compressed, each carpel nearly globular, with 5 scarcely prominent broad flat ribs, and single vittas under the furrows.

*Time for collecting*.—At the beginning of flowering.

It should not be collected without the entire plant, since the leaves, stem, &c., are necessary for accurate identification.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

CIMICIFUGA. Vide ACTEA.

## CINA.

*Contraction*.—Cin.

*Artemisia Contra*. *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Synonyms*.—*Artemisia santonica*, *Semen contra*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 19.

Wormseed. Tartarian Southernwood. *For. names*: German, *Zittersaame Würmsaame*; French, *Barbotine*, *Graine de Zedoaria*; Italian, *Seme-sanuto*.



*Habitat.*—Asia Minor, the Levant, Africa, Persia.

*Parts employed.*—Unexpanded flower-heads, as imported.

*Characters.*—Flower-heads rather more than a line in length, and nearly half a line in breadth, fusiform, blunt at each end, pale greenish-brown, smooth; resembling seeds in appearance, but consisting of imbricated involucral scales, with a green midrib, enclosing 4 or 5 tubular flowers; odour strong, taste bitter, camphoraceous. Flower-heads not round or hairy.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*φ and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules, 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, Trituration.*

### CINCHONIÆ SULPHAS.

*Contractions.*—Cinch-s. Cn-s.

*Present name.*—Cinchonia Sulphate.  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O)_2$   
 $H_2SO_4, 2H_2O.$

This is best obtained from the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—White prismatic crystals, which fuse when heated, and yield a fine red colouring matter, and an aromatic odour. The solution gives a precipitate with Nitrate of Barium, and also with excess of Ammonia, which latter precipitate is not dissolved by Ether.

*Preparation.*—Solution in 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hyg., 16.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

CINNABAR. *Vide* MERCURIUS.



## CINNAMOMUM.

*Contractions.*—Cinnam. Cnm.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. *Nat. ord.*, LAURACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Laurus Cinnamomum.

*Fig.*—Hayne, xii., 20, 21.

Cinnamon. *For. names*: German, *Zimmet*; French, *Cannelle de Ceylan*; Italian, *Cannella regina*; Spanish, *Canela de Holanda*.

*Habitat.*—Ceylon.

*Part employed.*—The inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks, as imported from Ceylon.

*Characters.*—About  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of a line thick, in closely-rolled quills, which are about 4 lines in diameter, containing several small quills within them, light yellowish-brown, with a fragrant odour and warm sweet aromatic taste; breaks with a splintery fracture.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

There is no regular proving, but it has been admitted in the Pharmacopœias of Büchner, Jahr, and Gruner, on account of several homœopaths having found it useful in uterine hæmorrhage.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## CISTUS CANADENSIS.

*Contractions.*—Cist. Cis.

*Nat. ord.*, CISTACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Helianthemum Canadense, H. Corymbosum, H. rosmarifolium, Lechea major.



*Fig.*—Sweet Cist., pl. 21.

Rock-rose, Frostwort. *For. names:* German, *Das Cisten roschen Canad.*; French, *Le Ciste Canade*; Italian, *Cistro*; Spanish, *Jara*.

*Habitat.*—In dry, sandy soils; Canada to Florida.

*Flowering time.*—June to September; April in the Southern States.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—*Stem* at first simple. *Flowers*, the primary or terminal, large and petaliferous, few or solitary, on peduncles scarcely larger than the flower; the secondary, axillary, very small, nearly sessile, solitary or somewhat clustered on leafy branches. *Leaves* oblong, or somewhat lanceolate.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower and seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

N.B.—As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture imported from North America must be used.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hering's New Provings, Philadelph., 1866.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CLEMATIS.

*Contractions.*—Clem. Cle.

*Clematis erecta.* *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Flammula jovis*.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 21.

Upright Virgin's Bower. *For. names:* German, *Bren-*



*nende Waldrebe*; French, *Clematite deorte*; Italian, *Clematite*; Spanish, *Clematide*.

*Habitat*.—South of France, Spain, Switzerland, &c.

*Flowering time*.—July and August.

*Parts employed*.—Leaves and stems.

*Characters*.—*Stem* 3 feet high, leafy, striated, herbaceous, greenish or reddish. *Leaves* large, opposite; leaflets 5 to 9 pubescent underneath, petioled. *Flowers* white, in upright stiff terminal umbels. *Peduncles* several times ternate. *Seeds* dark brown, smooth, orbicular, much compressed; tails long, yellowish, plumose.

*Time for collecting*.—When beginning to flower.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## COCCULUS.

*Contractions*.—Cocc. Coc.

Anamirta Cocculus. *Nat. ord.*, MENISPERMACEÆ.

*Synonyms*.—Cocculus Indicus, Menispermum Cocculus.

*Fig*.—Flora Hom., pl. 22.

Cocculus Indicus. *For. names*: German, *Kokkels Körner, Fisch Körner*; French, *Coque du Levant*.

*Habitat*.—Coast of Malabar and the Indian Archipelago.

*Parts employed*.—The berries.

*Characters*.—Inodorous, roundish, from a light to a dark greyish-brown, size of a large pea, wrinkled, resembling the bay berry. The bitter, yellowish kernel does not entirely fill the cavity in the berry, by which character it may be distinguished from bay berries.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### COCCUS CACTI.

*Contractions.*—Coc-c. Ccs.

*Class, INSECTA; Order, HEMIPTERA; Section, MONOMERA; Family, COCCIDÆ.*

*Cochineal. For. names:* German, *Nopal-schildlaus*; French, *Cochenille*; Italian, *Cocciniglia*; Spanish, *Cochinilla*.

*Habitat.*—A native of Mexico and Teneriffe.

*Parts employed.*—The entire female insect, dried, as imported.

*Characters.*—Ovate, plano-convex, about 2 lines long, wrinkled, black or greyish-white; yields, when crushed, a puce-coloured powder. The greyish-white specimens quickly become black when warmed before the fire.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, 1 in 20, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Æst. Zeitsch. f. Hom., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only. 1 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### COFFEA.

*Contractions.*—Coff. Cof.

*Coffea Arabica. Nat. ord., CINCHONACEÆ.*

*Synonym.*—*Jasminum arabicum.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 22.



Coffee. *For. names:* German, *Kaffeebaum*; French, *Caffayer*; Italian, *Kaffé*; Spanish, *Cafe*.

*Habitat.*—Arabia Felix and Ethiopia. Successfully cultivated in tropical America and parts of Europe.

*Part employed.*—The seed, using the best Mocha coffee of the shops, unroasted.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's B.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## COLCHICUM.

*Contractions.*—Colch. Cch.

Colchicum Autumnale. *Nat ord.*, MELANTHACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—C. anglicum, C. commune.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 24.

Meadow Saffron, Tuber-root, Naked Lady, Upstart.  
*For. names:* German, *Zeitlose, Lichtblume*; French, *Colchique, Safran des près*; Italian, *Colchico, Giglio Matto*; Spanish, *Colchico*.

*Habitat.*—Moist meadows and pastures over the greater part of Europe; abundant in some parts of England and Ireland.

*Flowering time.*—Autumn.

*Part employed.*—The fresh corm or bulb.

*Characters.*—About the size of a chestnut, flattened where it has an undeveloped bud; furnished with an outer brown and inner yellow coat; internally white, solid, and fleshy, yielding when cut a milky, acrid, and bitter juice.



*Time for collecting.*—In the spring, when the leaves are withered, and about the end of June.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 73 per cent.

### COLLINSONIA.

*Contractions.*—Collin. Csn.

*Collinsonia Canadensis.* *Nat. ord.*, LABIATÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Collinsonia scrotina*, *C. decussata*.

*Fig.*—Rafn. Med., 23.

Stone Root. Common Horse Weed, Rock Weed, Horse Balm.

*Habitat.*—North America, in moist woods from New England to Michigan and southward.

*Flowering time.*—July to September.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—*Stem* smooth, simple, round, straight, 1 to 3 feet high; *leaves* serrate, with broad teeth, pointed, long petioled, only two or three pairs, these cordate at base, broadly ovate, acuminate, surface smooth, with small veins. *Flowers* opposite, on long peduncles, with short subulate bracteoles, forming a terminal leafless panicle with branched racemes. *Corolla* two-thirds of an inch long, yellow (exhaling a strong odour like lemons), tubular at base, spreading above in two lips, upper lip very short and notched, lower lip lobed on the sides and fringed around. *Stamens* two, long, protruding, filaments filiform, anther oval, style protruding. *Seeds* often abortive,



only one ripening. *Root* perennial, knotty, depressed, very hard, with many slender fibres.

*Time for collecting.*—In early spring or late autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture*. 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## COLOCYNTH.

*Contractions.*—Coloc. Col.

*Citrullus Colocynthis.* *Nat. ord.,* CUCURBITACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Cucumis colocynthis, Colocynthis vulgaris.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.,* pl. 25.

Colocynth, Bitter Cucumber, or Bitter Apple. *For. names:* German, *Coloquinthen*; French, *Coloquinte*; Italian, *Coloquintida*; Spanish, *Coloquintida*.

*Habitat.*—Japan, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, Turkey, and is cultivated in Spain.

*Flowering time.*—May to August.

*Part employed.*—The fruit (Pepo) as imported, deprived of the rind and seeds.

*Characters.*—Light, spongy, white, or yellowish-white in colour, intensely bitter in taste.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi. Œst. Zeitsch. f. Hom., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## CONIUM.

*Contraction.*—Con.

*Conium maculatum.* *Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Cicuta vulgaris*, *Conium major*, *Coriandrum cicuta*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 26.

Common or Spotted Hemlock, Kex, Herb Bennet.  
*For. names:* German, *Geflecker Schierling*; French, *Grande Cigue*; Italian, *Cicuta maggiore*; Spanish, *Ceguda*.

*Habitat.*—Widely spread over Europe. On the borders of streams, hedges, and fields.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh herb.

*Characters.*—A well-known plant distinguished from allied species by the following characters: *Stem* smooth, spotted with purplish spots. *Leaves*, lower ones smooth, dark, glossy green. *General involucre* consisting of 3 to 7 leaflets, *partial involucre* 3 leaflets. *Fruit* with undulated, crenated edges. The plant when bruised has a disagreeable odour like that of mice.

*Time for collecting.*—When both flower and fruit are present.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 79 per cent.



## COPAIBA.

*Contractions.*—Copaib. Cop.

*Copaifera multijuga.* *Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Synonym.*—*C. officinalis.*

*Fig.*—Hayne, x., 12—23.

Balsam of Copaiva.

*Habitat.*—America, the Brazils, &c. Obtained chiefly from the valley of the Amazon.

*Part employed.*—The oleo-resin.

*Characters and Tests.*—About the consistence of olive oil, light yellow, transparent, with a peculiar odour, and an acrid aromatic taste. Perfectly soluble in an equal volume of Benzol. Does not become gelatinous after having been heated to 270°. Is not fluorescent.

*Preparation.*—Solution in absolute alcohol for 1<sup>x</sup>; 1 and upwards, rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trink.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

*Contractions.*—Corr-r. Cor.

*Class,* ZOOPHYTA; *Order,* ACTINOIDA; *Sub-order,* ALCYONARIA; *Fam.,* GORGONIADEÆ; *Species,* GORGONIA PRECIOSA.

*Synonym.*—*Isis nobilis.*

Red Coral.

This is the calcareous structure made by the coral



Zoophyte, and which from its beauty is manufactured into ornaments of various kinds. Select the small branched pieces striated externally, and often covered with a white calcareous substance. Wash them with distilled water.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xi.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CROCUS.

*Contractions.*—Croc. Cro.

*Crocus sativus.* *Nat. ord.*, IRIDACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Crocus verus, Crocus Autumnalis.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 27.

Common Saffron Crocus. *For. names:* German, *Safran*; French, *Safran*; Italian, *Zafferano*; Spanish, *Azafran*.

*Habitat.*—Asia Minor. Imported from Spain, France, and Italy.

*Flowering time.*—September and October.

*Parts employed.*—The dry stigmata, as imported.

*Characters.*—Thread-like styles, each terminated by 3 long orange-brown stigmas, broadest at the summit. Has a powerful aromatic odour. Rubbed on the wet finger, it leaves an intense orange-yellow stain; pressed between folds of blotting-paper, it leaves no oily stain.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's B.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## CROTALUS.

*Contractions.*—Crotal. Crt.

*Class*, REPTILIA; *Section*, SQUAMATA; *Order*, OPHIDIA; *Sub-order*, VIPERINÆ; *Family*, CROTALIDÆ; *Genus*, CROTALUS; *Species*, HORRIDUS, DURISSUS.

Rattlesnake.

*Habitat.*—America.

*Part employed.*—Venom.

*Characters of Venom, Pure.*—A clear greenish orange, viscid fluid; sp. gr. about 1035; of acid reaction;  $\phi$ , clear, viscid, pale yellow. Both are miscible in all proportions with water; but alcohol causes a heavy flocculent precipitate. This precipitate is the active principle—*Crotaline*.

*Characters of Crotaline.*—A pale yellow, amorphous powder, neutral; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

*Characters of Genus.*—4 to 6 feet long, gradually swelling towards the middle, where it is 5 to 8 inches in circumference; back and sides covered with keeled scales; belly with unkeeled plates, which are always single under the tail. Head broad and triangular, with a large pit on each side below and in front of the eye; fangs half to one inch long; tail terminating in a rattle. Ground colour of back varies from yellowish-tawny to blackish-brown; of belly, from whitish-yellow to brownish-grey. A central and two lateral rows of dark spots along the back, confluent on posterior half of body. Tail generally black.

*Collection.*—The venom of this deadly serpent is procured by pressing the gland whilst the serpent is either pinioned in a frame or narcotized by Chloroform, and, as the venom drops from the fang, receiving it in a small graduated phial and immediately preserving it in pure Glycerine—1 part venom and 9 of Glycerine. This is called  $\phi$ , as the strongest officinal preparation. (*Vide*



p. 32.) Glycerine is the best menstruum for preserving it; strong alcohol precipitates its active principle, and being an animal substance, it will not keep in trituration.

This powerful drug has been very thoroughly proved, and the symptoms, elicited and collected by Drs. Hering, Mure, and others, have been arranged in a *schema* in the "Hahnemann Materia Medica."

*Preparation.*—For the 1<sup>x</sup> attenuation, we use pure Glycerine; for the first 5 centesimal, a mixture of 1 part Glycerine and 3 parts proof spirit; and for the 6th and upwards, spirit 20 O.P.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Wirkung d. Schl., Hahn. Mat. Med., Mure's Mat. Med.

Dr. Hayward, of Liverpool, who has been for some time conducting experiments with *Crotalus*, has kindly supplied much of the foregoing information.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 6, Tincture only. 6 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## CROTON.

*Contractions.*—Crot. Ctn.

Croton Tiglium. *Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Nees von E., 138.

Croton Tree.

*Habitat.*—Hindostan, Ceylon, the Molucca Isles, and other parts of Asia.

*Parts employed.*—The seeds.

*Characters.*—*Seeds*, ovato-oblong, somewhat angular, containing within a pale brown skin, a smooth, thin, dull green shell, and a white inodorous kernel, which on chewing is at first mild and oleaginous, but soon becomes acrid and burning.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, 1 in 20, using absolute alcohol.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xix. Hyg., xiii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### CUPRUM ACETICUM.

*Contractions.*—Cupr-a. Cu-a.

*Present name.*—Cupric Acetate.  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Acetate of Copper.

This is obtained by dissolving *Verdegris* in diluted pure Acetic Acid, evaporating gently and allowing it to crystallize.

*Characters and Tests.*—Dark green crystals, which gradually attract moisture if exposed to the air; entirely soluble in 14 parts of cold water, yielding a deep greenish-blue solution, which becomes quite blue when diluted. The crystals blacken when heated on a knife or slip of glass, and emit the odour of vinegar. The blue solution gives a black precipitate with Sulphuretted Hydrogen, and a pale blue precipitate with Ammonia, re-dissolved into a deep blue solution by an excess of the Ammonia.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

N.B.—Triturations of this very soon spoil, and as the crystals are not soluble in 10 parts of water, the strongest solution should be 1 in 20, and then 2 drops will represent 1 drop of 1<sup>x</sup>. The 1 attenuation is made with distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added; 3<sup>x</sup> with dilute alcohol, 2 with 20 O.P. spirit, 5<sup>x</sup> and upwards with rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—3<sup>x</sup> and under, *Solution only. 2 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*



## CUPRUM ARSENIOSUM.

*Contractions.*—Cupr-ars. C-ar.

*Present name.*—Hydric-cupric Arsenite.  $\text{CuHAsO}_3$ .

Arsenite of Copper.

This is the well-known *Scheele's green*, and may be obtained by mixing solutions of Arsenite of Potash and Sulphate of Copper, and collecting the green precipitate, washing carefully and drying it.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CUPRUM METALLICUM.

*Contractions.*—Cupr. Cup.

Copper. Cu.

This well-known metal can be obtained chemically pure in the form of sheeting (Copper ribbon). It can then be beaten into thin foil by a trustworthy gold and silver beater.

*Preparation.*—Trituration with coarse sugar of milk, as directed for the preparation of first decimal triturations. (*Vide p. 24.*)

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## CUPRUM SULPHURICUM.

*Contractions.*—Cupr-s. C-su.

*Present name.*—Cupric Sulphate.  $\text{CuSO}_4, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Sulphate of Copper. Blue Vitriol.

May be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—A blue crystalline salt, in oblique prisms, soluble in water, forming a pale blue solution which strongly reddens litmus. The aqueous solution gives with Chloride of Barium a white precipitate insoluble in Hydrochloric Acid, and a maroon-red precipitate with yellow Prussiate of Potash. If an aqueous solution of the salt be mixed with twice its volume of solution of Chlorine, and solution of Ammonia be added, the precipitate formed by the first addition of the Ammonia will be dissolved by a further and sufficient addition of the alkali, and a violet-blue solution will be produced, leaving nothing undissolved.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>; distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added for 1; dilute alcohol for 3<sup>x</sup>; 20 O.P. spirit for 2; and rectified spirit for 5<sup>x</sup> and upwards.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*.  
2 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## CYCLAMEN.

*Contractions.*—Cycl. Cyc.

Cyclamen Europæum. *Nat. ord.*, PRIMULACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—C. vernum, C. neopolitanum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 28.

Sowbread. *For. names:* German, *Erdscheiberod*, *Sau-*



*brod*; French, *Cyclamé*, *Pain de porceau*; Italian, *Pan porcino*; Spanish, *Mazana de puerco*.

*Habitat*.—Southern Europe and Western Asia. Cultivated in England and almost naturalized in some places in the south and east of England.

*Flowering time*.—Autumn.

*Part employed*.—The fresh tuber.

*Characters*.—*Root-stock* globular, tuberous, flattened, brown without and whitish within. *Leaves* all radical on long stalks, heart-shaped, more or less angular and toothed; often purple underneath. *Flowers* drooping, on long petioles, purplish, sweet-scented, corolla spiral over the fruit. As the flowers die the stalk rolls up and carries the capsular berry down to the surface of the earth.

*Time for collecting*.—Before and after flowering.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—R. A. M. L., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## DAPHNE.

*Contractions*.—Daph. Dph.

*Daphne Indica*. *Nat. ord.*, THYMELEACEÆ.

*Synonyms*.—*Daphne odora*, D. Lagetto.

*Fig*.—Hooker, Bot. Beechy, pl. 15.

Sweet-scented Spurge-Laurel. *For. names*: German, *Lorbeerblättriger Spitzenbast*; French, *Lauréole de Chine*.

*Habitat*.—The West Indies and China.

*Part employed*.—The bark of the branches.



*Characters.*—A moderately-sized branching shrub. *Leaves* alternate, ovato-cordate, glabrous. *Flowers* white, richly scented, in terminal bunches of 10 to 15, almost sessile flowers on a common peduncle, furnished with several bracts at its base.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—N. Amer. J. of Hom.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### DIGITALIS.

*Contraction.*—Dig.

*Digitalis purpurea.* *Nat. ord.,* SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*D. speciosa.*

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 29.

Purple Foxglove. *For. names:* German, *Fingerhut*; *Schwulstkraut*; French, *Gantes Nôtre dame Gantelée*; Italian, *Digitello*; Spanish, *Dedalera.*

*Habitat.*—Western and Central Europe; many parts of Great Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Spring and summer.

*Parts employed.*—Leaves of two-year-old plants.

*Characters.*—*Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, shortly petiolate, rugose, downy, paler on the under surface, crenate. *Calyx* of 5 unequal sepals or segments, 4 of which are broad and leafy, the 5th upper one much narrower and more pointed. *Corolla* tubular, contracted above the base, then much inflated, with 4 short lobes, the lowest about twice the length of the others, and hairy inside. Inside of the corolla beautifully spotted.

*Time for collecting.*—Spring, when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  
3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 84 per cent.

### DIOSCOREA VILLOSA.

*Contractions.*—Diosc. Dio.

*Nat. ord.*, DIOSCOREACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*D. paniculata*, *D. quinata*.

*Fig.*—Rumpf. Aml., v., 162.

Hairy Yam.

*Habitat.*—A native of America, found in thickets from New England to Wisconsin, and in the Southern States.

*Flowering time.*—June.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—*Leaves* alternate, cordate, acuminate, nine-ribbed, sub-pubescent. *Root* long, branched, crooked, woody, white internally, light brown externally, and wrinkled longitudinally, with many long tough fibres, inodorous, and with a pleasantly bitter, sub-mucilaginous taste.

*Time for collecting.*—Before flowering, and when the stem dies down in autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Triturations of *Dioscoridin*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## DROSERA.

*Contractions.*—Dros. Dro.

*Drosera rotundifolia.* *Nat. ord.*, DROSERACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Rorella rotundifolia*, *Ros solis*, *Drosera capillaris*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 30.

Round-leaved Sundew. Red-rot. Moor-grass. *For. names*: German, *Sonnenthau*; French, *Rosée du Soleil*; Italian, *Rugiada del sole*; Spanish, *Rociada*.

*Habitat.*—In bogs and wet heathy ground throughout Central and Northern Europe and Great Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Summer and early autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh plant.

*Characters.*—*Root-stock* short and slender. *Leaves* on long stalks, nearly orbicular, 3 to 6 lines in diameter, covered on the upper surface with long red viscid hairs, each bearing a small gland at the top. *Flower-stems* slender, erect, glabrous, upper portion consisting of a simple or once-forked unilateral raceme, rolled back when young, but straightening as the flowers expand. *Flowers* white, expanding in sunshine.

*Time for collecting.*—At commencement of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent.



## DULCAMARA.

*Contractions.*—Dulc. Dul.

*Solanum dulcamara.* *Nat. ord.*, SOLANACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Dulcamara flexuosa*, *Vitis sylvestris*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 31.

Woody-nightshade, Bittersweet, Fellon-wood. *For. names*: German, *Bittersuss*, *Hirschkraut*; French, *Douce-amère*, *Morelle*; Italian, *Morella*, *Solatro*; Spanish, *Dulcamara*.

*Habitat.*—Hedges and thickets in moist shady places all over Europe.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Parts employed.*—Leaves and young stems.

*Characters.*—*Stem* shrubby at base, with climbing or straggling branches, which die back in winter. *Leaves* stalked, ovate, usually broadly cordate at the base and entire, sometimes with an additional smaller lobe or segment on each side, either quite glabrous or downy on both sides as well as the stem. *Flowers* small, blue, with yellow anthers, in loose cymes, on lateral peduncles shorter than the leaves. *Berries* small, globular, and red.

*Time for collecting.*—Before flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 78 per cent.



## ELAPS CORALLINUS.

*Contractions.*—Elaps. Elp.

*Class,* REPTILIA ; *Section,* SQUAMATA ; *Order,* OPHIDIA ;  
*Sub-order,* COLUBRINÆ ; *Fam.,* ELAPIDÆ.

The Coral Snake of Brazil.

The venom of this snake has been proved by Dr. Mure, of Rio de Janeiro. All that was said regarding the obtaining and preserving the poison of *Crotalus* applies equally to this species.

*Characters.*—Body encircled with equi-distant black rings ; muzzle and forehead black.

*Preparation.*—Solution in Glycerine.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Mure.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 6, Tincture only.*  
*6 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## ELATERIUM.

*Contractions.*—Elat. Elt.

*Ecbalium officinarum.* *Nat. ord.,* CUCURBITACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Momordica Elaterium.*

*Fig.*—Steph. and Church., *Med. Bot.*, pl. 34.

Squirting Cucumber. *For. names:* German, *Springkurke* ; French, *Concombre sauvage* ; Italian, *Cocomero asinino* ; Spanish, *Cohombrillo silvestro*.

*Habitat.*—Greece, and many parts of the South of Europe.

*Flowering time.*—July.



*Part employed.*—A sediment from the juice, obtained as follows :—

Take of

Squirting Cucumber Fruit, very nearly	}	1 pound.
ripe . . . . .		

Cut the fruit lengthwise, and lightly press out the juice. Strain it through a hair sieve, and set it aside to deposit. Carefully pour off the supernatant liquor; pour the sediment on a linen filter, and dry it on porous tiles with a gentle heat. The decanted fluid may deposit a second portion of sediment, which can be dried in the same way.

*Characters and Tests.*—In light, friable, slightly incurved cakes, about 1 line thick, greenish-grey, acrid and bitter; fracture finely granular. Does not effervesce with acids; yields half its weight to boiling rectified spirit. This solution, concentrated and added to warm solution of Potash, yields on cooling not less than 20 per cent. of Elaterine in colourless crystals.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Amer. Trans., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

*Contractions.*—Eup-perf. Ept.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITE.

*Synonyms.*—E. connatum, E. Virginicum.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, Amer. Med. Bot., pl. 11, vol. i.

Bone-set, Ague-weed, Thorough-wort, Cross-wort.



*Habitat.*—North America.

*Flowering time.*—June to October.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—*Root-stock* perennial, horizontal, crooked with scanty fibres, and sending up many stems. *Stem* erect, round, hairy, branched at top only. *Leaves* opposite, perfoliate, connate, oblong, tapering, acute; upper leaves divided into pairs. *Flowers* in corymbs with hairy peduncles. *Seeds* oblong, on a naked receptacle.

*Time for collecting.*—While in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

N.B.—As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture must be imported from North America.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

*Contractions.*—Eup-pur. Ep-p.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Fig.*—Lamarck, Encyclop., pl. 672.

Gravel-root, Queen of the Meadow.

*Habitat.*—America, in swamps and low grounds.

*Flowering time.*—August and September.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Characters.*—A perennial, herbaceous plant. *Stem* stout, solid, green, or sometimes purplish, with a purple band at the joints about 1 inch wide; from 3 to 6 feet high. *Leaves* feather-veined in whorls of 3s, 4s, and 5s (rarely 2s); ovate,



oblong-ovate, or lanceolate; smooth above, downy on the veins beneath, coarsely serrate, thin, 8 to 10 inches long by 4 to 5 inches wide. *Flowers* in a dense and compound corymb, pale purple, ranging to whitish. *Heads* cylindrical, 5 to 10 flowered. *Scales* purplish, numerous, closely imbricated in several rows of unequal length, slightly striate. *Root* long, knotty, fibrous, white or brownish, bitter.

*Time for collecting.*—Before flowering, or when the herb is dying down, in autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Triturations of *Eupurpurin*.

N.B.—As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture must be imported from North America.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## EUPHORBIIUM.

*Contractions.*—Euphorb. Eub.

*Euphorbia officinarum.* *Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*E. tenella*, *Euphorbium polygonum*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 32.

*Spurge.* *For. names*: German, *Wolfsmilch*; French, *Euphorbe*; Italian, *Euforbio*; Spanish, *Euforbio*.

*Habitat.*—Africa.

*Part employed.*—The gum-resin, as imported.

*Characters.*—Dull, yellowish-white, friable tears of irregular shape and size, generally hollow, nearly inodorous; *taste* acrid and burning. The powder irritates the nose and eyes exceedingly.

*Time for collecting.*—September.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### EUPHRASIA.

*Contractions.*—Euph. Eup.

*Euphrasia officinalis.* *Nat. ord.*, SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*E. candida, Euphrasia alba.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 33.

*Eyebright.* *For. names:* German, *Augentrost, Milchdienst*; French, *Eufrasie*; Italian, *Eufragra.*

*Habitat.*—In pastures throughout Europe and Asia. Abundant in Great Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Summer and autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—A little much-branched annual, varying greatly in size and in other respects, from 1 to 8 inches high. *Stem* glabrous or slightly downy. *Leaves* small, sessile, opposite, ovate, deeply toothed, the teeth of the lower ones obtuse, of the upper finely pointed. *Flowers* in loose terminal leafy spikes, calyx with 4 or 5 pointed teeth, corolla white or reddish, streaked with purple and with a yellow spot on the throat, the tube usually shorter than the spreading lobes. *Capsule* oblong.

*Time for collecting.*—July.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only.*  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 67 per cent.



## FERRUM ACETICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ferr-a. Fer.

*Present name.*—Ferric Acetate.  $\text{Fe}_26\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ .

Prepared by dissolving moist Peroxide of Iron (Ferrum Peroxidum Humidum) in Acetic Acid. It forms a dark brown solution, and may be concentrated until it assumes the appearance of a jelly, but it will not crystallize. It may, however, be cautiously evaporated to dryness, and then preserved in a well-stoppered bottle. It should be freshly made.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, using dilute alcohol up to 3<sup>x</sup>, and afterwards rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*.  
2 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## FERRUM CARBONICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ferr-c. F-ca.

*Present name.*—Ferrous Carbonate.  $\text{FeCO}_3$ .

The Ferri Carbonas Saccharata of the British Pharmacopœia is the best preparation, and contains about 37 per cent. of the Carbonate. It must, however, be specially indicated if the Carbonate is prescribed in this form.

*Characters and Tests.*—Small coherent lumps of a grey colour, with a sweet, very feeble, chalybeate taste. It dissolves with effervescence in warm Hydrochloric Acid, diluted with half its volume of water, and the solution gives but a very slight precipitate with Chloride of Barium. 20 grains dissolved in excess of Hydrochloric Acid and diluted with water continue to give a blue precipitate with the red Prussiate of Potash, until at least 208 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Bichromate of Potash have been added.



*Preparation.*—Trituration, using 3 grains to 7 grains of sugar of milk to make 1<sup>x</sup>.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## FERRUM IODIDUM.

*Contractions.*—Ferri-i. F-io.

*Present name.*—Ferrous Iodide.  $\text{FeI}_2$ .

The British Pharmacopœia directs a syrup to be prepared as follows:—

Take of

Fine Iron Wire	. . . . .	1 ounce ;
Iodine	. . . . .	2 ounces ;
Refined Sugar	. . . . .	28 ounces ;
Distilled Water	. . . . .	13 fluid ounces.

Prepare a syrup by dissolving the sugar in 10 ounces of the water with the aid of heat. Digest the Iodine and the Iron Wire in a flask at a gentle heat, with the remaining 3 ounces of the water, till the froth becomes white; then filter the liquid while still hot into the syrup, and mix. The product should weigh 2 pounds 11 ounces, and should have the specific gravity 1.385.

*Preparation.*—The above contains 1 grain in 14 minims; and hence 14 minims diluted with 86 minims of Syrupus Simplex P.B., will make 1. Distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added should be used for 3<sup>x</sup>, dilute alcohol for 2, and rectified spirit for 5<sup>x</sup> and upwards.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Thompson's Observations on Iodide of Iron.



Proper forms for dispensing.—1 to 2, *Solution only*.  
5<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### FERRUM MAGNETICUM.

*Contractions*.—Ferr-mag. F-mg.

*Present name*.—Black or Magnetic Oxide, Loadstone.  
Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

It may be prepared as follows:—

Take of

Solution of Persulphate of Iron .	5½ fluid ounces ;
Sulphate of Iron . . . . .	2 ounces ;
Solution of Soda . . . . .	4 pints ;
Distilled Water . . . . .	A sufficiency.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in 2 pints of the water and add to it the Solution of Persulphate of Iron, then mix this with the Solution of Soda, stirring them well together. Boil the mixture, let it stand for two hours, stirring it occasionally, then put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away wash the precipitate with distilled water until what passes through the filter ceases to give a precipitate with Chloride of Barium. Lastly, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120°.

*Characters and Tests*.—Brownish-black, destitute of taste, strongly attracted by the magnet. It dissolves without effervescence in Hydrochloric Acid diluted with half its volume of water, and the solution thus obtained gives blue precipitates with the red and yellow Prussiates of Potash. When a small quantity is heated in a dry test-tube by the flame of a lamp, a deposit of moisture takes place in the cool part of the tube. 20 grains dissolved in Hydrochloric Acid continue to give a blue precipitate with the red Prussiate of Potash until 83 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Bichromate of Potash have been added.



*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Caspari, Allg. Hom. Diagnostik.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### FERRUM METALLICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ferr-m. F-me.

Iron. Fe.

This consists of pure Iron filings, which are used for forming the triturations. *Ferrum Redactum* is a much better preparation.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### FERRUM MURIATICUM.

*Contractions.*—Ferr-mur. F-mu.

*Present name.*—Ferric Chloride. Fe<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>.

Perchloride of Iron.

This is one of the best preparations of Iron, and may be prepared as follows:—

Take of

Iron Wire . . . . .	2 ounces ;
Hydrochloric Acid . . . . .	12 fluid ounces ;
Nitric Acid . . . . .	9 fluid drachms ;
Distilled Water . . . . .	8 fluid ounces.

Mix 8 fluid ounces of the Hydrochloric Acid with the distilled water, and in this dissolve the Iron at a gentle



heat. Filter the solution, add to it the remainder of the Hydrochloric Acid and the Nitric Acid; heat the mixture briskly until, on the sudden evolution of red fumes, the liquid becomes of an orange-brown colour, then evaporate by the heat of a water-bath until it is reduced to 10 fluid ounces.

*Characters and Tests.*—An orange-brown solution, with a strong styptic taste, miscible with water and rectified spirit in all proportions. Diluted with water, it is precipitated white by Nitrate of Silver, and blue by yellow Prussiate of Potash, but not at all by red Prussiate of Potash. Specific gravity 1.44. A fluid drachm of it diluted with 2 fluid ounces of water gives, upon the addition of an excess of solution of Ammonia, a reddish-brown precipitate, which, when well washed and incinerated, weighs 15.62 grains.

*Preparation.*—As 1 fluid drachm of the above preparation contains 31.24 grains of the anhydrous salt, 2½ fluid drachms diluted to 13 fluid drachms with rectified spirit will form the 1<sup>x</sup> attenuation. Rectified spirit is used for all attenuations above this.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, and Globules.*

## FERRUM REDACTUM.

*Contractions.*—Ferr-red. F-r.

Reduced Iron.

Metallic Iron with a variable quantity of Magnetic Oxide of Iron. The British Pharmacopœia directs it to be prepared as follows:—

Take of

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron	. . .	1 ounce;
Zinc, granulated	. . . . .	A sufficiency;
Sulphuric Acid	. . . . .	A sufficiency;
Chloride of Calcium	. . . . .	A sufficiency.



Introduce the Hydrated Peroxide of Iron into a gun-barrel, confining it to the middle part of the tube by plugs of asbestos. Pass the gun-barrel through a furnace, and when it has been raised to a strong red-heat, cause it to be traversed by a stream of Hydrogen Gas developed by the action on the zinc of some of the Sulphuric Acid diluted with eight times its volume of water. The gas before entering the gun-barrel must be rendered quite dry by being made to pass first through the remainder of the Sulphuric Acid, and then through a tube 18 inches long, packed with small fragments of the Chloride of Calcium. The farther end of the gun-barrel is to be connected by a cork with a bent tube dipping under water; and when the Hydrogen is observed to pass through the water at the same rate that it bubbles through the Sulphuric Acid, the furnace is to be allowed to cool down to the temperature of the atmosphere, the current of Hydrogen being still continued. The Reduced Iron is then to be withdrawn, and enclosed in a dry stoppered bottle.

*Characters and Tests.*—A fine greyish-black powder, strongly attracted by the magnet, and exhibiting metallic streaks when rubbed with firm pressure in a mortar. It dissolves in Hydrochloric Acid with the evolution of Hydrogen, and the solution gives a light blue precipitate with the yellow Prussiate of Potash. 10 grains added to an aqueous solution of 50 grains of Iodine and 50 grains of Iodide of Potassium, and digested in a small flask at a gentle heat, leave not more than 5 grains undissolved, which should be entirely soluble in Hydrochloric Acid.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



A large number of other preparations of Iron have been used and found efficacious, and several of these have been introduced into Jahr's, Gruner's, and Büchner's Pharmacopœias ; Jahr also notices several in his *Symptomen Codex*, and Noack and Trinks refer to them likewise.

### FILIX MAS.

*Contractions.*—Filix. Fil.

*Aspidium Filix mas.* *Nat. ord.*, FILICES.

*Synonyms.*—Lastrea F. M., Polypodium F. M.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 1458.

Male Fern. *For. names* : German, *Männliches Farrenkraut* ; French, *Fougere mâle*.

*Habitat.*—In woods and shady situations, along moist banks, throughout Europe and Central and Russian Asia. Very common in Britain.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root-stock.

*Characters.*—Tufted, scaly, greenish-brown. A disagreeable odour and nauseous, bitter, somewhat astringent taste.

*Time for collecting.*—Autumn, when the fronds are dying.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 40 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 71 per cent.



## GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS.

*Contractions.*—Gelsem. Gel.

*Nat. ord.*, LOGANIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Gelsemium sempervirens *vel* nitidum, *Bignonia sempervirens*.

*Fig.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Yellow Jessamine, Field Jessamine, Woodbine.

*Habitat.*—Southern States of America.

*Flowering time.*—March till May.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—It has a twisting, smooth, glabrous *stem*, with opposite, perennial, lanceolate, entire *leaves*, which are dark above, pale beneath, and which stand on short petioles; the *flowers* are yellow, having an agreeable but rather narcotic odour, and stand on axillary peduncles; the calyx is very small, with 5 sepals; the corolla is funnel-form, with a spreading border, and 5 lobes, nearly equal; stamens 5, pistils 2; capsules two-celled, compressed, flat, bipartite. *Seeds* flat, and attached to the margins of the valves. The berries are black. The *root* is several feet in length, with scattered fibres, and varies from 2 to 3 lines in diameter to nearly 2 inches. The internal part of the root is woody, and of a light yellowish colour; the external part or bark, in which the medicinal virtues are said principally to reside, is of a light snuff colour, and from half a line to 3 lines in thickness.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## GLONOINE.

*Contractions.*—Glon. Glo.

*Present name.*—Nitro-glycerine.  $C_3H_5_3NO_2O_3$ .

This is prepared by the action of a mixture of Nitric and Sulphuric Acids upon Glycerine. The process requires the greatest care and caution, since Nitro-glycerine is a very explosive compound, and any sudden jerk may cause a fatal accident.

As it may now be obtained pure from some of our operative chemists, as a solution in absolute alcohol in the proportion of 1 in 10, the preparation of it need not be attempted by those less accustomed to its manipulation.

*Preparation.*—Solution in absolute alcohol, 1 in 10.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Brit. Journ. of Hom., vii. and xi.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## GRANATUM.

*Contractions.*—Gran. Grn.

*Punica Granatum.* *Nat. ord.*, MYRTACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Hayne, x., 35.

Pomegranate. *For. names:* German, *Granatbaum*; French, *Grenadier*; Italian, *Granata*; Spanish, *Grana-das*.

*Habitat.*—Asia, Northern Africa, Southern Europe, and tropical America.

*Flowering time.*—July and August.



*Part employed.*—The bark of the root, as imported.

*Characters.*—In quills or fragments of a greyish-yellow colour externally, yellow internally, having a short fracture, little odour, and an astringent, slightly bitter taste.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hyg., x.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## GRAPHITES.

*Contractions.*—Graph. Grp.

Blacklead, Plumbago. *For. names*: German, *Reisblei*;  
French, *Graphite*.

A mineral carbon, containing a small, indefinite quantity of Iron. In the proving, Hahnemann used a trituration made from the prepared blacklead in the finest English drawing pencils. This, therefore, is the source from which the substance should be obtained.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$  to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## GUAIACUM.

*Contractions.*—Guiac. Gui.

Guaiacum officinale. *Nat. ord.*, ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Lignum vitæ, Lignum sanctum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 34.



*Guaiac.* *For. names:* German, *Pockenholz*; French, *Gaiac*; Italian, *Legno santo, Guaiaco*; Spanish, *Guayaco, Palo santo.*

*Habitat.*—West Indies and South America.

*Part employed.*—The gum-resin.

*Characters.*—In large masses of a brownish or greenish-brown colour; fractured surface resinous, translucent at the edges. A solution in rectified spirit strikes a clear blue colour when applied to the inner surface of a raw potato-paring.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## GUMMI GUTTI.

*Contractions.*—Gum-g. Gum.

*Garcinia Morella var. Pedicellata.* *Nat. ord., GUTTI-FERÆ.*

*Synonyms.*—G. cambogia, G. Victoria.

*Fig.*—Hanbury, Linn. Trans., vol. xxiv., t. 50.

*Gamboge.* *For. names:* German, *Gummitaz, Gummi-gut*; French, *Gomme-gutte*; Italian, *Gomma gutta*; Spanish, *Guta gamba.*

*Habitat.*—Siam.

*Part employed.*—The gum-resin.

*Characters.*—In cylindrical pieces, breaking easily with a smooth conchoidal glistening fracture; colour tawny, changing to yellow when it is rubbed with water; taste acrid. An emulsion made with boiling water and cooled, does not become green with the solution of Iodine.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.

*Contractions.*—Hama. Ham.

*Nat. ord.,* HAMAMELIDACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*H. macrophylla, H. Dioica.*

*Fig.*—Bart. fl. N. Amer., t. 78.

Witch Hazel. *For. names:* German, *Zauberstrauch*; French, *Hamamelis.*

*Habitat.*—In moist woods, Canada to Louisiana.

*Flowering time.*—October and November.

*Part employed.*—The bark.

*Characters.*—*Stem* 8 to 12 feet high, branches flexuous. *Leaves* on short petioles. *Petals* a little crooked. *Ovary* hirsute. The flowers usually appear late in autumn, after the leaves have fallen, although sometimes not until the following spring, and its fruit is perfected the following year. The *bark* comes to us in incurved pieces or quills coated with a smoothish grey-spotted periderm; inner surface reddish-brown or buff-coloured; has a peculiar aromatic and characteristic odour; transverse fracture finely fibrous, rarely exceeding a line in thickness.

*Time for collecting.*—The bark, before flowering and after the fruit has ripened.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit. Trituration of *Hamamelin.*

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only.*  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*



## HELLEBORUS.

*Contractions.*—Helleb. Hel.

*Helleborus niger.* *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 35.

Black Hellebore, Christmas Rose. *For. names*: German, *Schneerose*, *Schwarze Niesswurzel*; French, *Rose de Noël*; Italian, *Elleboro nero*; Spanish, *Helleboro negro*.

*Habitat.*—Lower mountains of Central Europe. Cultivated as a flower in our gardens.

*Flowering time.*—December to March.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Characters.*—A black, rough, knotty rhizome, from which descend numerous root-fibres. *Leaves* palmate, on long foot-stalks springing directly from the root; leaflets 5 or more, ovate-lanceolate, smooth, shining, coriaceous, serrated. *Scapes* leafless, bearing 1 or 2 flowers.

*Time for collecting.*—Christmas, just before flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 60 per cent.

## HELONIAS DIOICA.

*Contractions.*—Helon. Hln.

*Nat. ord.*, MELANTHACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Melanthium dioicum*, *Veratrum luteum*, *Chamælorium luteum*.



*Fig.*—Linné, *Amoenit.*, tab. 1, fig. 1.

False Unicorn, Blazing Star.

*Habitat.*—In woodlands, meadows, and moist situations, in the United States.

*Flowering time.*—June and July.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—An herbaceous perennial, with a large, somewhat bulbous, very hard, transversely wrinkled, premorse root, from which arises a simple, very smooth, somewhat angular stem or scape, 1 or 2 feet in height. The *cauline leaves* are lanceolate, acute, small, and at some distance from each other, without petioles; the *radical leaves* are broader, being from 4 to 8 inches in length by half an inch to an inch in width, narrow at the base, and formed into a sort of whorl at the base of the scape. The *flowers* are small, very numerous, greenish-white, and are disposed in long, terminal, spicate, nodding, dioecious racemes, resembling a plume, and which are more slender and weak on the barren plants.

*Male flowers* with white, linear-spatulate, obtuse, one-nerved petals; stamens rather longer than the petals. *Female flowers*, the raceme is generally few-flowered, becoming erect; petals linear; stamens very short, abortive; ovary ovate, sub-triangular, with the sides deeply furrowed; stigmas 3, spreading or reflexed. *Capsule* ovate-oblong, tapering to the base, three-furrowed, opening at the summit. *Seeds* many in each cell, acute compressed.

The plant is sometimes confounded with *Aletris Farinosa*.

*Time for collecting.*—At the commencement of flowering, and when the leaves are dying down.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Trituration of *Helonin*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## HEPAR SULPHURIS.

*Contractions.*—Hep-s. Hep.

*Synonym.*—Hepar Sulphuris Calcareum.

*Present name.*—Impure Calcic Sulphide. CaS.

Sulphuret of Lime, Liver of Sulphur.\*

This must be prepared according to Hahnemann's direction—viz., by mixing equal weights of finely-powdered clean oyster-shells and pure flowers of Sulphur, placing them in a hermetically-closed clay crucible, and keeping the mixture at a white heat for at least ten minutes. When cold open the crucible, and preserve the Hepar in well-closed actinic bottles.

*Characters and Tests.*—White porous friable masses, or a white amorphous powder, having the odour of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, and a corresponding putrid taste; it is insoluble in cold water, soluble in hot Hydrochloric Acid with evolution of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The solution gives a white precipitate with Oxalate of Ammonia.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

*Contractions.*—Hydrast. Hdr.

*Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Warneria Canadensis.

\* This is not the Liver of Sulphur (Sulphuret of Potassium) of the Dublin Pharmacopœia.



*Fig.*—Miller, *Icones*, t. 285.

Golden Seal, Yellow Root.

*Habitat.*—In shady woods, particularly sides of mountains, Canada to Carolina, Ohio, and Kentucky.

*Flowering time.*—April and May.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—*Rhizome* tortuous, knotty, wrinkled, giving out a number of fibrous rootlets, internally bright yellow, of a peculiar odour. *Leaves* pubescent when young, cordate, palmated, 3 to 8 lobed. *Calyx* pale, rose-coloured. *Fruit* red, seeds obovate.

*Time for collecting.*—When the plant is dying down in autumn, or when sprouting in spring.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Infusion.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## HYOSCYAMUS.

*Contractions.*—Hyos. Hyo.

*Hyoscyamus niger.* *Nat. ord.*, ATROPACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*H. vulgaris*, *H. lethalis*, *H. flavus*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 36.

Henbane, Hogbean. *For. names*: German, *Bilsenkraut*; French, *Jusquiame*; Italian, *Beleno*, *Veleno*; Spanish, *Miemendro*, *Velheno*.

*Habitat.*—Waste and stony places in Central and Southern Europe. In Britain, chiefly on rubbish about villages and old castles.



*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Parts employed.*—The herbaceous part of the biennial plant.

*Characters.*—A coarse, erect, branching annual or biennial, 1 to 2 feet high, more or less hairy and viscid, and with a nauseous smell. *Leaves* rather large, sessile, the upper ones clasping the stem, ovate, irregularly pinnatifid. *Flowers* very shortly stalked, corolla pale dingy yellow, with purple veins. *Calyx* persistent, strongly veined, with 5 stiff, broad, almost prickly lobes. *Capsule* globular, with numerous small seeds.

*Time for collecting.*—When partially in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  
3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 82 per cent.

## HYPERICUM.

*Contractions.*—Hyper. Hyp.

*Hypericum perforatum.* *Nat. ord.*, HYPERICACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—H. *perfoliatum*, *Fuga dæmonum*, *Herba umbelicalis*.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 295.

St. John's Wort. *For. names*: German, *Johanniskraut*, *Hexenkraut*; French, *Herbe St. Jean*.

*Habitat.*—In woods, hedges, and thickets throughout Europe, and in Central and Russian Asia. Abundant in Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Summer and autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh plant.



*Characters.*—*Root-stock* perennial, with short runners. *Stem* erect, 1 to 1½ foot high, branching in upper part, cylindrical, or with two slightly prominent opposite angles, quite glabrous. *Leaves* sessile, oblong, marked with pellucid dots, and occasionally a few black ones on the under side. *Flowers* bright yellow, in a handsome terminal corymb; sepals lanceolate, pointed, quite entire, with a few glandular lines or dots; petals twice as long, marked with black dots; stamens numerous, shortly united into 3 bundles; styles, 3.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower and seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hyg., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 56 per cent.

## IGNATIA.

*Contractions.*—Ignat. Ign.

*Synonyms.*—Faba Sancti Ignatii, Strychnos Ignatii, Faba Indica.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 37.

St. Ignatius's Bean. *For. names:* German, *Bittere Fiebernuss*; French, *Fève St. Ignace*; Italian, *Faba St. Ignatii*.

*Habitat.*—East Indies and the Philippine Islands.

*Parts employed.*—The seeds, as imported.

*Characters.*—Size of a large almond, irregular, angular, hard and stone-like, glabrous, inodorous; outside, blackish-grey, or clear brown; inside, when pared, brown-yellow, and somewhat shining and semi-translucent; a disagreeable murky odour; taste excessively bitter.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## INDIGO.

*Contractions.*—Indig. Ind.

*Indigofera tinctoria.* *Nat. ord.,* LEGUMINOSÆ.

Indigo.

*Habitat.*—East Indies, middle regions of America, and tropical Africa.

*Parts employed.*—A peculiar dye-stuff obtained by oxidation of an infusion of the leaves and stems.

*Characters.*—The imported Indigo, if good, has the following characters: A dark blue colour, passing into violet-purple, void of taste and smell, but by rubbing with a smooth, hard substance it assumes the lustre and hue of copper. It floats in water. When burned it leaves very little residue. It is soluble in Sulphuric Acid, forming a deep blue solution; insoluble in water or ether. Its colour is not changed by alkalies.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^{\times}$  to 3, *Trituration only.* 4, *dilute Tincture only.* 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## IODIUM.

*Contraction.*—Iod.

Iodine. I.

*For. names:* German, *Jod*; French, *Iode.*

This element, obtained principally from the ashes of



sea-weeds, may be procured from the operative chemists as re-sublimed Iodine.

*Characters and Tests.*—In laminar crystals, of a peculiar odour, dark colour, and metallic lustre, which, when heated, yield a beautiful violet-coloured vapour; very sparingly soluble in water, but freely dissolved by alcohol, by ether, and by a solution of Iodide of Potassium. The aqueous solution strikes a deep blue colour with Starch. It sublimes without leaving any residue, and the portion that first comes over does not include any slender colourless prisms emitting a pungent odour. 12·7 grains dissolved in an ounce of water containing 15 grains of Iodide of Potassium, require for complete discolouration 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Hyposulphite of Soda.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit, forming the 1<sup>x</sup> attenuation.

N.B.—It must be borne in mind that there is no so-called mother tincture of Iodine, as  $\phi$  represents the crude substance. The 1<sup>x</sup> tincture, as stated above, is the strongest homœopathic preparation. It is thought desirable to call attention to this, as some misapprehension has existed.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## IPECACUANHA.

*Contractions.*—Ipec. Ipc.

Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha. *Nat. ord.*, CINCHONACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Callicocca Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha fusca, Psychotria Ipecacuanha.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 38.



*Ipecacuan.* *For. names* : German, *Brechwurzel* ; French, *Ipecacuana* ; Italian, *Ipecaquanha* ; Spanish, *Ipecacuana*.

*Habitat.*—Brazil.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—In pieces 3 or 4 inches long, the size of a small quill, contorted and irregularly annulated ; various shades of brown in colour. It consists of two parts—the cortical or active portion, which is brittle, and a slender, tough, white, woody centre. When powdered it has a faint nauseous odour, and a somewhat acrid and bitter taste.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*φ and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## IRIS VERSICOLOR.

*Contractions.*—Iris. Irs.

*Nat. ord.*, IRIDACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Iris hexagona.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, Amer. Med. Bot., pl. 16.

Blue Flag. *For. names* : German, *Iris, Violenwurzel* ; French, *Iris* ; Italian, *Iride* ; Spanish, *Iris*.

*Habitat.*—Throughout the United States, borders of swamps and moist meadows naturalized in the gardens of Europe.

*Flowering time.*—May to July.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—The *root* is fleshy, horizontal, sending down a multitude of fibres. *Stem* 2 to 3 feet high, rounded on one side, acute on the other, frequently branched, bearing from 2 to 6 flowers. *Leaves* sword-shaped, striated, sheathing at



base. *Flowers*, outer petal spatulate, beardless, border purple, claw variegated with green, yellow, and white, and veined with purple. *Seeds* numerous.

*Time for collecting*.—Late autumn or early spring.

*Preparations*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit. Triturations of *Irisin*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  
 $3^x$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### KALI BICHROMICUM.

*Contractions*.—Kali-bich. K-bi.

*Present name*.—Potassic Dichromate.  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ .

This is the well-known *Bichromate of Potash* which is used so largely in dyeing. It may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists, and be purified by dissolving in hot distilled water and allowing it to crystallize.

*Characters and Tests*.—Red, transparent, anhydrous, four-sided tables, soluble in water. The aqueous solution becomes green when mixed with Hydrochloric Acid and an excess of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

*Preparations*.—Solution in distilled water, 1 in 20. Trituration.

The 1 attenuation is made with distilled water;  $3^x$  to 3 with distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added;  $7^x$  and 4 with dilute alcohol; and all above with rectified spirit.

N.B.—The liquid attenuations should not be made from the triturations, as a partial decomposition takes place after some time.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Hahn. Mat. Med.



Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup>, *Trituration only*. 1 in 20 *Solution*. 1 to 3, *Trituration or Solution*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### KALI BROMIDUM.

*Contractions*.—Kali-brom. K-br.

*Present name*.—Potassic Bromide. KBr.

Bromide of Potassium.

This may be procured from the manufacturing chemists, and re-crystallized.

*Characters and Tests*.—In colourless cubical crystals, with no odour, but a pungent saline taste, readily soluble in water, less soluble in spirit. Its aqueous solution gives a white crystalline precipitate with Tartaric Acid. When its solution in water is mixed with a little Chlorine, Chloroform agitated with it, on falling to the bottom, exhibits a red colour. 10 grains require, for complete decomposition, 840 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Nitrate of Silver. A solution of the salt mixed with mucilage of Starch and a drop of an aqueous solution of Bromine or Chlorine, does not exhibit any blue colour.

*Preparation*.—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, and then using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### KALI CARBONICUM.

*Contractions*.—Kali-c. K-ca.

*Present name*.—Potassic Carbonate.  $K_2CO_3$ .

Carbonate of Potash.



Prepared by heating pure *Cream of Tartar* to a red heat, and then allowing the product to deliquesce slowly by exposure to moist air. The Cream of Tartar should first be moistened with a little distilled water and formed into a ball; it is then wrapped in filtering-paper and dried, after which it can be conveniently heated to bright redness on hot coals. The product is then placed in a porcelain capsule, covered with a cloth, and placed in a damp cellar for two or three weeks. Decant the dissolved salt, add distilled water, and filter, after which it may be evaporated to dryness, stirring briskly towards the close of the process.

*Characters and Tests.*—A white crystalline powder, alkaline and caustic to the taste, very deliquescent, readily soluble in water, but insoluble in spirit, effervescing with diluted Hydrochloric Acid, and forming a solution with which Perchloride of Platinum gives a yellow precipitate. Loses about 16 per cent. of its weight when exposed to a red heat in a platinum spoon. When super-saturated with Nitric Acid, and evaporated to dryness, the residue is almost entirely soluble in water, only a little Silica remaining undissolved; and the solution is not precipitated by Chloride of Barium or Nitrate of Silver. 83 grains require for neutralization at least 980 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid.

*Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>. Trituration.

Distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added is used for 1; 3<sup>x</sup> is prepared with proof spirit, 2 with 20 O.P., and all above with rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3<sup>x</sup>, *Solution*. 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 2 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## KALI CHLORATUM.

*Contractions.*—Kali-chl. K-cl.

*Synonym.*—Kali Chloricum.

*Present name.*—Potassic Chlorate.  $\text{KClO}_3$ .

Chlorate of Potash.

This may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists and re-crystallized.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless rhomboidal crystalline plates, with a cool saline taste, sparingly soluble in cold water. It explodes when triturated with Sulphur. Its solution is not affected by Nitrate of Silver, or Oxalate of Ammonia. By heat it fuses, gives off oxygen gas, and leaves a white residue, readily forming with water a neutral solution, which is precipitated white by Nitrate of Silver, and yellow by Perchloride of Platinum.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water for 1, dilute alcohol for  $3^x$ , and rectified spirit for all above.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xvi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$ , *Trituration only*. 1 and  $3^x$ , *Solution only*. 2 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## KALI IODIDUM.

*Contractions.*—Kali-i. K-hy.

*Present name.*—Potassic Iodide. KI.

Iodide of Potassium.

This may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists, and purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization.



*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless, generally opaque, cubic crystals, readily soluble in water, and in a less degree in spirit. It commonly has a feeble alkaline reaction; its solution mixed with mucilage of Starch gives a blue colour on the addition of a minute quantity of solution of Chlorine. It gives a crystalline precipitate with Tartaric Acid. The addition of Tartaric Acid and mucilage of Starch to its watery solution does not develop a blue colour. Solution of Nitrate of Silver added in excess forms a yellowish-white precipitate, which, when agitated with Ammonia, yields by subsidence a clear liquid in which excess of Nitric Acid causes no turbidity. Its aqueous solution is only faintly precipitated by the addition of Saccharated Solution of Lime.

*Preparation.*—Solution in dilute alcohol for 1<sup>x</sup>, and then in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### KALI NITRICUM OR NITRUM.

*Contractions.*—Kali-n., or Nitr. Nit.

*Present name.*—Potassic Nitrate.  $\text{KNO}_3$ .

Nitre, Saltpetre, or Nitrate of Potash.

This may be obtained from the manufacturers, and purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization.

*Characters and Tests.*—In white crystalline masses or fragments of striated six-sided prisms, colourless, of a peculiar cool saline taste. Thrown on the fire, it deflagrates; warmed in a test-tube with Sulphuric Acid and copper wire, it evolves ruddy fumes. Its solution acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid gives a yellow precipitate with Perchloride of Platinum. Its solution is not affected by Chloride of Barium or Nitrate of Silver.



*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and 1, *Solution*. 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### KALMIA.

*Contractions.*—Kalm. Klm.

*Kalmia latifolia.* *Nat. ord., ERICACEÆ.*

*Synonyms.*—*Camædaphne foliis tini, Ledum floribus bullatis, Cistus chamærhododendros.*

*Fig.*—Bigelow, *Am. Med. Bot.*, pl. 13.

Mountain Laurel, Lambkill, Spoonwood, Calico Bush.

*For. name:* German, *Löffelbaum.*

*Habitat.*—New Hampshire, Massachusetts; Alleghany Mountains.

*Flowering time.*—Spring months.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves.

*Characters.*—Shrub, sometimes a small tree. *Leaves* evergreen, coriaceous, very smooth, with the under-side paler, oval, acute, and entire; inserted by scattered petioles on sides and extremities of branches. *Flowers* vary from white to red, grow in terminal corymbs.

*Time for collecting.*—While in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Amer. Trans.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## KREASOTUM.

*Contractions.*—Kreas. Kre.

*Synonym.*—Creasote.  $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$ ?

The exact composition of this is unknown. Much of the Kreasote of commerce is Carbolic Acid, but Reichenbach's Kreasote is a distinct substance. It bears the following

*Characters and Tests.*—A liquid, colourless, or with a yellowish tinge, and a strong empyreumatic odour. It is sparingly dissolved by water, but freely by alcohol, ether, and Glacial Acetic Acid, insoluble in glycerine. Specific gravity 1.071. It coagulates albumen. A slip of deal dipped into it, and afterwards into Hydrochloric Acid, acquires, on exposure for a short time to the air, a greenish-blue colour. Dropped on white filtering-paper and exposed to a heat of  $212^\circ$ , it leaves no translucent stain. It turns the plane of polarization of a ray of polarized light to the right. It is not solidified by the cold produced by a mixture of Hydrochloric Acid and Sulphate of Soda.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xvi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$  and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.

## LACHESIS.

*Contractions.*—Lach. Lah.

Trigonocephalus Lachesis.

*Class,* REPTILIA; *Section,* SQUAMATA; *Order,* OPHIDIA; *Sub-order,* VIPERINÆ; *Fam.,* CROTALIDÆ.

*Characters.*—Much difficulty exists in identifying the exact species referred to by Hering. Büchner mentions three species—



viz., *Trionocephalus Lachesis*, *T. atrox*, and *T. lanceolatus*. The habitation, however (South America), and the general description agree best with the *Lachesis mutus* or *Curucucu*, while the name *Lance-headed Viper* would refer it to the *Craspedocephalus lanceolatus* or *Fer-de-lance*, a well-known and extremely poisonous snake of the Brazils. For every reason, therefore, it is desirable to use Hering's original preparation, with which the provings were made.

The virus of this serpent has been more carefully proved than that of any other. The specimen used by Dr. Hering in his experiments was obtained from the living snake, which was stunned with a blow; the poison was then collected on sugar by pressing the poison fang upwards against the bag; and this is, up to the present time, the only reliable source. In seeking a fresh supply it might be secured in the manner described under *Crotalus*. Fortunately, it acts well in the high and highest dilutions, and hence the original supply may be considered inexhaustible. Should a fresh supply be obtained, its lowest dilutions should be tested upon some small animals, and if its subcutaneous injection did not produce distinct symptoms of poisoning, it should be rejected as untrustworthy.

*Preparation.*—Dilution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Denkw. d. N. Am. Acad.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## LACTUCA.

*Contractions.*—Lact-v. La-v.

*Lactuca virosa.* Nat. ord., COMPOSITÆ.

*Fig.*—E. B., t. 1957.

Strong-scented Lettuce. *For. names:* German, *Giftiger lattich*; French, *Laitue vireuse*.



*Habitat.*—Banks and waysides, especially on a chalky soil; common in England.

*Flowering time.*—June to August.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh plant.

*Characters.*—A biennial herb, full of acrid milky juice. *Stem* 2 to 4 feet high, erect, round, branched above, paniced. *Leaves* horizontal, oblong, auricled, and clasping, prickly on the keel, mucronate-dentate or sinuate. *Flowers* yellow. *Heads* scattered; bracts cordate, acute. *Fruit* striated; beak about as long as the black fruit.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hyg., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 74 per cent.

## LAMIUM.

*Contraction.*—Lam.

*Lamium album.* *Nat. ord.,* LABIATÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*L. vulgatum, L. lævigatum, L. maculatum.*

*Fig.*—E. B., 768.

Dead Nettle. *For. names:* German, *Weissbienensaug, Weisse Taubenessel;* French, *Ortie blanche.*

*Habitat.*—Borders of fields and waste places throughout Europe and Russian Asia; abundant.

*Flowering time.*—Spring and summer.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh herb.

*Characters.*—*Leaves* cordate, acuminate, deeply serrate,



stalked; *calycine* teeth long, subulate, always spreading. *Corolla* with tube curved upwards, having within a hairy ring, the throat dilated, upper lip oblong, lateral lobes of lower lip with 1 to 3 subulate teeth.

*Time for collecting.*—While in flower and seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### LAUROCERASUS.

*Contractions.*—Lauro. Lau.

*Prunus Laurocerasus.* *Nat. ord.*, ROSACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Padus Laurocerasus, Cerasus folio laurino.*

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 39.

Common Cherry Laurel. *For. names:* German, *Kirsch-Lorbeer*; French, *Laurier-cérise*; Italian, *Lauro regio*; Spanish, *Laurel real*.

*Habitat.*—Persia and Asia Minor. Cultivated as an evergreen in all our gardens.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Parts employed.*—The mature fresh leaves.

*Characters.*—*Leaves* ovate-lanceolate or elliptical, distantly toothed, furnished with glands at the base, smooth and shining, deep green, on strong short foot-stalks, emitting a ratafia odour when bruised.

*Time for collecting.*—August.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trinks. Arch., xii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 66 per cent.

## LEDUM.

*Contraction.*—Led.

*Ledum palustre.* Nat. ord., ERICACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Rorismarinum sylvestre, Ledum Silesiacum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 40.

Silesian Rosemary. Marsh Ledum, Marsh Tea. *For. names*: German, *Wilder Rosmarin, Sumpfporst, Porsch*; French, *Romarin sauvage*; Italian, *Ledo*; Spanish, *Ledo*.

*Habitat.*—Moist swampy ground in North of Europe, France, Asia, and America.

*Flowering time.*—April to July.

*Parts employed.*—The small twigs and leaves.

*Characters.*—A small evergreen shrub. *Stem* shrubby, erect, slender, much branched, young branches covered with close rust-coloured down. *Leaves* scattered, horizontal or reflexed, on short petioles, strap-shaped, quite entire, with revolute margins, channelled, smooth; upper surface dark green, under surface paler, and the mid-rib covered with rust-coloured down. *Flowers* numerous, in dense, simple, terminal, bracteated corymbs. The whole plant, when bruised, has a strong, oppressive, aromatic smell, and a bitter, astringent, nauseous taste.

*Time for collecting.*—Soon after flowering begins.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iv.



Proper forms for dispensing.—*φ and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### LEPTANDRA.

*Contractions.*—Lept. Lpt.

*Leptandra Virginica.* *Nat. ord.,* SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Veronica V.

*Fig.*—Comm. Got., pl. 15, vol. v.

Black Root, Culver's Physic, Tall Speedwell.

*Habitat.*—Throughout the United States.

*Flowering time.*—July and August.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—A perennial plant, with a simple, straight, smooth, herbaceous stem from 2 to 5 feet in height. The leaves are whorled in fours to sevens, short, petioled, lanceolate, acuminate, finely serrate, and glaucous beneath. The flowers are white, numerous, nearly sessile, and disposed in long, terminal, and verticillate and subterminal spikes. Spikes paniced, crowded; bracts very small. Calyx four-parted. Corolla small, nearly white, with a deeply four-cleft spreading border, the lateral or lower segments narrower than the others, tubular, pubescent inside; tube of the corolla longer than its limb, and much longer than the calyx. Stamens 2, very much exserted. Capsule oblong-ovate, not notched, opening by 4 teeth at the apex, many-seeded. The root is horizontal, irregular, woody, about as thick as the finger, from 6 to 12 inches long, blackish externally, brownish internally, with many long, slender, dark fibres issuing horizontally in every direction. It has a faint odour, and a bitter, nauseous taste.

*Time for collecting.*—Early spring or late autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture of fresh root, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Trituration of dry root, or trituration of *Leptandrin*. Dr. Hale considers



that the tincture of the fresh root most fully represents the entire plant.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### LILIUM TIGRINUM.

*Contraction.*—Lil-t.

*Nat. ord.*, LILIACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Bot. Mag., pl. 1237.

The Tiger Lily. *For. name:* German, *Tiger Lillie*.

*Habitat.*—China and Japan. Much cultivated as a garden plant.

*Flowering time.*—July and August.

*Parts employed.*—The flowers and seeds.

*Characters.*—*Stem* 4 to 6 feet high, unbranched and woolly. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, three-veined, the upper cordate-ovate, the axils bulbiferous. *Flowers* large, in a pyramid at the summit of the stem, dark orange-coloured, with black or very deep crimson, somewhat raised spots, which give the flower the appearance of the skin of the tiger, and from which circumstance it has derived its name; perianth revolute and papillose within.

*Time for collecting.*—August, or when the plant is in full maturity.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies, and Hahnemannian Monthly.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## LITHIUM CARBONICUM.

*Contractions.*—Lith. Lth.

*Present name.*—Lithic Carbonate.  $L_2CO_3$ .

Carbonate of Lithia.

This may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In white powder or in minute crystalline grains, alkaline in reaction, soluble in 100 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol. It dissolves with effervescence in Hydrochloric Acid; and the solution evaporated to dryness leaves a residue of Chloride of Lithium, which communicates a red colour to the flame of a spirit lamp, and, re-dissolved in water, yields a precipitate with Phosphate of Soda. 10 grains of the salt neutralized with Sulphuric Acid and afterwards heated to redness, leave 14·86 grains of dry Sulphate of Lithia, which, when re-dissolved in distilled water, yields no precipitate with Oxalate of Ammonia or solution of Lime.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

N.B.—A saturated solution in distilled water is suggested to form the 1 attenuation.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Lippé's *Materia Medica*.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## LOBELIA INFLATA.

*Contractions.*—Lobel. Lo-i.

*Nat. ord.*, LOBELIACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, *Amer. Med. Bot.*, fig. 19.

Indian Tobacco.

*Habitat.*—Fields and roadsides from Canada to Southern States.



*Flowering time.*—From midsummer till autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The whole plant.

*Characters.*—An annual or biennial herb, varying from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet high. *Root* fibrous. *Stem* erect, in the full-sized plant much branched, angular, hairy. *Leaves* scattered, sessile, oval, serrate, veiny, and hairy. *Flowers* in spikes and racemes, pedunculated; corolla bluish-purple. *Capsule* ovoid, inflated, ten-ribbed. *Seeds* numerous, small, oblong, brown. The stem, when broken, emits a milky juice. Dried herb acrid.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower and seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. It has been proposed to prepare this with ether from the dried plant.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hyg., xv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## LYCOPODIUM.

*Contractions.*—Lycop. Lyc.

*Lycopodium clavatum.* *Nat ord.*, LYCOPODIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Muscus terrestris repens*, *Pes ursinus*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 41.

Club Moss, Wolf's Claw. *For. names*: German, *Ge-meiner Bärlapp*, *Kolbenmoos*; French, *Pied de Loup*, *Lycopode*; Italian, *Lycopodio*; Spanish, *Licopodio*.

*Habitat.*—Hilly pastures and heaths in Central and Northern Europe, Russian Asia, and North America. Common in Great Britain, especially in the north.

*Fruiting time.*—Summer and autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The spores, wrongly called pollen or seeds.



*Characters.*—An extremely fine pale yellow powder, unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, inflammable, swims on water, and cannot be wetted without great difficulty.

*Time for collecting.*—Summer and autumn.

*Preparation.*—Trituration. The tincture also is prepared, but it is doubtful whether it possesses all the virtues of the drug.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

*Contractions.*—Mag-c. Mag.

*Present name.*—Magnesic Carbonate.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia.

The preparation used by homœopathists is a combination of *Carbonate* and *Hydrate* of Magnesia, having the following composition:  $(\text{MgCO}_3)_3, \text{MgO}, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It may be prepared as follows:—

Take of

Sulphate of Magnesia . . .	10 ounces ;
Carbonate of Soda . . .	12 ounces ;
Distilled Water . . .	A sufficiency.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Magnesia and the Carbonate of Soda each in half a gallon of the water, mix the two solutions cold, and boil the mixture in a porcelain dish for fifteen minutes. Transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and pour upon it repeatedly boiling distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with Chloride of Barium. Lastly, dry by a heat not exceeding 212°.



*Characters and Tests.*—A very light powder, which, when examined under the microscope, is found to be partly amorphous with numerous slender prisms intermixed. Dissolves with effervescence in the diluted mineral acids, yielding solutions which, when first treated with Chloride of Ammonium, are not disturbed by the addition of an excess of solution of Ammonia, but yield a copious crystalline precipitate upon the addition of Phosphate of Soda. With excess of Hydrochloric Acid, it forms a clear solution in which Chloride of Barium causes no precipitate. Another portion of the solution supersaturated with Ammonia gives no precipitate with Oxalic Acid or Sulphuretted Hydrogen. 50 grains calcined at a red heat are reduced to 22.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

*Contractions.*—Mag-m. Mg-m.

*Present name.*—Magnesic Chloride.  $MgCl_2$ .

Muriate of Magnesia.

This is prepared as follows: Take two equal parts of Hydrochloric Acid, and neutralize one part with Magnesia, the other with Ammonia; then mix the products, evaporate and fuse in a loosely-covered porcelain crucible, when the Chloride of Ammonium sublimes into the air and pure Chloride of Magnesium remains.

*Characters and Tests.*—White, crystalline masses, very deliquescent; entirely soluble in water and 20 O.P. spirit. It gives white precipitates with Nitrate of Silver and Phosphate of Soda.

*Preparation.*—Solution in 20 O.P. spirit for 1<sup>x</sup>, and rectified spirit for all above.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### MAGNESIA SULPHURICA.

*Contractions.*—Mag-s. Mg-s.

*Present name.*—Magnesic Sulphate.  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ .

This is the well-known *Epsom Salts*, and may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In minute colourless and transparent rhombic prisms, possessing a bitter taste. It readily dissolves in water, and the solution gives copious white precipitates with Chloride of Barium, and with a mixed solution of Ammonia, Chloride of Ammonium, and Phosphate of Soda. Its aqueous solution at ordinary temperatures is not precipitated by Oxalate of Ammonia; nor should it give a brown precipitate with Chlorinated Lime or Soda. The precipitate given by Carbonate of Soda, when obtained from a boiling solution of 100 grains of the salt, should, when well washed, dried, and heated to redness, weigh 16·26 grains.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>; dilute alcohol may be used for 1, and rectified spirit for all above.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Ann. d. Hom. Klin., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and 1, *Solution only.*  
3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### MANGANUM ACETICUM.

*Contractions.*—Mang. Man.

*Present name.*—Manganous Acetate.  $Mn, 2C_2H_3O_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ .  
Acetate of Manganese.



Prepared by saturating pure Acetic Acid with Carbonate of Manganese and crystallizing.

*Characters and Tests.*—Light pinkish crystals in beautiful rhombic prisms, not altered by exposure to air. Taste astringent and metallic. The watery solution gives a flesh-coloured precipitate with Sulphide of Ammonium. The crystals treated with Sulphuric Acid emit a smell of vinegar. No blue precipitate is given upon the addition of the yellow Prussiate of Potash.

*Preparation.*—Solution in water for 1<sup>x</sup>; dilute alcohol may be used for 1, and rectified spirit for all above.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and 1, *Solution only*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## MANGANUM CARBONICUM.

*Contractions.*—Mang-c. Mn-c.

*Present name.*—Manganous Carbonate.  $MnCO_3$ .

Carbonate of Manganese.

Prepared by precipitating a solution of pure Proto-sulphate of Manganese with Carbonate of Soda. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter and wash with distilled water until the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with Chloride of Barium.

*Characters and Tests.*—A brownish-white powder, soluble in acids with effervescence. The acid solutions give with Caustic Potash a white precipitate, which becomes brown on exposure to the air; and with Sulphide of Ammonium a characteristic flesh-coloured precipitate, which is readily soluble in Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids. No blue precipitate is given on the addition of the yellow Prussiate of Potash.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules,*  
*or Globules.*

### MENYANTHES.

*Contractions.*—Menyan. Men.

*Menyanthes trifoliata.* Nat. ord., GENTIANACEÆ.

*Fig.*—E. B., t. 495.

Buckbean, Marsh Trefoil. *For. names:* German, *Bit-  
terklee, Fieberklee*; French, *Trefle d'eau*.

*Habitat.*—Marshy places and boggy ground in Europe,  
Russian Asia, and North America; common in Great  
Britain.

*Flowering time.*—June to August.

*Parts employed.*—The whole plant.

*Characters.*—*Roots* densely matted and creeping. *Leaves*  
ternate, stalked, leaflets obovate, obscurely toothed. Base of  
leaf sheathing, whence arises a flower-stalk supporting a com-  
pound raceme or thyrus of many white *flowers* tipped externally  
with red, and beautifully fringed with white filaments within.

*Time for collecting.*—In autumn, after the seed is ripe.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic  
strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### MEPHITIS PUTORIUS.

*Contractions.*—Meph-p. Mep.

*Class,* MAMMALIA; *Order,* FERÆ; *Family,* MUSTELIDÆ;  
*Genus,* MEPHITIS.



The Skunk. *For. names* : German, *Nordamerikanisches Stinkthier* ; French, *Putois d'Amerique*.

The secretion of the preputial follicles of this animal has a most powerfully offensive odour. It must be obtained in America, direct from the animal.

*Preparation*.—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Arch., xviii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MERCURIALIS.

*Contractions*.—Mercurial. Mrl.

*Mercurialis perennis*. *Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Eng. Bot., t. 1872.

Dog Mercury. *For. names* : German, *Ausdauerndes Bingelkraut, Speck-melde*.

*Habitat*.—Woods and shady places throughout Europe and Russian Asia. Abundant in England and Scotland ; very rare in Ireland.

*Flowering time*.—Early spring.

*Parts employed*.—The entire fresh plant.

*Characters*.—*Root-stock* slender and creeping. *Stem* erect, simple, 6 to 8 inches high. *Leaves* rather crowded in the upper part, ovate-lanceolate, 2 to 5 inches long, usually pointed and serrated and rough, or shortly hairy. *Flowers* dioecious, on slender axillary peduncles nearly as long as the leaves ; the males in little clusters, the females singly or two together. *Ovaries* larger than the perianth, with rather long spreading styles. *Capsules* more or less covered with warts or soft prickles.

*Time for collecting*.—When in flower and fruit.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—N. Arch., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only.*  
 $1$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### MERCURII BINIODIDUM.

*Contractions.*—Merc-biniod. Mr-b.

*Synonyms.*—Mercurius Biniodatus, Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum (P.B.).

*Present name.*—Mercuric Iodide.  $HgI_2$ .

Red Iodide of Mercury.

This may be made as follows :—

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury . . .	4 ounces ;
Iodide of Potassium . . .	5 ounces ;
Boiling Distilled Water . . .	4 pints.

Dissolve the Perchloride of Mercury in 3 pints of the water, and the Iodide of Potassium in the remainder, and mix the solutions. Having allowed the mixture to cool, collect the precipitate on a calico filter, wash it thoroughly with distilled water, and dry on a water-bath.

*Characters and Tests.*—A crystalline powder of a vermilion colour, becoming yellow when gently heated over a lamp on a sheet of paper ; almost insoluble in water, dissolves sparingly in alcohol, but freely in ether or in an aqueous solution of Iodide of Potassium. When digested with solution of Soda it assumes a reddish-brown colour, and the fluid, cleared by filtration and mixed with solution of Starch, gives a blue precipitate on being acidulated with Nitric Acid. Entirely volatilized by a heat under redness.



*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hering's New American Materia Medica.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MERCURII IODIDUM.

*Contractions.*—Merc-iod. Mr-i.

*Synonyms.*—Mercurius Iodatus, M. Protoiodatus, Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride (P.B.).

*Present name.*—Mercurous Iodide. HgI.

Green Iodide of Mercury.

This may be prepared in the following way:—

Take of

Mercury, by weight	. . . . .	1 ounce;
Iodine	. . . . .	278 grains;
Rectified Spirit	. . . . .	A sufficiency.

Rub the Iodine and Mercury in a porcelain mortar, occasionally moistening the mixture with a few drops of the spirit, and continue the trituration until metallic globules are no longer visible, and the whole assumes a green colour. The product thus obtained should be dried in a dark room, on filtering-paper, by simple exposure to the air, and preserved in an opaque bottle.

*Characters and Tests.*—A dull-green powder, insoluble in water, which darkens in colour upon exposure to light. When it is shaken in a tube with ether nothing is dissolved. Gradually heated in a test-tube, it yields a yellow sublimate, which, upon friction, or after cooling, becomes red, while globules of metallic Mercury are left in the bottom of the tube.



*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A full proving of this by Dr. Blakeley was published in Philadelphia, in 1866.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MERCURIUS ACETATUS.

*Contractions.*—Merc-acet. Mr-a.

*Present name.*—Mercurous Acetate.  $\text{HgC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ .

Subacetate of Mercury.

This may be obtained from the operative chemists in crystalline silvery scales. The preparation is unstable, being blackened by exposure to light, and possesses no advantage over *Merc. vivus*.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.

*Contractions.*—Merc-corr. Mr-c.

*Synonyms.*—Hydrargyri Perchloridum (P.B.), Mercurius Corrosivus Sublimatus.

*Present name.*—Mercuric Chloride.  $\text{HgCl}_2$ .

Corrosive Sublimate. Perchloride of Mercury.

This may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In heavy colourless masses of prismatic crystals, possessing a highly acrid, metallic taste; more



soluble in alcohol, and still more so in ether than in water. Its aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with Caustic Potash, a white precipitate with Ammonia, and a curdy white precipitate with Nitrate of Silver. When heated it sublimes without decomposing, or leaving any residue.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i. Roth, Mat. Med., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MERCURIUS DULCIS.

*Contractions.*—Merc-dulc. Mr-d.

*Synonym.*—Hydrargyri Subchloridum (P.B.).

*Present name.*—Mercurous Chloride. HgCl.

Subchloride of Mercury. Calomel.

This may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists, and washed with boiling distilled water on a calico filter, until the filtrate ceases to be darkened by a drop of Sulphide of Ammonium. It should be preserved from the light.

*Characters and Tests.*—A dull-white, heavy, and nearly tasteless powder, rendered yellowish by trituration in a mortar; insoluble in water, spirit, or ether. Digested with solution of Potash, it becomes black; and the clear solution, acidulated with Nitric Acid, gives a copious white precipitate with Nitrate of Silver. Contact with Hydrocyanic Acid also darkens its colour. It is entirely volatilized by a sufficient heat. Warm ether which has been shaken with it in a bottle leaves, on evaporation, no residue.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.



Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.

*Contractions*.—Merc. Mer.

Mercurius solubilis Hahnemannii. Impure Hg<sub>2</sub>O.

This preparation has an historical interest, as it was discovered by Hahnemann; it is, however, most unsatisfactory in a pharmaceutical sense. The process for making it is needlessly complex, and it is difficult to insure any two consecutive preparations being alike. Therapeutically, however, it seems to act well, although in this respect it is in no way different or superior to *Mercurius vivus*, which, if well prepared, is pharmaceutically much more trustworthy. According to Jahr, Hahnemann entirely abandoned this preparation in favour of *Merc. vivus* many years before his death.

The process recommended by Hahnemann 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 the aqueous solution of all that the saline mass consisting of Mercurial Nitrate really saturated. The residuum is composed of other Mercurial Salts, of Chloride and Sulphate. Finally, this aqueous solution precipitates, by Caustic Ammonia, the so-called *Black Oxide of Mercury (Blackish-grey Oxidule of Mercury)*."

From the time stated to be required to dissolve the Mercury, it is evident that a subnitrate was formed. To secure uniformity in the preparation of this subnitrate, the following formula is suggested as being in accordance with Hahnemann's directions :—

Take of

Mercury . . . . .	4 ounces ;
Nitric Acid, sp. gr. 1.2 . . . . .	9 fluid ounces.

Macerate at a temperature below 70° for a week or ten days, then separate the crystals which have formed from any metallic Mercury which may remain undissolved, dry them, and proceed as directed above.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### MERCURIUS SULPHURATUS RUBER.

*Contractions.*—Cinnab. Cnb.

*Synonyms.*—Cinnabar, Vermilion.

*Present name.*—Mercuric Sulphide. HgS.

This is prepared by sublimation of a mixture of 6 parts



of metallic Mercury and 1 part of the Flowers of Sulphur, and may be obtained from the operative chemists as *Vermilion*.

*Characters and Tests.*—A heavy powder of a splendid red tint intermediate between crimson and scarlet. It is without taste or odour, and does not undergo change in the air. When gently heated it assumes a dull brownish-red colour, which, if the heat be continued, becomes nearly black, but recovers its red colour on cooling. At a higher temperature it takes fire if exposed, but in a tube it sublimes unchanged. If ignited with fixed alkalies or their carbonates, metallic Mercury sublimes.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i. N. A. Journ. of Hom., Appx.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## MERCURIUS VIVUS.

*Contractions.*—Merc-v. Mr-v.

*Synonym.*—Hydrargyrum.

Metallic Mercury, Quicksilver. Hg.

This may be obtained in a state of purity from the operative chemists. It is at once recognized as being the only liquid metal.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## MEZEREUM.

*Contraction.*—Mez.

*Daphne mezereum.* *Nat. ord.*, THYMELIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Chamælia Germanica, Daphnoides, Thymelæa.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 42.

Common Mezereon, Spurge Olive. *For. names:* German, *Scidelbast, Kellerhalls*; French, *Lauréole Gentile*; Italian, *Laureola femina, Biondella*; Spanish, *Laureola hembra*.

*Habitat.*—In hilly woods over nearly the whole of Europe and Russian Asia.

*Flowering time.*—February and March.

*Part employed.*—The bark.

*Characters.*—A smooth, erect shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, with erect branches, each terminated by a tuft of narrow-oblong, or lanceolate, deciduous leaves, about 2 or 3 inches long. Before these leaves are fully out in spring the purple, sweet-scented flowers appear in clusters of 2 or 3 along the preceding year's shoots. It is thus distinguished from the evergreen *Daphne Laureola*, with axillary, scentless, green flowers, frequently supplied in its stead by herbalists.

*Time for collecting.*—Before flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## MILLEFOLIUM.

*Contractions.*—Millef. Mil.

*Achillea Millefolium.* *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Fig.*—Eng. Bot., t. 758.



Milfoil or Yarrow. *For. names* : German, *Schaafgarbe*; French, *Herbe au charpentier*.

*Habitat*.—In pastures, meadows, and waste places all over Europe and Russian Asia, and a great part of North America. Extremely common in England.

*Flowering time*.—The whole summer.

*Parts employed*.—The entire plant.

*Characters*.—*Root-stock* perennial, creeping underground, with numerous short, leafy, barren branches. *Flowering stems* erect, almost simple, about a foot high. *Leaves* oblong or linear in their outline, but finely cut into numerous short, very narrow, deeply pinnatifid segments. *Flower-heads* numerous, small, ovoid, in a dense terminal corymb. *Florets* of the ray seldom above 5 or 6 in each head, white or pink.

*Time for collecting*.—In June and July.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Amer. Arzneiprüf.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 65 per cent.

## MOSCHUS.

*Contractions*.—Mosch. Msc.

*Moschus moschiferus*. *Class*, MAMMALIA; *Order*, UNGULATA; *Family*, BOVIDÆ; *Tribe*, MOSCHINA.

Musk.

The inspissated and dried secretion of the preputial follicles of the Musk Deer, imported from China and India.

*Characters*.—In irregular reddish-black, rather unctuous



grains, having a strong, peculiar, very diffusible odour, and a bitter aromatic taste; contained in a round or slightly oval membranous sac, about 2 inches in diameter, covered on the outer side with stiff greyish hairs arranged in a concentric manner around its central orifice.

N.B.—Great care is necessary in ascertaining that the sample is genuine, as imitation sacs are sometimes made out of the skin of the animal, and the Musk itself adulterated with such things as dried blood, the dung of birds, wax, &c. If the sacs are obtained, they should present no evidence of having been opened.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Tincture, 1 in 20, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*.  $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## NAJA.

*Contraction.*—Naj.

*Naja tripudians.* *Class,* REPTILIA; *Order,* SQUAMATA; *Sub-order,* COLUBRINA; *Family,* ELAPIDÆ.

Cobra de Capello. Hooded Snake.

*Characters.*—The Cobra varies in length from 2 to 6 feet. The neck can be dilated so as to give the appearance of a hood covering the head. It is the snake usually employed by the snake-charmers. The fangs are canaliculated, and are in front of the superior maxillæ, with smaller solid teeth behind them. The sixth upper labial scale is small, forming a suture with a very large temporal scale; there is generally a spectacles-like mark on the neck.

The poison of this serpent has been partially proved by the late Dr. Rutherford Russell. The virus must be collected as explained under the head of *Crotalus*.



*Habitat.*—Commonly found in Hindostan.

*Preparation.*—Solution in Glycerine, and subsequent attenuation in the same manner as *Crotalus*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Brit. Jour. of Hom., xvi.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 6, Solution only. 6 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

NATRUM BORACICUM. *Vide* BORAX.

### NATRUM CARBONICUM.

*Contractions.*—Natr-c. Nat.

*Present name.*—Sodic Carbonate.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

The common Soda (German, *Laugensalz, Sodasalz*) of the shops, purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization.

*Characters and Tests.*—In transparent, colourless, laminar crystals of a rhombic shape, efflorescent, with a harsh alkaline taste and strong alkaline reaction. It imparts a yellow colour to flame, and dissolves with effervescence in diluted Hydrochloric Acid, forming a solution which does not precipitate with Perchloride of Platinum. By heat it undergoes aqueous fusion, and then dries up, losing 63 per cent. of its weight. When supersaturated with Nitric Acid it precipitates only slightly with Chloride of Barium or Nitrate of Silver. 143 grains require for neutralization at least 960 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, dilute alcohol for 1, 20 O.P. spirit for 3<sup>x</sup>, and rectified spirit for all above.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration.* 1<sup>x</sup> and 1, *Solution.* 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*



## NATRUM MURIATICUM.

*Contractions.*—Natr-m. Na-m.

*Present name.*—Sodic Chloride. NaCl.

Common Salt (German, *Kochsalz*), purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization.

*Characters and Tests.*—In small white crystalline grains, or transparent cubic crystals, free from moisture, has a purely saline taste, imparts a yellow colour to flame, is soluble in water. The solution is not precipitated by Perchloride of Platinum, but gives with Nitrate of Silver a white precipitate soluble in Ammonia, but insoluble in Nitric Acid.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, 20 O.P. spirit for 1, and rectified spirit for all above.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv. *Æst. Zeitsch.* f. Hom., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1<sup>x</sup>, *Solution*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## NATRUM NITRICUM.

*Contractions.*—Natr-n. Na-n.

*Present name.*—Sodic Nitrate. NaNO<sub>3</sub>.

Prepared from the native salt (*Cubic Nitre*) by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless obtuse rhombohedral crystals, having a cooling saline taste. Thrown on the fire, it deflagrates; warmed in a test-tube with Sulphuric Acid and copper wire, it evolves ruddy fumes. It is soluble in about 2 parts of cold distilled water. The solution gives no precipitate with Nitrate of Silver or Chloride of Barium.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>; rectified spirit may be used for all above.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks. Zeitsch. für Erfahr., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1<sup>x</sup>, *Solution*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

### NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

*Contractions.*—Natr-s. Na-s.

*Present name.*—Sodic Sulphate.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Glauber Salts, prepared by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization.

*Characters and Tests.*—In transparent oblique prisms; has a salt and bitter taste; effloresces on exposure to the air; soluble in water, insoluble in spirit. Exposed to heat in a porcelain crucible, it loses 55·9 per cent. of water. Heated with solution of Potash, no odour of Ammonia is evolved, and no precipitate is formed. Imparts a yellow colour to flame. 50 grains of it dissolved in distilled water and acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, give by the addition of Chloride of Barium a white precipitate, which, when it has been washed and dried, weighs 72·2 grains.

*Preparations.*—*Trituration*. Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, dilute alcohol for 1, 20 O.P. spirit for 3<sup>x</sup>, and rectified spirit for all above.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Annalen, iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1<sup>x</sup> and 1, *Solution*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

### NICCOLUM CARBONICUM.

*Contractions.*—Nicc. Nic.

*Present name.*—Nickel Carbonate.  $\text{NiCO}_3$ .

It is precipitated as a crystalline powder by pouring a



solution of pure Nitrate of Nickel into a large excess of a solution of Bi-carbonate of Soda, collecting the precipitate, washing and drying.

*Characters and Tests.*—A pale greyish-green powder, which dissolves with effervescence in dilute Hydrochloric Acid, and produces a beautiful emerald-green solution, which gives a black precipitate with yellow Sulphide of Ammonium, an excess of which partially re-dissolves the precipitate, forming a dirty brown solution, and a light green precipitate with Caustic Potash.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Annalen, iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## NUX JUGLANS.

*Contractions.*—Nux-jugl. Nx-j.

Juglans regia. *Nat. ord.*, JUGLANDACEÆ.

Walnut. *For. names*: German, *Wallnuss*; French, *Noix commune*.

This well-known tree needs no description.

*Habitat.*—Persia and North America. Abundantly grown in Europe.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh leaves, or the green unripe fruit.

*Time for collecting.*—The leaves while the fruit is very young. The fruit in July.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hyg., xxii.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  to 1, *Tincture only*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture from fruit, 86 per cent.

### NUX MOSCHATA.

*Contractions*.—Nux-m. Nx-m.

*Myristica officinalis*. *Nat. ord.*, MYRISTICACEÆ.

*Synonyms*.—Nux Moschata, Nux Myristica.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 43.

Nutmeg. *For. names*: German, *Muskatnuss*; French, *Le Muscadier*; Italian, *Noce Moscada*; Spanish, *Nuz Moscada*.

*Habitat*.—Molucca Islands. Cultivated in the Banda Islands of the Malayan Archipelago.

*Part employed*.—The kernel, or common nutmeg.

*Characters*.—Oval or nearly round, about 1 inch in length, marked externally with reticulated furrows, internally greyish-red with dark brownish veins. It has a strong peculiar odour, and a bitter aromatic taste.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Heraclides, *Helb. i*.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### NUX VOMICA.

*Contractions*.—Nux-v. Nx-v.

*Strychnos Nux Vomica*. *Nat. ord.*, LOGANIACEÆ.

*Synonym*.—Nux Vomica officinarum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 44.

Poison-nut. *For. names*: German, *Krähenaugen*;



French, *Noix vomique*; Italian, *Noce vomica*; Spanish, *Mataperros*.

*Habitat*.—Ceylon, the East Indies, Cochin China, adjacent countries, and Islands of the Indian Archipelago.

*Parts employed*.—The seeds as imported.

*Characters*.—The tree from which the seeds are obtained is of moderate size, with numerous strong branches, covered with a smooth dark grey bark. The flowers are small, white, funnel-shaped, and in terminal corymbs. The fruit is a round berry, about as large as an orange, with a smooth, yellow or orange-coloured, hard fragile rind, and many *seeds* imbedded in a juicy pulp; these are nearly circular and flat, about 1 inch in diameter, umbilicated, and slightly convex on one side; externally of an ash-grey colour, thickly covered with short satiny hairs; internally translucent, tough and horny; taste intensely bitter, inodorous.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

## STRYCHNINUM.

*Contractions*.—Strych. Sty.

*Present name*.—Strychnia.  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$ .

This is an alkaloid contained in *Nux Vomica* and *Ignatia*. We understand that the latter is the chief source of the Strychnia of commerce. It may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests*.—In right square octahedrons or prisms, colourless and inodorous; sparingly soluble in water, but communicating to it its intensely bitter taste; soluble in boiling rectified spirit and in chloroform, but not in absolute alcohol or in ether. Pure Sulphuric Acid forms with it a colourless solution, which, on the addition of Bichromate of Potash, acquires an intensely violet hue, speedily passing through red to



yellow. Not coloured by Nitric Acid; leaves no ash when burned with free access of air. A very active poison.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks, Appx.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### OLEANDER.

*Contractions.*—Oleand. Oln.

Nerium Oleander. *Nat. ord.*, APOCYNACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 45.

Common Rosebay. *For. names*: German, *Lorbeer-rose*; French, *Le Laurose*; Italian, *Oleandro*; Spanish, *Adelfa*.

*Habitat.*—Southern Europe and East Indies.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh or dry leaves of the wild plant.

*Characters.*—On short stalks, linear-lanceolate, acute, entire, smooth, coriaceous, evergreen, marked with numerous transverse ribs or veins beneath.

*Time for collecting.*—Just at the commencement of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### OLEUM ANIMALE.

*Contractions.*—Ol-an. Ol-a.

Oleum Animale Ætherium.



Dippel's Animal Oil. *For. name:* German, *Hirschhorngeist*.

An empyreumatic oil obtained during the destructive distillation of bone, ivory, hair, wool, &c., and then separating the fetid oil from the other products, and purifying it by re-distillation from a mixture of the oil and four times its bulk of distilled water, and repeating this latter process until a perfectly colourless oil is produced. The chemical constitution of this substance is most complex; it contains at least all the following substances: *Methylica*, *Ethylica*, *Tritylia*, *Tetrylica*, and *Amylica*; *Aniline*, *Pyridine*, *Picoline*, *Lutidine*, *Pyrrrol*, *Benzol*, and a mixture of several *Nitriles*.

*Characters and Tests.*—Dippel's Animal Oil is limpid, very liquid, of a specific gravity of 0.75, inflammable, of a disagreeable penetrating odour, and a taste, at first acrid, then bitter. It is very volatile, and usually white; but exposed to the light, it becomes yellow, then brownish, at last of a blackish-brown, and at the same time more thick; it is miscible with alcohol and ether in every proportion; with water, in a small quantity. To be assured that this oil is not adulterated, it suffices to let fall a drop on white paper and then expose it to the air; if the oil is pure, not a spot remains. To test the presence of any vegetable essential oil, as turpentine, &c., we mix it with double its volume of alcohol, shaking well, and then throw it on a filter moistened with spirits of wine; the animal oil remains on the filter, whilst the alcohol passes through, carrying with it the vegetable oil. Finally, to preserve this oil from the influence of the air and light, which changes the colour and consistence, it is necessary to keep it in black bottles, stopped with ground-glass stoppers and covered with prepared bladder, tied tight.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.



## OPIUM.

*Contraction.*—Opi.

Papaver Somniferum. *Nat. ord.*, PAPAVERACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—P. sylvestre, P. sativum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 46.

White Poppy. *For. names:* German, *Mohnsaft*; French, *Pavot des Jardins*; Italian, *Papavero domestico*; Spanish, *Adormedera*.

*Habitat.*—Asia Minor, Southern Europe, and the Levant.

*Part employed.*—The inspissated juice, constituting the Opium of commerce.

*Characters.*—Irregular lumps, weighing from 4 ounces to 2 lbs., enveloped in the remains of Poppy leaves, and generally covered with the chaffy fruit of a species of Rumex. When fresh plastic, tearing with an irregular, slightly moist chestnut-brown surface, shining when rubbed smooth with the finger, having a peculiar odour and bitter taste.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, 1 in 20, using proof spirit. Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., i.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*.  $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

N.B.—The tincture as ordered in this edition varies from that formerly ordered, as it has been found that 10 parts of liquid are insufficient to exhaust the magma; it therefore differs in strength from the 1<sup>x</sup> trituration.



## PÆONIA.

*Contractions.*—Pæon. Pæo.

*Pæonia officinalis.* *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Rosa benedicta.*

*Fig.*—Woodville's *Med. Bot.*, vol. iv., pl. 247.

Peony. *For. names*: German, *Gichtrose*; French, *Pivoine officinale.*

*Habitat.*—Forests and barren places in the south and middle of France and Germany. Much cultivated in gardens, and naturalized in "Steep Holme" Island, in the Severn.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Characters.*—*Roots* oblong, rounded, thick, like a turnip, united in a kind of bundle, yellowish, smooth outside, fragile, of a strong odour when fresh, white and fleshy within, of a nauseous and disagreeable taste. *Stem* simple, 1 to 2 feet high. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, cut short, with oval leaflets, lobed, biternate below, simply ternate above. *Flowers* large, of a fine purplish-red colour; calyx 5 persistent folioles; corolla 5 petals; stamens numerous; capsules downy, unilocular, red within, many-seeded.

*Time for collecting.*—April.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only.*  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 50 per cent.



## PARIS QUADRIFOLIA.

*Contractions.*—Paris. Par.

Paris quadrifolia. *Nat. ord.*, TRILLIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Herba Paris, Solanum quadrifolium, Aconitum pardalianches.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 47.

Herb Paris, True-love, One Berry. *For. names*: German, *Einbeere*; French, *Parisette*, *Raisin de Renard*; Italian, *Uva de Volpe*; Spanish, *Ubas de Zooro*.

*Habitat.*—Woods and shady places in Europe and Russian Asia. Several parts of Britain, but very local.

*Flowering time.*—Spring and early summer.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—*Stem* 9 to 12 inches high, with a whorl of 4 broadly ovate or obovate leaves 2 to 4 inches long. *Peduncle* rising 1 to 2 inches above the leaves. *Perianth* yellowish-green, 4 outer segments, narrow lanceolate, about 1 inch long; 4 inner ones linear and rather more yellow. *Anthers* linear on slender filaments. *Berry* bluish-black.

*Time for collecting.*—At commencement of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., viii. Hartlaub and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>z</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## PETROLEUM.

*Contractions.*—Petr. Pet.

*Synonym.*—Oleum Petræ Album.

Petroleum. *For. name*: German, *Steinöl*.



The name *Petroleum* is employed so loosely to designate numerous liquid hydrocarbons, that it is important to insure the use of the same substance which Hahnemann employed in his proving. This is made by agitating the liquid portion of Commercial Petroleum with Sulphuric Acid, and then rectifying the portion which this acid does not act upon. Its chemical constitution is very complex.

*Characters and Tests.*—A light oily fluid, colourless, or of a pale straw colour, and strong characteristic naphthalic smell. When agitated with a mixture of equal volumes of Sulphuric Acid and water, no change takes place beyond its imparting to the acid any yellow tint it may possess and itself becoming colourless. Dropped on white paper, it evaporates completely, leaving no greasy stain. To secure its freedom from other volatile oils, agitate with twice its bulk of rectified spirit, and filter through bibulous paper previously moistened with rectified spirit, or it may be separated from the spirit by means of a burette. It must be preserved in well-stoppered bottles.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## PETROSELINUM.

*Contractions.*—Petros. Pts.

*Petroselinum sativum.* *Nat. ord.,* UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Apium Petroselinum.*

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., Supplem., t. 2793.

Common Parsley. *For. names:* German, *Gemeine Petersilie*; French, *Persil.*

*Habitat.*—A native of the Eastern Mediterranean



region, much cultivated, and in this manner naturalized in most places.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh plant.

*Characters.*—An erect glabrous biennial, 1 to 3 feet high, with thick root and stiff branches. *Leaves* triangular in outline, twice pinnate, the segments stalked, ovate, lobed, and toothed; upper leaves less divided, with narrow, often linear, entire segments. *Umbels* all stalked, not very large, but with 15 to 20 rays. General involucre 3, 4, or 5 short linear bracts, the partial ones of several smaller bracts. *Flowers* rather small, greenish-yellow. The entire plant has the well-known smell of parsley.

*Time for collecting.*—Just as flowering commences.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xviii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture only*.  
3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 82 per cent.

## PELLANDRIUM.

*Contractions.*—Phell. Phl.

*Enanthe Phellandrium.* *Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Synonym.*—Phellandrium aquaticum.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 684.

Fine-leaved Water Dropwort. *For. names*: German, *Wasserfenchel*; French, *Ciguë aquatique, Fenouil d'eau*.

*Habitat.*—Wet ditches, ponds, &c., throughout temperate Europe and Russian Asia. Not uncommon in England and Ireland.



*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Part employed.*—The ripe fruit.

*Characters.*—*Stem* rooting at the base, and either thickened and erect, or elongated and creeping, or floating, according to the situation it grows in. The flowering branches erect or ascending. *Stem-leaves* twice or thrice pinnate, with small oblong and entire, or cuneate and lobed segments; or, when under water, all the lobes are narrow and long, sometimes capillary. *Umbels* on very short peduncles, either opposite to the leaves or in the forks of the branches. Rays seldom above 12. No general involucre, and but very small, narrow bracts to the partial ones. *Fruit* shortly pedicellate, cylindrical, with 5 scarcely prominent, broad ribs, and single vittas under the furrows. The calicine teeth are very minute. Care must be taken to distinguish these from the seeds of *Sium latifolium*, which are smaller and broader; the 5 ribs are much more slender, and there are several vittas under each interstice, while the small calicine teeth are usually very distinct.

*Time for collecting.*—In September.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trink.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## PHOSPHORUS.

*Contractions.*—Phos. Pho.

This well-known substance may be obtained from the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—A semi-transparent, colourless, wax-like solid, which emits white vapours when exposed to the air. Specific gravity 1.77. It is soft and flexible at common temperatures, melts at 110°, ignites in the air at a temperature a little above its melting-point, burning with a luminous flame and producing dense white fumes. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and boiling Oil of Turpentine.



*Preparations.*—1. Solution of 1 part of Phosphorus in 500 parts of ether, an equal bulk of absolute alcohol being added, so as to make the 3<sup>x</sup> attenuation.

2. Solution of 1 part of Phosphorus in 1,000 parts of absolute alcohol, which will form the 3<sup>x</sup> attenuation.

When making either of these solutions the bottle, with the stopper loose, should be placed in hot water till the Phosphorus melts, when the stopper should be made firm, and the melted Phosphorus well shaken with the liquid.

It is well to keep a stick of Phosphorus in the alcoholic solution, so that it may always retain its full strength.

Both solutions should be made frequently, and preserved in yellow actinic stoppered bottles. The attenuations above 3<sup>x</sup> are prepared with rectified spirit.

3. Trituration made, as directed by Hahnemann, in the following manner: “First you take 100 grains of sugar of milk, and, by means of 15 drops of water, you make them into a sort of paste in the mortar; then you cut one grain of Phosphorus into 12 pieces, kneading them into a paste by means of the moistened pestle, together with the 100 grains of sugar of milk, the portions of the mass which remain adhering to the pestle being scraped off again while the process of kneading is carried on. In this way the Phosphorus molecules may be triturated, during the first two periods of six minutes each, into invisible atoms, without a spark being elicited. During the third period of six minutes, the mass being sufficiently pulverized, the kneading may be replaced by trituration. During the next eighteen minutes the process of trituration is carried on with moderate force, the mass being scraped up every six minutes.” It is then enclosed in well-corked phials and marked Phosphorus 1.

The trituration is retained because Hahnemann employed



it, but it is not recommended, the solutions being more reliable and free from the objections which have so effectually hindered its use of late.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### PHYTOLACCA.

*Contractions.*—Phytol. Phy.

*Phytolacca decandra.* *Nat. ord.,* PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Phytolacca vulgaris, P. Americana, Solanum racemosum Americanum, Solanum magnum Virginiam, Blitum Americanum.*

*Fig.*—Bigelow, *Amer. Med. Bot.*, pl. 3.

*Poke.* *For. names:* German, *Scharlachpere, Americanische Kermesbeere*; French, *Morrella à Grappes*; Italian, *Piauta lacca*; Spanish, *Hierba Carmin.*

*Habitat.*—North America. South of Europe, Portugal to Greece. Africa, Barbary States.

*Flowering time.*—Autumnal months.

*Parts employed.*—The root and the berries.

*Characters.*—The *root* is of large size, frequently exceeding a man's leg in thickness, branched, fleshy and fibrous, marked internally with concentric rings of considerable thickness, outer surface covered with a thin brownish bark. *Stalks* 6 to 9 feet high, round, smooth, and much branched; when young, green, but purple after the berries have ripened. *Leaves* scattered, palmed, ovate-oblong, smooth on both sides, ribbed underneath, entire, acute. *Flowers* grow on long pedunculated racemes opposite the leaves. *Calyx* none. *Corolla* resembles a calyx, whitish, with 5 round-ovate, concave, incurving petals. *Stamens* 10, *styles* 10. *Berries* dark purple.



*Time for collecting.*—The root, late in the autumn or during winter. The berries when ripe.

*Preparations.*—Tincture of the root, corresponding in alcoholic strength with dilute spirit.

Tincture of the berries with proof spirit.

Trituration of the dried root, and trituration of *Phytolaccin*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies. Amer. Trans.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1, *Tincture*. 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

N.B.—The tincture of the root should be dispensed when no other direction is given.

## PLANTAGO MAJOR.

*Contractions.*—Plant. Plg.

*Plantago Major.* *Nat. ord.*, PLANTAGINACEÆ.

Greater Plantain. Way-bread (corruption of Way-bred). The Gaelic name signifies "Healing plant," and that of the North American Indians "Englishman's Foot." *For. names*: German, *Grosser Wegerich*; French, *Grand Plantain*.

*Habitat.*—Common in Europe and North America; often found growing by roadsides and footpaths.

*Flowering time.*—May to October.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh root and leaves.

*Characters.*—A well-known perennial herb, the mucilaginous seeds of which are eaten by birds, the ripe spikes being collected and sold for cage birds. It has a round scape rising



from a fibrous root, varying in height from 1 to 3 feet. The *leaves* are broadly ovate, smooth, entire or somewhat toothed, 5 to 7 nerved, each of which contains a strong fibre, which may be pulled out, and abruptly narrowed into a long channelled petiole. The *flowers* are white, very small, imbricated, numerous, and densely disposed on a cylindrical spike, from 5 to 20 inches long. Small plants are frequently found with the spikes only half an inch to 2 inches long, and the leaves and stalk proportionately small. *Stamens* and *styles* long. *Seeds* numerous.

*Time for collecting*.—When flowering commences.

*Preparation*.—Tincture of the fresh root and leaves, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 75 per cent.

## PLATINA.

*Contractions*.—Plat. Pla.

*Present name*.—Platinum. Pt.

This should be obtained by precipitation from a dilute solution of Perchloride of Platinum by means of well-polished iron rods, upon which it is deposited as a spongy iron-grey mass, without lustre, soft, and light. To insure its purity, the Perchloride of Platinum, before it is decomposed, must be tested in the manner directed under *Platini Chloridum*, and the precipitate boiled with Hydrochloric Acid, and afterwards well washed with distilled water and dried.

*Preparation*.—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Chr. Kr., v.



Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## PLUMBUM.

*Contractions*.—Plumb. Plb.

Metallic Lead. Pb. *For. names*: German, *Blei*; French, *Plomb*.

This may be obtained chemically pure from the operative chemists, and beaten into thin leaf.

*Preparation*.—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—No preparation of Lead has been proved, but our knowledge of its pathogenesis is derived from the numerous cases of poisoning which occur among workers in this metal. There is a good collection of these effects in B. J. H., vol. i., Appendix, and in Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## PLUMBUM ACETICUM.

*Contractions*.—Plumb-a. Pb-a.

*Present name*.—Normal Plumbic Acetate.  $Pb_2C_2H_3O_2, 3H_2O$ .

The Sugar of Lead of commerce purified by solution in distilled water and re-crystallization.

*Characters and Tests*.—In white crystalline masses, slightly efflorescent, having an acetous odour and a sweet astringent taste. Its solution in water slightly reddens litmus, gives a



yellow precipitate with Iodide of Potassium, and is precipitated white by Sulphuric Acid, Acetic Acid being set free. Its solution in distilled water is clear, or has only a slight milkiness, which disappears on the addition of Acetic Acid. 38 grains dissolved in water require for complete precipitation 200 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, using dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for all above.

N.B.—These preparations should be freshly prepared.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1<sup>x</sup> and 1 *Solution*, 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

## PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.

*Contractions.*—Podoph-p. Pod.

*Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Anapodophyllum canadense, Aconitifolius humilis, Podophyll. callicarpum.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, Amer. Med. Bot., pl. 23.

May Apple, Mandrake, Wild Lemon, Ducksfoot. *For. name*: German, *Entenfus*.

*Habitat.*—Woods and meadows, Canada, Louisiana, and other parts of the United States.

*Flowering time.*—March to June.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—Leaves peltate, palmated, 5 to 7 parted, lobes toothed or cleft at apex; the barren stem producing but a single leaf, which is peltate in the centre. *Flowers* white, large, nodding. *Root* (as imported) in pieces of variable length, about 2 lines thick, mostly wrinkled longitudinally, dark reddish-



brown externally, whitish within, breaking with a short fracture ; accompanied with pale brown rootlets. When powdered, yellowish-grey, sweetish in odour, bitterish, subacid and nauseous in taste.

*Time for collecting.*—Autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture of dry root, using spirit of 20 O.P. Tincture of fresh root, as imported from North America.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## PODOPHYLLIN.

*Contractions.*—Podoph. Pdn.

Resin of Podophyllum.

Take of

Podophyllum Root,	in	} 1 pound ;
coarse powder . . .	.	
Rectified Spirit . . .	.	3 pints, or a sufficiency ;
Distilled Water . . .	.	A sufficiency ;
Hydrochloric Acid . . .	.	A sufficiency.

Exhaust the Podophyllum with the spirit by percolation ; place the tincture in a still, and draw off the greater part of the spirit. Acidulate the water with one twenty-fourth of its bulk of Hydrochloric Acid, and slowly pour the liquid which remains after the distillation of the tincture into three times its volume of the acidulated water, constantly stirring. Allow the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours to deposit the resin ; wash the resin on a filter with distilled water, and dry it in a stove.



*Characters.*—A pale greenish-brown amorphous powder, soluble in rectified spirit and in Ammonia; precipitated from the former solution by water, from the latter by acids. Almost entirely soluble in pure ether.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

## PRUNUS SPINOSA.

*Contractions.*—Prun-s. Pru.

Prunus communis. *Nat. ord.*, ROSACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Prunus instititia.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 842.

Blackthorn, Sloe. *For. names*: German, *Schlehdorn*, *Schwartzdorn*; French, *Prunellier*, *Epine noire*.

*Habitat.*—Hedges, thickets and open woods, in Europe, and Russian and Central Asia. Abundant in Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Early spring.

*Parts employed.*—The flowers.

*Characters.*—A much-branched shrub, smaller branches often terminating in a stout thorn. *Leaves* ovate or oblong, stalked, finely toothed; usually glabrous, but under-side occasionally downy. *Flowers* small, white, nearly sessile.

*Time for collecting.*—When flowering commences.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xiv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## PTELEA TRIFOLIATA.

*Contractions.*—Ptel-t. Pt-t.

*Ptelea Trifoliata.* *Nat. ord.*, RUTACEÆ.

Wafer Ash, Wingseed, Shrubby trefoil, Swamp Dogwood, Hop-tree.

*Habitat.*—Rocky and shady places, moist hedges, skirts of woods; North America, from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, and southward.

*Flowering time.*—June.

*Part employed.*—The bark.

*Characters.*—A shrub from 6 to 8 feet high, with *leaves* trifoliate, and marked with pellucid dots; the leaflets are sessile, ovate, short, acuminate, downy beneath when young, crenulate or obscurely toothed; lateral ones inequilateral, terminal ones cuneate at base, from 3 to 4½ inches long, by from 1¼ to 1½ inches wide. The *flowers* are polygamous, greenish-white, nearly half an inch in diameter, of a disagreeable odour, and disposed in terminal corymbose cymes. *Stamens*, mostly 4; *style* short; *fruit* a 2 celled and 2 seeded samara, nearly 1 inch in diameter, winged all round, nearly orbicular. The *bark*, when dried, is in cylindrical rolls or quills, 1 or 2 lines in diameter, and from 1 to several inches long, of a light brownish colour, irregularly wrinkled, and covered with a thin epidermis. Internally it is yellowish-white, but darkens by exposure. It has a peculiar, somewhat aromatic smell, and a bitter, persistently pungent, and slightly acrid, yet not disagreeable taste, and yields its virtues to water, but more readily to alcohol. It contains an oleo-resin and an alkaloid (*berberine*).

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.



## PULSATILLA.

*Contractions.*—Puls. Pul.

*Pulsatilla nigricans.* *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Anemone pratensis*, *Herba Venti*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 48.

Meadow Anemone, Pasque-flower, Wind-flower. *For. names:* German, *Wiesen pulsatilla*; French, *Pulsatille*, *Coquelourde*.

*Habitat.*—Sandy pastures in Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Turkey, and in some parts of the south of England.

*Flowering time.*—In spring, and again in August and September.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—*Root* thick, short, sending off several strong fibres. *Flower-stem* 5 to 8 inches high, smooth, beset with soft hairs, with lacinated involucre. *Leaves* radical, bipinnate; segments narrow, short, linear, glaucous green. *Flowers*, sepals 6, oblong, hairy, blackish-purple, with reflexed points. *Seeds* retaining their styles, which are long and downy. As the *Anemone Pulsatilla* is more common in this country, and at times approaches in character the *Pulsatilla nigricans*, care must be taken to procure the right plant. Where a difficulty is found in obtaining it, it will be well to import the tincture of the fresh plant from Germany.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## PULSATILLA NUTTALLIANA.

*Contractions.*—Puls-nut. Ps-n.

*Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Anemone pratensis, A. Ludoviciana, A. Nuttalliana.

*Fig.*—Hale's New Remedies, in the 2nd but not later editions.

American Pulsatilla.

*Habitat.*—British America; Valley of the Rocky Mountains; on the Missouri and Platte; Illinois.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—Villous, with long silken hairs. *Stem* erect; in flower, very short; in fruit, 8 to 12 inches high. *Leaves* long-stalked, ternately divided, the lateral divisions two-parted, the middle one stalked and three-parted, the segments once or twice cleft into narrowly linear and acute lobes. *Involucres* lobed like the leaves, sessile, subulately dissected, concave or cup-shaped in position. *Sepals* 5 to 7, purplish, spreading, about 1 inch long, silky outside. *Flower* single, appearing before the leaves, pale purple, cup-shaped. *Carpels* 50 to 75, with long plumous tails, 1 to 2 inches in length, collected into a roundish head. Appears to partake of the characters of both the European varieties.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, imported from North America.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, Tincture only. 1 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.



## QUININÆ SULPHAS.

*Contractions.*—Quin-s. Ch-s.

*Synonym.*—Chininum Sulphuricum.

*Present name.*—Quinia Sulphate.  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2$ ,  
 $H_2SO_4, 7H_2O$ .

This is prepared in large quantities by the manufacturing chemists, and is best obtained from them. Its purity, however, should be ascertained by the following

*Characters and Tests.*—Filiform silky snow-white crystals, of a pure intensely bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, yet imparting to it a peculiar bluish tint. The solution gives with Chloride of Barium a white precipitate insoluble in Nitric Acid, and when treated first with solution of Chlorine and afterwards with Ammonia it becomes of a splendid emerald-green colour. Dissolves in pure Sulphuric Acid with a feeble yellowish tint, and undergoes no further change of colour when gently warmed. 10 grains with 10 minims of diluted Sulphuric Acid and half a fluid ounce of water form a perfect solution, from which Ammonia throws down a white precipitate. This re-dissolves on agitating the whole with half a fluid ounce of ether, without the production of any crystalline matter floating on the lower of the two strata, into which the agitated fluid separates on rest. 25 grains of the salt should lose 3·6 grains of water by drying at 212°.

*Preparation.*—Trituration for 1<sup>x</sup>, unless Sulphuric Acid is added in excess. A solution of 1 in 15 can be made by adding a few drops of dilute Sulphuric Acid. The salt is sufficiently soluble in 20 O.P. spirit to allow of a 1 solution being made, and from this the higher attenuations should be prepared with rectified spirit.

Some practitioners prefer using the Muriate of Quinine, as it is more readily soluble and admits of a 1 in 10 solu-



tion being made, but further information is needed as to its action—indeed, a full proving of it is much to be desired.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Journ. für. Arzn., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*Below 1, Trituration or Solution only. 1 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

*Contractions.*—Ran-b. Rn-b.

Ranunculus bulbosus. *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—R. tuberosus.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 49.

Bulbous Crowfoot. *For. names*: German, *Zwiebelhahnenfuss*; French, *Rénoncule*; Italian, *Ranunculo*; Spanish, *Ranunculo*.

*Habitat.*—Meadows and pastures over the greater part of Europe.

*Flowering time.*—Early summer.

*Parts employed.*—Entire plant.

*Characters.*—*Stem* 1 foot high, usually thickened at base into a kind of bulb. *Leaves* divided into 3 segments more or less cut. *Sepals* reflected closely on the peduncle when the flower opens. *Carpels* glabrous and smooth.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. It should be frequently prepared and carefully preserved.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Beiträge.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 70 per cent.

### RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.

*Contractions*.—Ran-s. Rn-s.

*Ranunculus sceleratus*. *Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Synonym*.—Herba sardoa.

*Fig.*—Eng. Bot., t. 681.

Marsh Crowfoot, Celery-leaved Buttercup. *For. names*:  
 German, *Gifhahnenfuss*; French, *Herbe sardonique*,  
*Grenouillette d'eau*.

*Habitat*.—Sides of pools and wet ditches. Over nearly  
 the whole of Europe and Russian and Central Asia. Pretty  
 common in Britain.

*Flowering time*.—Summer.

*Parts employed*.—The fresh herb.

*Characters*.—Erect, much branched, annual, 1 to 2 feet high,  
 glabrous, or nearly so. *Stem* thick and hollow. *Leaves*, lower  
 ones stalked, divided into 3 or more obtusely toothed or lobed  
 segments; upper ones sessile, with 3 narrow segments. *Flowers*  
 small and numerous, petals pale yellow, scarcely longer than  
 the calyx. *Carpels* very small and numerous in a dense head,  
 which becomes oblong as the fruit ripens.

*Time for collecting*.—When in flower.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic  
 strength with proof spirit. It should be frequently  
 prepared and carefully preserved.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Stapf's Beiträge.



Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent.

### RAPHANUS.

*Contractions*.—Raph. Rap.

*Raphanus sativus*. *Nat. ord.*, CRUCIFERÆ.

Common Radish. *For. names*: German, *Gartenrettig*; French, *Rave*; Italian, *Rafano*; Spanish, *Rabano*.

*Habitat*.—Native in China; cultivated all over Europe from time immemorial.

*Flowering time*.—Spring.

*Part employed*.—The fresh tuber.

*Characters*.—The cultivated Radish is too well known to require description. The variety used in the proving was that known as the Large Spanish Black Radish, the roots of which are large and turnip-shaped, and the outer skin quite black.

*Time for collecting*.—Immediately before flowering.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Hyg., xiv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### RATANHIA.

*Contraction*.—Rat.

*Krameria triandra*. *Nat. ord.*, KRAMERIACEÆ.

Rhatany.



*Habitat.*—Peru and Bolivia.

*Part employed.*—The dried root as imported.

*Characters.*—About an inch in diameter, branches numerous, long, brownish-red and rough externally, reddish-yellow internally, strongly astringent, tinging the saliva red.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
 $1$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## RHEUM.

*Contraction.*—Rhe.

*Rheum palmatum.* *Nat. ord.*, POLYGONACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Rhabarbarum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 50.

Rhubarb. *For. names*: German, *Rhabarber*; French, *Rhubarbe*; Italian, *Rabarbaro*; Spanish, *Ruibarbo*.

*Habitat.*—China, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet.

*Part employed.*—The dry root as imported.

*Characters.*—Trapezoidal, roundish, cylindrical, or flattish pieces, frequently bored with one hole, yellow externally, internally marbled with fine, wavy, greyish, and reddish lines; finely gritty under the teeth, taste bitter, faintly astringent and aromatic; odour peculiar. Free from decay, not worm-eaten. Boracic Acid does not turn the yellow exterior brown.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
 $1$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## RHODODENDRON.

*Contractions.*—Rhod. Rho.

Rhododendron chrysanthum. *Nat. ord.*, ERICACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—R. officinale.

*Fig.*—Woodv. Med. Bot., t. 149.

Golden-flowered Rhododendron.

*Habitat.*—The highest mountains of Siberia and the Caucasus, also in Kamtschatka.

*Parts employed.*—Dried leaves and flower-buds.

*Characters.*—The leaves are 2 to 3 inches long, short petio- late, obovate, above smooth, yellowish-green or else nut-brown. At the margin a little revolute, and leather-like along with the red-brown woolly flower-buds. They smell slightly like rhu- barb, and have an astringent taste. They may be mistaken for the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, but these are easily distinguished by the dark, rust-coloured cover of the under-side.

*Time for collecting.*—When the flower-buds are well developed but not opened.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Beitr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only.*  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## RHUS.

*Contraction.*—Rhs.

Rhus toxicodendron. *Nat. ord.*, ANACARDIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Vitis Canadensis.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 51.

Poison Oak, Poison Ivy. *For. names:* German, Gift-



*sumach* ; French, *Sumac Vénéneux* ; Italian, *Rus Toxicodendro*.

*Habitat*.—North America.

*Flowering time*.—June and July.

*Parts employed*.—The fresh leaves, collected at sunset and never exposed to the sun.

*Characters*.—*Leaves* on long petioles consisting of 3 leaflets, of ovate or rhomboidal form, pointed, strongly veined, glabrous on upper surface, but more or less downy underneath, margin serrated.

*Time for collecting*.—May and June, before flowering.

*Preparation*.—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 40 O.P. spirit.

N.B.—As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture imported from North America must be used.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—R. A. M. L., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## RHUS RADICANS.

*Contractions*.—Rhus-rad. Rs-r.

*Nat. ord.*, ANACARDIACEÆ.

It seems still a disputed question whether this differs from *R. toxicodendron* in anything but habit, *Rhus tox.* being a dwarf, erect shrub, while *R. radicans* is a climber. Meantime, since they have been separately proved, and each proving contains symptoms peculiar to itself, it is much the best plan to make tinctures of each and keep them separate. The distinguishing characters of *R. radicans* are the following :—

*Stem*, from 5 to 40 feet high, furnished with numerous



radicles by which it adheres to trees and climbs up them like ivy. *Leaves* trifoliate and resembling *R. toxicodendron* in shape, but equally glabrous on both sides and with margins entire.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 40 O.P. spirit.

N.B.—As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture imported from North America must be used.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Jahr's Symptomen Codex, Hempel's Translation.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## RHUS VENENATA.

*Contractions.*—Rhus-ven. Rs-v.

*Nat. ord.,* ANACARDIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Rhus Vernix.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, Amer. Med. Bot., pl. 10, described as Rhus Vernix.

Poison Sumach, Poison Elder, Varnish Tree.

*Habitat.*—In swamps. Canada and Northern States, Georgia, Louisiana, and Japan.

*Flowering time.*—June.

*Parts employed.*—Young shoots, or the milky juice which exudes from incisions in the bark.

*Characters.*—A shrub, 8 to 15 feet high, very poisonous to the touch with most persons. *Leaves* pinnate, with from 3 to 6 pairs of opposite leaflets besides the terminal one, often slightly pubescent beneath. *Flowers* greenish, mostly diœcious, small. *Drupe* as large as a pea, not broader than long, compressed. Cotyledons oval, rather thick, and fleshy.



*Time for collecting.*—June to August. It should, like *Rhus toxicodendron*, be collected at sunset.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 40 O.P. spirit.

N.B.—As the plant is not indigenous to this country, the tincture imported from North America must be used.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Jahr's Symptomen Codex, Hempel's Translation. N. A. Journ. Hom., vols. vii. and xiii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*φ and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## RUMEX.

*Contraction.*—Rum.

*Rumex crispus.* Nat. ord., POLYGONACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Eng. Bot., t. 1998.

Curled Dock, Yellow Dock.

*Habitat.*—Road-sides, ditches, and waste places throughout Europe and Russian Asia. Abundant in Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Characters.*—Root spindle-shaped, yellow. Stems 2 to 3 feet high, with few branches. Leaves radical ones, long, narrow, much waved or crisped at the edges, 6 to 8 inches long, upper ones smaller and narrower, gradually merging into bracts. Flowers in numerous whorls. Inner segments of fruiting perianth, broadly ovate, and one at least bearing on its midrib a coloured tubercle or grain.

*Time for collecting.*—When flowering commences.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## RUTA.

*Contraction.*—Rut.

*Ruta graveolens.* *Nat. ord.*, RUTACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*R. hortensis et montana*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 52.

Common Rue. *For. names:* German, *Raute*; French, *Rue des Jardins*; Italian, *Ruta*; Spanish, *Ruda*.

*Habitat.*—South of Europe. Naturalized in our gardens.

*Flowering time.*—June to September.

*Part employed.*—The herb.

*Characters.*—Hardy, evergreen under-shrub. *Stem*, lower part woody. *Leaves* doubly pinnate, leaflets obovate, sessile, somewhat fleshy, clotted, glaucous, bluish-green. *Flowers* in umbellate racemes, pale yellow, petals 4 or 5, fringed at the extremity, claws narrow. Smell of plant very strong and disagreeable, taste very bitter, nauseous, hot, and acrid.

*Time for collecting.*—Just after flowering has well commenced.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—*R. A. M. L.*, iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 71 per cent.



## SABADILLA.

*Contractions.*—Sabad. Sbd.

*Asagræa officinalis.* *Nat. ord.*, MELANTHACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Veratrum sabadilla*, *Helonias off.*, *Asagræa off.*

*Fig.*—Lind. Bot. Reg., vol. xxv., pl. 33.

*Cévadille.* *For. names:* German, *Sabadill-germer*; French, *Cévadille*; Spanish, *Cebadilla*.

*Habitat.*—Mexico; imported from Vera Cruz.

*Parts employed.*—The dried capsuled seeds as imported.

*Characters.*—Fruit about half an inch long, consisting of three light-brown papyraceous follicles, each containing from one to three seeds, which are about a quarter of an inch long, blackish-brown, shining, slightly winged, possessing an intensely acrid bitter taste. This is the source of the alkaloid *Veratria*, which appears to be contained in most of the plants of this natural family.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, using proof spirit. Trituration.

N.B.—In making the tincture, it is necessary, in order to exhaust the drug, to allow it to macerate for a longer period than the time usually necessary between each addition of spirit to the percolator.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Beitr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture*.  $1^x$  to 3, *Trituration*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

## SABINA.

*Contractions.*—Sabin. Sab.

*Juniperus sabina.* *Nat. ord.*, CONIFERÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*Sabina vulgaris*, *S. sterilis*.



*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 53.

Savin. *For. names*: German, *Sadebaum*; French, *Sabine*; Italian, *Sabina*; Spanish, *Sabina*.

*Habitat.*—South of Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in this country.

*Parts employed.*—Fresh leaves and points of shoots of cultivated plants.

*Characters.*—*Twigs* densely covered with minute imbricated appressed leaves in 4 rows; odour strong, peculiar, and unpleasant; taste acrid, bitter, resinous, and disagreeable.

*Time for collecting.*—April and May.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 40 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Beitr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and upwards, *Tincture*, *Pilules*, or *Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 51 per cent.

## SAMBUCUS.

*Contractions.*—Samb. Sam.

*Sambucus nigra.* *Nat. ord.*, CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 54.

The Elder. *For. names*: German, *Hollunder*, *Holder*, *Fliederbaume*; French, *Sureau*; Italian, *Sambuco*; Spanish, *Sauco*.

*Habitat.*—Woods, coppices, and waste places in Central and Southern Europe. Common in England and Wales.

*Flowering time.*—Early summer.



*Part employed.*—The fresh inner bark of the young branches.

*Characters.*—Without smell; taste at first sweetish, afterwards slightly bitter, acrid, and nauseous.

*Time for collecting.*—When flowers and young fruit are on the trees.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , Tincture only.  $\mathbf{1}$  and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.

Average loss of moisture, 69 per cent.

## SANGUINARIA.

*Contractions.*—Sang. San.

*Sanguinaria Canadensis.* Nat. ord., PAPAVERACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*S. grandiflora.*

*Fig.*—Bigelow, Amer. Med. Bot., pl. 7.

Blood-root, Red-root, Puccoon.

*Habitat.*—Open woods on light soils. Canada to Florida.

*Flowering time.*—March and April.

*Part employed.*—The rhizome.

*Characters.*—Petals 8 to 12. Stamens 24. Stigmas 2. An acaulescent herb, with a large creeping rhizome. Leaves reniform, palmately 5—7 lobed. Flowers rather large, white, long, and grey. The Rhizome occurs in pieces 2 or 3 inches long, reddish-brown externally, a bright, somewhat orange red internally, and when fresh full of a similarly coloured juice. It



has a bitterish, acrid, but peculiar taste, which remains long in the mouth, and leaves a persistent burning in the throat.

*Time for collecting.*—Early in spring or late in autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Trituration of *Sanguinarin*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### SANTONINUM.

*Contraction.*—Sant.

Santonin.  $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$ .

A crystalline neutral principle prepared from the *Levant Wormseed*, or *Artemisia Contra*. (*Vide CINA*, p. 111.)

It is called also *Santonie Acid*, though it has a neutral reaction; but it unites with alkalies to form salts, and is freely soluble in alkaline solutions.

It may be prepared according to the following process:—

Take of

Wormseed, bruised	. . .	1 pound;
Slaked Lime	. . .	7 ounces;
Hydrochloric Acid	. . .	A sufficiency;
Solution of Ammonia	. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce;
Rectified Spirit	. . .	14 fluid ounces;
Purified Animal Charcoal	. . .	60 grains;
Distilled Water	. . .	A sufficiency.

Boil the Wormseed with 1 gallon of the water and 5



ounces of the lime in a copper or tinned iron vessel for an hour, strain through a stout cloth, and express strongly. Mix the residue with half a gallon of the water and the rest of the lime, boil for half an hour, strain, and express as before. Mix the strained liquors, let them settle, decant the fluid from the deposit, and evaporate to the bulk of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pints. To the liquor, while hot, add, with diligent stirring, the Hydrochloric Acid until the fluid has become slightly and permanently acid, and set it aside for five days, that the precipitate may subside. Remove by skimming any oily matter which floats on the surface, and carefully decant the greater part of the fluid from the precipitate. Collect this on a paper filter, wash it first with cold distilled water till the washings pass colourless and nearly free from acid reaction, then with the solution of Ammonia previously diluted with 5 fluid ounces of the water, and lastly with cold distilled water till the washings pass colourless. Press the filter containing the precipitate between folds of filtering-paper, and dry with a gentle heat. Scrape the dry precipitate from the filter, and mix it with the Animal Charcoal. Pour on them 9 ounces of the rectified spirit, digest for half an hour, and boil for ten minutes. Filter while hot, wash the Charcoal with an ounce of boiling spirit, and set the filtrate aside for two days in a cool dark place to crystallize. Separate the mother liquor from the crystals, and concentrate to obtain a further product. Collect the crystals, let them drain, re-dissolve them in 4 ounces of boiling spirit, and let the solution crystallize as before. Lastly, dry the crystals on filtering-paper in the dark and preserve them in a bottle protected from light.

It should present the following

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless, flat, rhombic prisms,



feebly bitter, fusible and sublimable by a moderate heat; scarcely soluble in cold water, sparingly in boiling water, but abundantly in chloroform and boiling rectified spirit. Sunlight renders it yellow; not dissolved by diluted mineral acids; entirely destructible by a red heat with free access of air.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in warm rectified spirit for 1.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### SARSA.

*Contractions.*—Sars. Sar.

*Smilax officinalis.* *Nat. ord.*, SMILACÆE.

*Synonyms.*—S. sarsaparilla, S. medica, S. Peruviana.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 55.

Sarsaparilla. *For. names*: German, *Sassaparilla*; French, *Salsapareille*; Italian, *Salsapariglio*; Spanish, *Sarzaparilla*.

*Habitat.*—Central America.

*Part employed.*—The dried root as imported from Jamaica.

*Characters.*—*Roots* not thicker than a goose-quill, generally many feet in length, reddish-brown, covered with rootlets, and folded in bundles about 18 inches long; scentless; taste mucilaginous, feebly bitter, faintly acrid.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., v. Hering's Hom. Mat. Med.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## SCILLA.

*Contractions.*—Scill. Squ.

Urginea Scilla. *Nat. ord.*, LILIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Scilla maritima, S. Hispanica, Ornithogalum Scilla.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 56.

Squill, Sea Onion. *For. names*: German, Meerzwiebel; French, Oignon marine; Italian, Ciropollo marina; Spanish, Escella, Cebollo albarana.

*Habitat.*—Coasts of Mediterranean.

*Part employed.*—The fresh bulb.

*Characters.*—Bulb pear-shaped; weighing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 10 lbs.; outer scales membranous, brownish-red or white; inner scales thick, whitish, fleshy, juicy; taste mucilaginous, intensely and disagreeably bitter, somewhat acrid.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. *Vide* p. 16, Process 2.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, Tincture only. 1 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.

Average loss of moisture, 71 per cent.

## SECALE.

*Contractions.*—Secal. Sec.

Claviceps purpurea. *Nat. ord.*, FUNGI.

*Synonyms.*—Secale cornutum, Acinula Clavus, Ergota.

*Fig.*—Steph. and Church. Med. Bot., pl. 113.

Ergot of Rye, Spurred Rye. *For. names*: German,



*Kornzapfen*; French, *Ergot*, *Seigle ergoté*; Italian, *Allogliato*.

This consists of the sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of the above-named fungus, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, *Secale cereale*.

*Characters*.—Subtriangular, curved, with a longitudinal furrow on the concave side, obtuse at the ends; from  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length; of a violet-brown colour on the surface, pinkish within, solid, frangible, fracture short, odour faintly marked, but strong if the powder be triturated with solution of Potash.

*Preparation*.—Tincture of the freshly gathered Ergot, collected before the rye is harvested, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. iv., Appx.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## SELENIUM.

*Contractions*.—Selen. Sel.

Selenium, Se.

A non-metallic element, very analogous to Sulphur in many of its chemical properties. It may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests*.—A dull, lead-grey, amorphous substance, brilliant and brittle, yielding, when pulverized, a scarlet red powder without taste or smell. It fuses at a temperature a little above boiling water, and heated in the air, it burns with a blue flame, while part is volatilized in red fumes, emitting an odour like that of Bisulphide of Carbon. Insoluble in water, but forming a green solution in strong Sulphuric Acid, from which it is precipitated unchanged by dilution.



*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules,*  
*or Globules.*

### SENECIO AUREUS.

*Contractions.*—Senec. Snc.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Synonym.*—*S. gracilis*.

*Fig.*—Rehb. Flor. Germ., 16, pl. 982.

Life-root, Ragwort, Squaw-weed.

*Indian name.*—Uncum.

*Habitat.*—Banks of creeks and low marshy ground throughout the north and west of the United States.

*Flowering time.*—May and June.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—It has an erect, smoothish, striate stem, 1 or 2 feet high, flobose-woolly when young, simple or branched above, terminating in a kind of umbellate, simple or compound corymb. The *radical leaves* are simple and rounded, the larger mostly cordate, crenate-serrate, and long-petioled; the *lower cauline leaves* lyre-shaped; the upper ones few, slender, cut-pinnatifid, dentate, sessile or partly clasping; the terminal segments lanceolate; peduncles sub-umbellate, and thick upwards; corymbs umbel-like. Rays from 8 to 12, 4 or 5 lines long, spreading. *Flowers* golden yellow. *Scales* linear, acute, and purplish at the apex. The *root* is horizontal, from half an inch to 6 or 8 inches in length, and about 2 lines in diameter, reddish or purplish externally, and white purplish internally, with an aromatic taste, and having scattered fibres.

Dr. Hale has satisfied himself as to the identity of *S. aureus* and *S. gracilis*, the latter being only a slender state of the former, “found on rocky shores.”



*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. Trituration of *Senecin*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### SENEGA.

*Contractions.*—Seneg. Sng.

*Polygala Senega.* *Nat. ord.*, POLYGALACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 58.

Rattlesnake Milkwort, Snakewort. *For. names*: German, *Senegawurzel Giftwidrige, Kreuzblume*; French, *Polygale de Virginie*; Italian, *Polygale Virginiana*.

*Habitat.*—North America.

*Part employed.*—The dried root, as imported.

*Characters.*—A knobby root-stalk, with a branched tap-root, of about the thickness of a quill, twisted, and keeled; bark yellowish-brown, sweetish, afterwards pungent, causing salivation; interior woody, tasteless, inert.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Beitr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### SEPIA.

*Contraction.*—Sep.

*Sepia officinalis.* *Class*, MOLLUSCA; *Sub-class*, CEPHALOPODA; *Order*, DIBRANCHIATA; *Section*, DECAPODA; *Family*, SEPIADÆ.



*Synonym.*—Sepia Octopus.

*Sepia.* *For. names:* German, *Tintenfisch*, *Sepiedsaft*; French, *Sèche ordinaire*, *encre de Seiche*.

The substance proved by Hahnemann is the peculiar secretion of this mollusc, which is called *Cuttle-fish Ink*, being the well-known dark-brown paint, *Sepia*. It is brought to this country from the Mediterranean, and should be obtained still enclosed in the bag in which it has been dried. The prepared *Sepia* of the painters will not do, as it has been acted upon by Caustic Potash.

*Characters.*—A brownish-black solid mass, somewhat the size and shape of a grape, very brittle, with a conchoidal fracture, having a faint fishy smell and hardly any taste. Insoluble in water, but readily diffused through it and settling down slowly.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## SILICEA.

*Contractions.*—Silic. Sil.

*Present name.*—Silicic Anhydride. SiO<sub>2</sub>.

Pure Flint, *Silex*. *For. name:* German, *Kieselerde*.

Hahnemann directs this to 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 2 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."

The following process, which does not differ in any essential particular from that of Hahnemann, is practically the better one:—

Take of

Silica, in powder	. . . . .	1 part.
Dried Carbonate of Sodium	. . . . .	4 parts.

Fuse the 4 parts of dry Sodid Carbonate in a clay crucible, and then gradually add to the fused mass the powdered Silica; at each addition of which an escape of carbonic acid gas takes place, so that a roomy crucible should be used.

When the carbonic acid gas is no longer given off, pour the fused mass upon a clean marble slab, and when it is slightly warm pulverize in a mortar into small pieces, put into a wide-mouthed bottle, and add sufficient distilled water to dissolve it, the stopper being capped with wet bladder. The following day the solution may be diluted and rapidly filtered through cotton wool to purify from small pieces of dirt, &c.; then add to the filtered liquor Hydrochloric Acid in small quantities from time to time. The hydrated Silica is precipitated in the form of a bulky gelatinous white precipitate, which is collected and washed with distilled water upon a square frame filter. The washing must be continued until the filtrate neither



tastes nor precipitates solution of Nitrate of Silver. The precipitate, when thoroughly washed, may be advantageously dried upon a porcelain water-bath, when it shrinks to an impalpable powder, which has no taste.

The discovery of dialysis by the late Prof. Graham has supplied a method by which a moderately strong solution of pure Hydrated Silica may be obtained. It is, however, more interesting than useful, as it will not keep, the Silica becoming solid after a few days.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### SOLANUM NIGRUM.

*Contractions.*—Sol-n. Sö-n. . .

Solanum Nigrum. *Nat. ord.*, SOLANACEÆ.

Black Nightshade. *For. names:* German, *Schwartzter Nachtschatten*; French, *Morelle noire*.

*Habitat.*—Widely spread over every part of the globe except the extreme north and south. Rare in Scotland.

*Flowering time.*—The whole summer and autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh herb bearing ripe and unripe berries.

*Characters.*—An erect annual or biennial, with very spreading branches, about 1 foot high; usually glabrous or nearly so, but often hairy and rough on the angles. *Leaves* stalked, ovate, with coarse angular teeth. *Flowers* small and white, in little cymes almost contracted into umbels, on short, lateral peduncles. Anthers almost sessile, closed or joined together in an erect cone round the style in the centre of the flower. *Berries* small, globular, usually black, but sometimes green, yellow, or dingy red.



*Time for collecting.*—September and October.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies. Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*,  $1$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent.

### SPIGELIA.

*Contractions.*—Spig. Spi.

*Spigelia Anthelmia.* *Nat. ord.*, LOGANIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Anthelminthia quadriphylla.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 59.

Pinkroot, Wormgrass. *For. names:* German, *Wurmtreibende Spigelia*; French, *Brinvilliers*.

*Habitat.*—South America, Brazil, Southern and South-western United States.

*Flowering time.*—July.

*Part employed.*—The dried herb.

*Characters.*—An annual. *Root* hairy, blackish outside, white within. *Stem* herbaceous,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot high, channelled and branched. *Leaves* opposite in pairs, those which terminate the branches 4 together in the form of a cross, ovate, pointed. *Flowers* in short clustered spikes. When fresh the plant has a poisonous, fetid odour; taste nauseous, remaining long on the tongue. The dried plant is of a greyish-green colour, has a faint odour and a bitter taste. The so-called root consists of numerous slender, branching dark-brown rootlets attached to a short brownish or yellowish-brown rhizome. It has a faint, peculiar odour, and slightly disagreeable sweetish bitter taste.

*Time for collecting.*—When there are flowers and seeds.



*Preparations.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit. Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules. 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, Trituration.

### SPONGIA TOSTA.

*Contractions.*—Spong. Spo.

*Spongia officinalis.* Class, PORIFERÆ.

Turkey Sponge. *For. names:* German, *Gebrannter Meerschwamm*; French, *Eponge torréfiée*.

The horny skeleton of at least two species of sponge imported in the dry state. Care must be taken to select a specimen which has not been prepared by bleaching, as for the toilet, and to free it from all foreign substances. Before using it, it must be cut into small pieces and roasted until it has become brown and friable, and can be readily reduced to powder.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Tincture, using 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, Trituration. 1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.

### STANNUM.

*Contractions.*—Stan. Stn.

Metallic Tin. Sn. *For. names:* German, *Zinn*; French, *Etain*.

May be obtained chemically pure from the operative chemists, and then beaten into thin foil.



*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules,*  
*or Globules.*

### STAPHISAGRIA.

*Contractions.*—Staph. Stp.

*Delphinium Staphisagria.* *Nat. ord.,* RANUNCULACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 60.

Palmated Larkspur, Stavesacre. *For. names :* German,  
*Stephanskörner, Laüsesaamen ;* French, *Staphisaigre ;*  
Italian, *Stafisagria ;* Spanish, *Estafisagria.*

*Habitat.*—South of Europe.

*Flowering time.*—April to August.

*Part employed.*—The seeds.

*Characters.*—*Seeds* large, irregularly angular, externally blackish-brown, internally whitish and oily, covered with small indentations. Taste bitter, acrid, burning. Emit a very disagreeable odour when pounded.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tinc-*  
*ture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### STICTA.

*Contraction.*—Stict.

*Sticta pulmonaria.* *Nat. ord.,* LICHENES.

*Synonyms.*—*Lobaria pulmonaria, Lichen pulmonarius,*  
*Sticta pulmonalia, Pulmonaria reticulata.*



*Fig.*—Sowerby, Brit. Bot., p. 572.  
 Lungwort Lichen, Tree Lungwort, Oaklungs. *For.*  
*names:* German, *Laugenkraut*; French, *Pulmonaire de*  
*Chêne.*

*Habitat.*—New England, New York, Pennsylvania,  
 and Carolina, U.S.; northern and mountainous counties  
 of England, on the trunks of large trees.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—Leafy, lacinated, obtuse, smooth; above green  
 and pitted, somewhat reticulated; downy beneath; shields  
 mostly marginal.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only.*  
 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

*Nat. ord.,* EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Queen's-root, Queen's Delight, Yaw-root, Silver-leaf.

*Habitat.*—In pine-barrens and sandy soils from Vir-  
 ginia to Florida, and in Mississippi and Louisiana.

*Flowering time.*—April to July.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—A perennial plant, with herbaceous stem 2 to  
 3 feet high, yielding when wounded a milky juice. *Leaves*  
 alternate, sessile, oblong, or lanceolate, obtuse, serrulate,  
 tapering at base, and accompanied with stipules. Male and  
 female flowers on same plant, yellow, and in the form of a  
 spike, the upper part being occupied by the male, the lower by  
 the female. The male florets, scarcely longer than the bracteal



scales. *Root* large, thick, and woody, in long cylindrical pieces, one-third of an inch to an inch or upwards in thickness, wrinkled when dried, externally of a dirty yellowish-brown colour, when cut across exhibiting an interior soft, yellowish, ligneous portion, surrounded by a pinkish-coloured bark. It has a slight peculiar, somewhat oleaginous odour, which is strong and acrimonious in the fresh root, and the taste is bitterish and pungent, leaving an impression of disagreeable acrimony in the mouth and fauces. It imparts its virtues to water or alcohol, and deteriorates in activity by age. Its properties appear to be owing to a very acrid oil.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## STRAMONIUM.

*Contractions.*—Stram. Str.

*Datura Stramonium.* *Nat ord.*, SOLANACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—*D. lurida*, *Solanum maniacum*.

*Fig.*—*Flora Hom.*, pl. 61.

Thorn-apple, Devil's-apple, Jamestown Weed. *For. names*: German, *Stechapfel*; French, *Pomme épineuse*; Italian, *Stramonio*; Spanish, *Estramonio*.

*Habitat.*—Europe, Asia, and North America. Frequent among rubbish-heaps in the south of England; probably escaped from gardens.

*Flowering time.*—Summer and autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The entire herb.

*Characters.*—A coarse, glabrous, or slightly downy annual,



1 to 2 feet high, with spreading, forked branches. *Leaves* rather large, ovate, with irregular, angular, or pointed teeth or lobes. *Flowers* solitary, long, funnel-shaped, white, on short peduncles in the forks or at the ends of the branches. *Capsule* nearly globular, very prickly, with numerous wrinkled seeds.

*Time for collecting.*—When there are both flowers and fruit.

*Preparation.* — Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 78 per cent.

### STRONTIANÆ CARBONAS.

*Contractions.*—Stront. Sto.

*Present name.*—Strontic Carbonate.  $\text{SrCO}_3$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—A white powder, insoluble in water, readily dissolved by Nitric Acid diluted with an equal bulk of distilled water, and by Hydrochloric Acid. The solution, when mixed with a solution of Sulphate of Lime, gives a precipitate after standing a few minutes. If the solution in Nitric Acid is evaporated and allowed to crystallize, the crystals give a brilliant red colour to the blowpipe flame.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $1^x$  to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

STRYCHNINE. *Vide NUX VOMICA.*



## SULPHUR.

*Contractions.*—Sulph. Sul.

Common Brimstone. S. *For. names*: German, *Schwefel*; French, *Soufre*.

The well-known Flowers of Sulphur carefully washed with distilled water and dried in the air.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in absolute alcohol, which must be labelled *Tinctura Sulphuris Fortissima*.

N.B.—Since a permanent solution of 1 grain of Sulphur cannot be effected at a temperature of 60° F. in less than 2,720 grain measures of absolute alcohol, sp. gr. 0.7979, and precipitation takes place on the least fall of temperature, thereby rendering the solution extremely weak and indefinite in strength, it will be seen that no satisfactory attenuations are obtainable from the above solution. This is the more to be regretted as it is frequently ordered by medical men and found to be useful. In future it will be recognized by the name above given.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

*Tinctura Sulphuris Fort., Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## SULPHURIS IODIDUM.

*Contractions.*—Sulph-iod. Su-i.

*Present name.*—Sulphur Iodide. S<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>.

Take of

Iodine	.	.	.	.	.	4 ounces ;
Sublimed Sulphur	.	.	.	.	.	1 ounce.



Rub them together in a Wedgwood mortar until they are thoroughly mixed. Put the mixture into a flask, close the orifice loosely, and apply a gentle heat, so that the colour of the mass shall become gradually darkened. When the colour has become uniformly dark throughout, increase the heat so as to produce liquefaction; then incline the flask in different directions in order to return into the liquid any portion of the Iodine which may have been condensed on the inner surface of the vessel. Lastly, withdraw the heat, and when the liquid has congealed, remove the mass by breaking the flask; reduce it to pieces, and keep these in a well-stoppered bottle.

*Characters and Tests.*—A greyish-black, solid substance, with a radiated crystalline appearance. It resembles Iodine in smell, and in the property of staining the cuticle when applied to it. Soluble in about 60 parts of glycerine; insoluble in water, but decomposed when boiled with it. If 100 grains be thoroughly boiled with water, the Iodine will pass off in vapour, and about 20 grains of Sulphur will remain.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference.*—A short proving in M. J. H., ii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## SUMBUL.

*Contraction.*—Sum.

Euryangium Sumbul? *Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ?

*Synonym.*—Jatamansi.

Musk-root.

The Sumbul is supposed to be an aquatic plant. From the character of the root it is supposed to grow in low wet places. It has been used in the East as a perfume



and incense in religious ceremonies, as well as medicinally. It is brought to St. Petersburg, and from thence to other parts of Europe.

*Habitat.*—Central Asia.

*Part employed.*—The root as imported.

*Characters.*—In the form of transverse sections from 2 to 4 or 5 inches in diameter, and from 1 to 1½ inch in length, with a dusky light brown wrinkled epidermis and an interior porous structure, consisting of coarse, irregular, easily separable fibres. The fresh-cut surface of a transverse section presents, within the epidermis, an exterior white and spotted layer, and an inner yellow substance which forms the greater part of the root. The odour resembles musk; the taste, at first sweetish, becomes bitterish and balsamic; mastication produces an aroma and sensation of warmth; this effect is diminished by time. It is found to contain volatile oil and two balsamic resins and a crystallizable acid. Some brought from India is of a closer texture than that from Russia.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, using proof spirit. Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Dr. Cattell in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. ix.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture*. 1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## TABACUM.

*Contractions.*—Tabac. Tab.

*Nicotiana tabacum.* *Nat. ord.*, SOLANACEÆ.

Tobacco. *For. names*: German, *Tabac*; French, *Tabac*.

*Habitat.*—America, and cultivated largely there and elsewhere.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh leaves.



*Characters.*—An annual, from 3 to 6 feet high. *Leaves* large, ovate, or lanceolate, acuminate, pale green, bearing numerous short glandular hairs. *Calyx* bell-shaped, hairy, somewhat viscid, and divided at its summit into 5 pointed segments. *Corolla* tube twice as long as the calyx, of a greenish hue, swelling at the top into an oblong cup, and ultimately expanding into a 5-lobed, plated, rose-coloured border; the whole corolla is very viscid. When dry, the leaves are of a mottled brown colour, having a peculiar well-known odour and nauseous, bitter, acrid taste. When the dry leaves are distilled with a solution of Potash, they yield an alkaline fluid, which has the peculiar odour of *Nicotia*, and precipitates with Perchloride of Platinum and Tincture of Galls.

*Time for collecting.*—Before the flowers are developed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hartlaub and Trink, iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## TAMUS.

*Contraction.*—Tam.

*Tamus communis.* *Nat. ord.,* DIOSCOREACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Eng. Bot., t. 91.

Black Bryony.

*Habitat.*—Hedges and open woods and bushy places in West Central and Southern Europe, extending to the Caucasus. Common in England.

*Flowering time.*—Spring and early summer.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root-stock.

*Characters.*—An elegant climber, extending a considerable distance over hedges and bushes; easily known by its bright



shining heart-shaped leaves, with a tapering point, sometimes almost 3-lobed, but otherwise entire. *Flowers* small, of a yellowish-green. *Berries* scarlet, often very numerous. *Root-stock* large and fleshy, having a greasy appearance internally, and of a light colour; externally of a dark brown, giving out numerous fibres.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

Average loss of moisture, 76 per cent.

This has not been proved, and hitherto has only been used as an outward application.

### TANACETUM.

*Contractions.*—Tanac. Tan.

Tanacetum Vulgare. *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

Tansy. *For. names:* German, *Gemeiner Rainfarn*; French, *Tanaisie commune*.

*Habitat.*—Edges of fields, roadsides, and waste places in Europe and Russian Asia.

*Flowering time.*—End of summer.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh plant.

*Characters.*—A stout, erect perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, glabrous or slightly downy, with a strong scent and bitter savour. *Root-stock* creeping. *Leaves* rather large, pinnate, with oblong-linear, pinnatifid or toothed segments. *Flower-heads* numerous, hemispherical, about 4 lines diameter, of a golden yellow, in a large terminal corymb.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 20 O.P. spirit.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### TARAXACUM.

*Contractions.*—Tarax. Trx.

Taraxacum Dens-leonis. *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Synonym.*—Leontodon Taraxacum.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 62.

Dandelion. *For. names*: German, *Löwenzahn*; French, *Dent de Lion, Pissenlit*; Italian, *Tarapaco, Mucerone*; Spanish, *Diente de Leon.*

*Habitat.*—Throughout Europe. A very common weed.

*Flowering time.*—All the summer.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—A thick tap root, black on the outside, very bitter. *Leaves* radical, varying from linear-lanceolate and almost entire to deeply pinnatifid, with broad triangular lobes usually pointing downwards, terminal one larger, obovate or acute. *Peduncles* 2 to 8 inches high, involucral bracts linear, often with a tooth on the back below the point. *Achenes* not compressed, striated, the beak two or three times as long as the achene.

*Time for collecting.*—Spring, before the commencement of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., v.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only. 1 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 75 per cent.



## TELLURIUM.

*Contractions.*—Tellur. Tel.

Tellurium. Te.

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters.*—Though possessing a high metallic lustre, like Bismuth, this is a non-metallic element closely allied to Sulphur and Selenium. It is very brittle, fuses between 800° and 900°, and at a higher temperature is converted into a yellow vapour. When heated strongly in the open air it burns with a blue flame edged with green, and emits a peculiar characteristic odour, while dense white fumes of *Tellurous Anhydride* are given off.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Amer. Hom. Review, v.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*. 4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## TEREBINTHINA.

*Contractions.*—Tereb. Ter.

Oleum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>.

The oil distilled from the oleo-resin (Turpentine) obtained from several species of *Pinus*.

Re-distil slowly over a water-bath.

*Characters.*—Limpid, colourless, pungent, with a strong peculiar but well-known odour, and pungent and bitter taste.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Annalen, iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## TEUCRIUM.

*Contractions.*—Teucr. Teu.

Teucrium marum verum. *Nat. ord.*, LABIATE.

*Synonyms.*—Marum Syriacum, Marjorana Syriaca.

*Fig.*—Woodville's Med. Bot., vol. i., p. 56.

Cat-thyme. *For. names*: German, *Katzenkraut*; French, *Germandrée maritime*.

*Habitat.*—The Levant and all along the Mediterranean. It is also cultivated in gardens.

*Flowering time.*—June to August.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh herb.

*Characters.*—*Stem* straight, ligneous, branching, glabrous below, downy above. *Leaves* opposite, petiolated, oval-obtuse, of a clear green. *Flowers* rosy, at the end of branches, in the axillæ of the leaves. The whole plant has an aromatic camphorous odour, which is peculiarly agreeable to cats; taste bitter, acrid, and hot.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower and young seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Beitr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  to 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*. 1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## THERIDION.

*Contractions.*—Therid. Thr.

Theridion Curassavicum.

*Class*, ARACHNIDA; *Order*, ARANEIDEA; *Tribe*, OCTONOCULINA; *Family*, AGELENIDÆ.



Black Spider of Curaçao. *For. names*: German, *Feuerspinnchen*; French, *Araignée noire du Curaçao*; Native name, *Aranja*.

*Habitat*.—West Indies. Found on orange-trees.

*Part employed*.—The entire spider.

*Characters*.—Its body is the size of a cherry-stone, with a black chest; the feet are likewise black and covered with short and stiff hairs. It is distinguished by three points of a lively, orange red, placed at the back part of the body, and the largest of which, above the anus, is of the size of a pin's head. The youngest are of a beautiful velvet-black, marked with several white lines, composed of drop-like points from before backwards. The females are marked with similar stripes, but larger, and disposed in cross-form, of a yellow colour; the middle stripe terminates in the spot above the anus. On their bellies they all have a square, yellow spot, which is notched on the edges and occupies nearly the whole extent of the belly.

*Preparation*.—Tincture by maceration for ten or twelve days in proof spirit. It is recommended to use one spider to every 50 minims of proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Hale's New Remedies. Arch., xiv.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## THUJA.

*Contraction*.—Thu.

*Thuja Occidentalis*. *Nat. ord.*, CONIFERÆ.

*Synonyms*.—Arbor Vitæ, Cedrus Lycea.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 73.

American Arbor Vitæ. *For. names*: German, *Lebensbaum*; French, *Thuja du Canada*.



*Habitat.*—Canada and United States. Extensively cultivated as an evergreen.

*Flowering time.*—May and June.

*Parts employed.*—The young shoots.

*Characters.*—Young shoots compressed, vertical, covered with closely imbricated leaves, which are small, obtuse, with a point, smooth; those of the 2 opposite rows compressed and keeled; the intermediate ones flat, with a glandular point or cell of resin at the back. When rubbed between the hands it gives off a peculiar aromatic resinous odour.

*Time for collecting.*—At the commencement of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with 20 O.P. spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., v. Œst. Zeitsch. f. Hom., iv.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*φ and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 58 per cent.

## URANII NITRAS.

*Contractions.*—Uran-n. Ur-n.

*Present name.*—Uranic Nitrate.  $(U_2O_2)'' 2NO_3, 6H_2O.$

Nitrate of Uranium.

The metal *Uranium* is obtained from *Pitchblende*. The nitrate may be obtained by treating the pure metal or any of its oxides with Nitric Acid.

*Characters and Tests.*—Lemon-yellow prismatic crystals, efflorescent in dry, and deliquescent in moist air; soluble in water and in alcohol. The aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with Ammonia, no blue colour being produced by an excess of the re-agent; a hair-brown precipitate with yellow



Prussiate of Potash, and a yellowish-brown precipitate with Sulphide of Ammonium. Sulphuretted Hydrogen causes no precipitate. The solutions of this salt possess the power of lowering the refrangibility of the rays of light which pass through them producing the peculiar phenomenon called fluorescence.

*Preparations.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, using dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for all above. Trituration.

N.B.—These should be prepared by artificial light, and preserved in yellow actinic phials.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—B. J. H., xxvi. Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration*. 1<sup>x</sup> and 1, *Solution*. 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

### URTICA URENS.

*Contractions.*—Urt-u. Urt.

*Urtica urens.* *Nat. ord.*, URTICACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Eng. Bot., t. 1236.

Small Stinging Nettle. *For. names*: German, *Brenn Nessel*; French, *Ortie grièche*.

*Flowering time.*—The whole summer.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh herb.

*Characters.*—An erect branching annual, seldom above 1 foot high, glabrous with the exception of the stiff stinging hairs. *Leaves* ovate or elliptical, deeply and regularly toothed, more tender than in the other species. *Flowers*, male and female intermixed, in small, loose, almost sessile, axillary clusters.

*Time for collecting.*—When in flower and seed.



*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks. Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 74 per cent.

### UVA URSI.

*Contractions.*—Uva-urs. Uva.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi. *Nat. ord.*, ERICACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Arbutus Uva Ursi.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 714.

Bearberry. *For. names* : German, *Bärentraube*; French, *Arbousier, Busserole*.

*Habitat.*—Dry heathy and rocky hills, over a great part of Central and Northern Europe, Russian Asia, and Northern America; Scotland, North of England, and Ireland.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves.

*Characters.*—The plant is rather like the Cowberry, but the sepals are at the base of the berry instead of crowning it. The procumbent stems form large masses, with numerous shining, evergreen *leaves*, which are obovate or oblong, coriaceous, about three-fourths of an inch in length, reticulated beneath; with a strong astringent taste, and a feeble hay-like odour; when dried and powdered, the infusion giving a bluish-black precipitate with Perchloride of Iron. Leaves not dotted beneath nor toothed on the margin. The *flowers* 4 to 6 together, in compact, drooping, terminal racemes.



*Time for collecting.*—At the beginning of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only.*  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

### VALERIANA.

*Contractions.*—Valer. Val.

*Valeriana officinalis.* *Nat. ord.,* VALERIANACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—V. *Sylvestris major, Phu parvum.*

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 64.

Great Wild Valerian, Heal-all. *For. names:* German, *Baldrian*; French, *Valériane*; Italian, *Valeriana*.

*Habitat.*—In moist situations and damp woods, over the whole of Europe, Russian Asia, and North America.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—A short yellowish-white rhizome, with numerous fibrous roots about 2 or 3 inches long; of a bitter taste and penetrating odour, agreeable in the recent root, becoming fetid by keeping.

*Time for collecting.*—In the autumn.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Stapf's Beitr.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only.*  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

Average loss of moisture, 55 per cent.



## VERATRUM.

*Contractions.*—Verat. Ver.

Veratrum Album. *Nat. ord.*, MELANTHACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Helleborus albus, H. præcox.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 65.

White Hellebore. *For. names*: German, *Weisse Niesswurzel*; French, *Hellébore blanc*; Italian, *Elleboro bianco*; Spanish, *Verdegambra blanco*.

*Habitat.*—Pasture-lands in Alpine, Pyrenean, and other mountainous localities in Europe.

*Flowering time.*—From June to August.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—Root-stock fusiform, fleshy, greyish-brown externally, pale yellowish-grey within, beset with long cylindrical fibres of a greyish colour, as well as some soft, fine, hair-like fibres.

*Time for collecting.*—Early in June, before flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., iii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## VERATRUM VIRIDE.

*Contractions.*—Ver-v. Ve-v.

*Nat. ord.*, MELANTHACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Helonias viridis.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, Amer. Med. Bot., pl. 33.

American Hellebore, Green Hellebore, Itch-weed.



*Habitat.*—Swamps, low grounds, moist meadows, and by brooks in rocky and mountainous situations from Canada to Carolina.

*Flowering time.*—May to July.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Characters.*—Closely resembles the *Veratrum album*; it is a smoother plant, and differs slightly in its flowers, branches, and stalks. *Root* thick and fleshy, upper portion truncated. The long cylindrical fibres, when dry, are of a pale yellowish colour, and much wrinkled. *Stem* 3 to 5 feet high. *Leaves*, lower ones large, oval, acuminate, sheathing.

*Time for collecting.*—In the autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture of the fresh root imported from North America. Tincture of the dried root, using proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\varphi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## VERBASCUM.

*Contractions.*—Verbas. Vrb.

Verbascum Thapsus. *Nat. ord.*, SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Thapsus barbatus.

*Fig.*—Flora Hom., pl. 66.

Common Mullein, Long Taper. *For. names*: German, *Königskerze Wellkraut*; French, *Molène, Bouillon blanc*; Italian, *Verbasco*; Spanish, *Gordolobo*.

*Habitat.*—Roadsides and waste places all over Europe and temperate Asia; also in North America.

*Flowering time.*—Summer.



*Parts employed.*—The fresh herb.

*Characters.*—A stout erect biennial, simple or branched, 2 to 4 feet high, clothed with soft woolly hairs. *Leaves* oblong, pointed, slightly toothed, narrowed at the base into 2 wings running a long way down the stem; lower ones often stalked. *Flowers* in a dense, woolly, terminal spike. Corolla yellow,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, slightly concave; 3 of the filaments are covered with yellowish woolly hairs, the other 2 longer and nearly smooth.

*Time for collecting.*—At the beginning of flowering.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., vi.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and  $1^x$ , *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## VIOLA ODORATA.

*Contractions.*—Viol-od. Vi-o.

*Viola odorata.* *Nat. ord.*, VIOLACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—V, Martia.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 619.

Sweet Violet. *For. names:* German, *Veilchen*; French, *Violette de Mars*.

*Habitat.*—On banks, under hedges, in woods, &c., widely spread over Europe and Russian Asia. Common in Britain.

*Flowering time.*—Early spring.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh plant.

*Characters.*—*Perennial stock* short, sometimes branched, knotted with remains of old leaf-stalks, emitting creeping runners. *Leaves* in terminal tufts, broadly cordate, rounded



at top, crenate, downy or shortly hairy with rather long stalks. *Stipules* narrow-lanceolate or linear, entire. *Peduncles* as long as leaf-stalks, with a pair of small bracts half-way up. *Flowers* nodding, violet or white, sweet-scented. Sepals obtuse. Spur on lower petal short. Stigma pointed, horizontal, or turned downwards.

*Time for collecting.*—In flower and young seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xiii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 77 per cent.

### VIOLA TRICOLOR.

*Contractions.*—Viol-tr. Vi-t.

*Viola tricolor.* *Nat. ord.*, VIOLACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Jacea.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 1287.

Heart's-ease, Pansy. *For. names*: German, *Stiefmütterchen*; French, *Pensée, Fleur de la Trinité*.

*Habitat.*—Hilly pastures and banks, cultivated and waste places throughout Europe and Russian Asia. Abundant in Britain.

*Flowering time.*—From spring till autumn.

*Parts employed.*—The entire plant.

*Characters.*—Very variable, but easily recognized by the branching stem, the large leaf-like stipules deeply divided into several linear or oblong lobes, the central or terminal one the largest, broadest, or most obtuse and by the style, thickened at the top into an almost globular, oblique stigma.



*Time for collecting.*—When in flower and young seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Arch., xiii.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and 1<sup>x</sup>, *Tincture only*.  
1 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

Average loss of moisture, 73 per cent.

### XANTHOXYLUM.

*Contractions.*—Xanthox. Xan.

Xanthoxylum Fraxineum. *Nat. ord.*, XANTHOXYLACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—X. Americanum, X. fraxinifolium, X. ramiflorum, X. mite.

*Fig.*—Bigelow, Amer. Med. Bot., pl. 59.

Prickly Ash, Toothache-tree. *For. names*: German, *Zahnwehbaum*; French, *Clarialier*.

*Habitat.*—Canada to Virginia, and west to the Mississippi.

*Flowering time.*—April and May.

*Parts employed.*—The bark and berries.

*Characters.*—A shrub 10 or 12 feet in height, with alternate branches, which are armed with strong conical brown prickles, with a broad base, scattered irregularly, though most frequently in pairs at the insertion of the young branches. The leaves are alternate and pinnate, the leaflets about 5 pairs, with an odd one, nearly sessile, ovate, acute, with slight vesicular serratures, somewhat downy underneath. The common petiole is round, usually prickly on the back, and sometimes unarmed. The flowers are in small, dense, sessile umbels, near the origin of the young branches; they are small, greenish, diœcious, or polygamous, appear before the leaves, and have a somewhat aromatic odour. The bark met with in the market



is in fragments of various sizes, quilled, a line or two in thickness, with a light ash-coloured epidermis, which is frequently removed; internally, whitish or glossy; that from the small branches frequently exhibits the prickles. It is faintly odorous, friable with an amylaceous fracture, and has a slightly aromatic taste, succeeded by bitterness and a persistent acidity. Its powder is light grey. The dry fruit consists of an open, bivalved, oval capsule, about 3 lines in length and 2 in diameter, and covered with excavated dots externally; whitish-yellow and smooth internally; enclosing an oval, shining black, wrinkled seed, which is hollow and greyish-yellow internally, inodorous, very brittle, and having the peculiar taste of the capsule in a very faint degree.

*Time for collecting.*—In the autumn.

*Preparations.*—Tincture of the bark, using rectified spirit. Tincture of the ripe berries, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

Proper forms for dispensing.— $\phi$  and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules.*

## ZINCUM.

*Contractions.*—Zinc. Zin.

Zinc. Zn. *For. name:* German, *Zink.*

Pure metallic zinc reduced to powder by rubbing it in a mortar under distilled water. The purity of the metal should be first ascertained by dissolving it in dilute *Sulphuric Acid* and testing as directed under *Zincum Sulphuricum.*

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Chr. Kr., v.



Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules,*  
*or Globules.*

### ZINCI OXIDUM.

*Contractions.*—Zinc-ox. Zn-o.

*Present name.*—Zincic Oxide. ZnO.

Oxide of Zinc.

May be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—A soft, nearly white, tasteless and inodorous powder, becoming pale yellow when heated. Dissolves without effervescence in diluted Nitric Acid, forming a solution which is not affected by Chloride of Barium or Nitrate of Silver, and gives with Carbonate of Ammonia a white precipitate which dissolves entirely without colour in an excess of the re-agent, forming a solution which is precipitated white by Sulphide of Ammonium.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms of dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3, *Trituration only*.  
4, *dilute Tincture only*. 5 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules,*  
*or Globules.*

### ZINCUM SULPHURICUM.

*Contractions.*—Zinc-s. Zn-s.

*Present name.*—Zincic Sulphate.  $\text{ZnSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Sulphate of Zinc, White Vitriol.

May be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless transparent prismatic crystals with a strong metallic styptic taste. Its solution in water gives white precipitates with Chloride of Barium and Sulphide of Ammonium. Its watery solution is not tinged purple



by Tincture of Galls, and when acidulated with Sulphuric or Hydrochloric Acid gives no precipitate with Sulphuretted Hydrogen. After it has been boiled for a few minutes with a little Nitric Acid, it yields with Ammonia a white precipitate which is entirely soluble without colour in an excess of the re-agent.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>; dilute alcohol must be used for 1 and 3<sup>x</sup>, 20 O.P. spirit for 2, and rectified spirit for all above.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

Proper forms for dispensing.—1<sup>x</sup> to 3<sup>x</sup>, *Solution only*.  
2 and upwards, *Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.

## ZINGIBER.

*Contractions.*—Zing. Zng.

Zingiber officinale. *Nat. ord.*, ZINGIBERACEÆ.

Ginger. *For. names:* German, *Ingiwer*; French, *Gingembre*; Italian, *Zenzero*; Spanish, *Gengibre*.

*Habitat.*—Hindostan. Cultivated in East and West Indies.

*Part employed.*—The scraped and dried rhizome as imported.

*Characters.*—Irregular-lobed decorticated pieces, 3 or 4 inches long, sub-compressed, yellowish-white but not chalky on the surface, with a short mealy fracture, hot taste, and agreeable aroma. Powder yellowish-white.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, using rectified spirit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—New Provings, Philadelphia, 1866.

Proper forms for dispensing.—*2 and upwards, Tincture, Pilules, or Globules*.



## PART III.

### EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

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Hahnemann did not generally approve of the external use of medicines, and the *British Homœopathic Society* does not wish to commit itself as a body to their recommendation; since, however, many of their members and colleagues are daily in the habit of employing them, and since, moreover, it is still a moot question whether medicine should or should not be applied locally, it has been considered advisable to furnish the chemists with the best formulæ for making such preparations, as the demand for them is well known to be considerable.\* No attempt will be made to enumerate all the various medicines which have been used locally; all that is necessary is to give approved recipes for the following general

\* N.B.—In these remarks it is not to be understood that Hahnemann and his followers consider local applications, *per se*, to be of questionable utility, but the point at issue is, how far the homœopathic medicines act when thus applied, and how far the benefit is traceable to the menstruum and the manner of the application. For example, in rubbing in an opodeldoc or liniment containing a certain amount of a homœopathic medicine, it is difficult to apportion the benefit between the medicine and the friction. In using a medicated ointment the unctuous matter may have much to do with the result, while if a lotion is used it may benefit the case either by cooling if spirituous, or by acting after the manner of a wet compress if its moisture is mechanically retained.



forms, which can then be medicated by any remedy desired, and a description of the substances used in their preparation. These general forms are, *Glyceroles*, *Ointments*, *Liniments*, *Lotions*, *Opodeldocs*, and *Injections*.

### ADEPS PRÆPARATUS.

*Synonym.*—AXUNGIA.

Prepared Lard.

The purified fat of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, Linn.

Take of

The internal fat of the abdomen of the	}	14 pounds.
hog, perfectly fresh . . . . .		

Remove as much of the membranes as possible, cut the fat into small pieces, put it into a suitable vessel with about 4 gallons of cold water, and, while a current of water is running through the vessel, break up the masses of fat with the hands, exposing every part to the water, so that whatever is soluble may be thus dissolved and carried away. Afterwards collect the washed fat on a sieve or in a cloth, drain away as much as possible of the water, liquefy the fat at a heat not exceeding 212° and strain through flannel, pressing the residue while hot, then put it into a pan heated by steam and keep it at a temperature a little but not much above 212°, stirring it continually, until it becomes clear and entirely free from water; finally strain it through flannel.

*Characters and Tests.*—A soft white fatty substance, melting at about 100°. Has no rancid odour; dissolves entirely in ether. Distilled water in which it has been boiled, when cooled and filtered, gives no precipitate with Nitrate of Silver, and is not rendered blue by the addition of solution of Iodine.



## AMYLUM.

Starch.

The starch procured from the seeds of common wheat, *Triticum vulgare*.

*Characters and Tests.*—In white columnar masses. When rubbed in a Wedgwood mortar with a little cold distilled water, it is neither acid nor alkaline to test-paper, and the filtered liquid does not become blue on the addition of solution of Iodine. Mixed with boiling water and cooled, it gives a deep blue colour with Iodine.

## CERA ALBA.

White Wax.

Yellow wax bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

*Characters.*—Hard, nearly white, translucent. Not unctuous to the touch; does not melt under 150°.

## CETACEUM.

Spermaceti.

Nearly pure Cetine, obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the Sperm Whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, Linn., inhabiting the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is separated from the oil by filtration and pressure, and afterwards purified.

*Characters and Tests.*—Crystalline, pearly white, glistening, translucent, with little taste or odour, reducible to powder by the addition of a little rectified spirit. Scarcely unctuous to the touch; does not melt under 100°.



## GLYCEROLES.

Holding a place intermediate between ointments and liniments, are the glyceroles.

These consist of the medicine mixed with glycerine, and the proportions usually employed are the same as in the case of ointments. They form very convenient preparations, and, being soluble in all proportions in water and in alcohol, they can be diluted to form both liniments, lotions, and injections.

## INJECTIONS.

These vary according to the uses to which they are to be applied.

## 1. VAGINAL INJECTIONS.

A very convenient general formula for these is the following, recommended by Dr. Ludlam:—

Take of

The Medicine	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce;
Glycerine	.	.	.	.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce;
Distilled Water	.	.	.	.	2 fluid ounces.

Mix.

One teaspoonful of this with sufficient tepid water is used for each injection.

## 2. URETHRAL INJECTIONS.

With the exception of *Infusion of Hydrastis* (1 ounce to the pint), these have mostly consisted of solutions of various salts in distilled water of much the same strength as those used by the old school.



## 3. RECTAL INJECTIONS.

When it is thought desirable to apply any medicine to the rectum, it is convenient to mix the quantity intended to be administered with about 2 fluid ounces of thin starch or arrowroot, and to inject it slowly, so that it may be retained.

## LINIMENTA.

These are sometimes medicated oils, using olive oil as the basis. More frequently the following *Tincture of Soap* is used:—

Take of

Soft Soap . . . . .	6 ounces ;
Proof Spirit . . . . .	24 fluid ounces.

Dissolve by means of a gentle heat, and strain.

Tinctures can be mixed with this in the proportion of 1 fluid drachm to 9 fluid drachms, and will form very convenient liniments or embrocations.

## LOTIONES.

Lotions are prepared in the following ways:—

1. By simply diluting the medicine with distilled water in the proportion of 1 in 10 or 1 in 100 ; in the latter case  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *fluid drachm* to the pint is pretty nearly correct.
2. By diluting a glycerole of the medicine with 4 or 9 times its measure of distilled water.
3. By mixing the medicine, in the proportion of 1 in 100, with dilute alcohol, to make an evaporating lotion.



## OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

Almond Oil.

The oil expressed from bitter and sweet almonds.

*Characters.*—Pale yellow, nearly inodorous, or having a nutty odour, with a bland oleaginous taste.

## OLEUM OLIVÆ.

Olive Oil.

The oil expressed in the South of Europe from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa*, Linn. ; Steph. and Church., Med. Bot., pl. 15.

*Characters.*—Pale yellow, with scarcely any odour, and a bland oleaginous taste ; congeals partially at about 36°.

## OPODELDOCS.

Opodeldocs are semi-solid liniments ; they are prepared as follows:—

Take of

White Curd Soap	. . .	4½ ounces ;
Rectified Spirit	. . .	15 fluid ounces ;
Distilled Water	. . .	9 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the soap in the water by a gentle heat, then add very gradually the rectified spirit and the medicine (in the proportion of 1 fluid drachm of mother tincture to 9 fluid drachms of the opodeldoc), stir well, and while still fluid strain and pour into bottles.

*Arnica* and *Rhus* are the chief medicines used in this form.



## SAPO ANIMALIS.

## Curd Soap.

A soap made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of Stearin.

*Characters and Tests.*—White, or with a very light greyish tint; dry, nearly inodorous; horny and pulverizable when kept in dry warm air. Easily moulded when heated, soluble in rectified spirit; soluble also in hot water, the solution being neutral or only slightly alkaline to test-paper. It does not impart a greasy stain to paper.

## SAPO DURUS.

## Hard Soap.

Soap made with olive oil and soda.

*Characters.*—Greyish-white, dry, inodorous; horny and pulverizable when kept in dry warm air; easily moulded when heated. Soluble in rectified spirit; not imparting an oily stain to paper. Incinerated, it yields an ash which does not deliquesce.

## SAPO MOLLIS.

## Soft Soap.

Soap made with olive oil and potash.

*Characters.*—Yellowish-green, inodorous, of a gelatinous consistence. Soluble in rectified spirit; not imparting an oily stain to paper. Incinerated, it yields an ash which is very deliquescent.

## UNGUENTA.

Ointments may be prepared in various ways, viz.:—

1. With PREPARED LARD alone; this has the disadvantage of soon becoming rancid.



## UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

2. With SPERMACETI OINTMENT, prepared as follows :—

Take of

Spermaceti	.	.	.	5 ounces ;
White Wax	.	.	.	2 ounces ;
Almond Oil	.	.	.	1 pint, or a sufficiency.

Melt together with a gentle heat, remove the mixture, and stir constantly while it cools.

## CERATUM SIMPLEX.

3. Should a firm ointment or CERATE be required, the following proportions are preferable :—

Take of

Spermaceti	.	.	.	3 ounces ;
White Wax	.	.	.	6 ounces ;
Olive Oil	.	.	.	14 fluid ounces.

Melt the spermaceti and wax in a water-bath, stir in the oil, and when cool, but not set, gradually add the medicating tincture and stir briskly till cold.

## UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX.

4. A SIMPLE OINTMENT may be prepared in the following manner :—

Take of

White Wax	.	.	.	2 ounces ;
Prepared Lard	.	.	.	3 ounces ;
Almond Oil	.	.	.	3 fluid ounces.

Melt the wax and lard in the oil on a water-bath ; then remove the mixture, and stir constantly while it cools.



## GLYCERINUM AMYLI.

5. A fifth and very suitable form of ointment has for its basis GLYCERINE OF STARCH, prepared as follows :—

Take of

Starch . . . . .	1 ounce ;
Glycerine . . . . .	8 fluid ounces.

Rub them together until they are intimately mixed, then transfer the mixture to a porcelain dish, and apply a heat gradually raised to 240°, stirring it constantly until the starch particles are completely broken and a translucent jelly is formed.

In the great majority of instances the proportion of 1 in 10 will be found satisfactory in medicating all these ointments, say 44 minims in the ounce, or, if it is desired to be very accurate, 1 drachm of the medicine to 9 drachms of the ointment.



GRANULUM ALBUM

3. A full and very simple form of granulum has been  
its basic granulum in various papers as follows:-

Take of	Method
1 lb. of starch	1 lb. of starch
2 1/2 lb. of sugar	2 1/2 lb. of sugar

Robt. Smith's recipe, and (2) the following method,  
then transfer the mixture to a porcelain dish, and apply a  
heat gradually raised to 250°, stirring it constantly until  
the starch particles are completely broken and a trans-  
parent jelly is formed.

In the great majority of instances the granulum of 1  
in 10 will be found satisfactory in treatment, all other  
amounts, say 11 grains in the ounce, or, if it is de-  
sired to be very accurate, 1 grain of the granulum to 9  
grains of the solvent.



## APPENDIX.

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UNDER this heading are included—

1. Partially proved medicines, some of them being already well spoken of as curative agents.

2. Medicines less known, but about whose physiological action or therapeutic value sufficient information has been obtained to entitle them to some brief notice.

It must be evident that this part of the work might have been largely extended, but the object being to secure only those medicines that promised to enrich our *Materia Medica*, a selection had to be made. In this way the names of many of those but little known are excluded, while others that may be said to be in a transition state are retained. Though some that were in the first edition of the *Pharmacopœia* are retained that perhaps might have been left out, it is hoped that none that should find a place are thus dealt with.



# APPENDIX

Under this heading are included—

1. I have already proved medicines, some of them being already well spoken of as emetic agents.
  2. Medicines less known, but about whose physiological action or therapeutic value sufficient information has been obtained to entitle them to some brief notice.
- It must be evident that this part of the work might have been largely extended, but the object being to secure only those medicines that promised to furnish our Materia Medica, a selection had to be made. In this way the names of many of those that little known the included, while others that may be said to be in a transition state are retained. Though some that were in the first edition of the Dispensary are retained, that perhaps might have been left out, it is hoped that none that should find a place are thus dealt with.



## APPENDIX.

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### ACALYPHA INDICA.

*Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

An Indian plant.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves is much esteemed as an emetic. The root is used as a purgative.

*Homœopathic uses.*—Has been partially proved by Dr. Tonnière, of Calcutta, and found very useful by several practitioners in *Hæmoptysis*. *Vide* Additions to Hom. Mat. Med., by Henry Thomas, M.D., 1858; Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xv., p. 168, and Monthly Hom. Rev., vol. xii., p. 399; also Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

### ACIDUM ACETICUM.

*Present name.*—Glacial Acetic Acid.

Concentrated Acetic Acid, corresponding to at least 84 per cent. of anhydrous acid,  $C_4H_6O_3$ .

*Characters and Tests.*—It crystallizes when cooled to  $34^\circ$ , and remains crystalline until the temperature rises to above  $48^\circ$ . Specific gravity 1.065 to 1.066, and this is increased by adding 10 per cent. of water. At the mean temperature of the air it is a colourless liquid, with a pungent acetous odour. 60 grains by weight mixed with a fluid ounce of distilled water require for neutralization at least 990 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Soda. If a fluid drachm of it mixed with half an ounce of distilled water and half a drachm of pure Hydrochloric Acid be put into a small flask with a few pieces of Granulated Zinc, and, while the effervescence continues, a slip of bibulous paper wetted with solution of Sub-acetate of Lead



be suspended in the upper part of the flask above the liquid for about five minutes, the paper will not become discoloured.

A notice appears in Allen's Encyclopædia.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

#### ACIDUM BORACICUM.

*Present name.*—Crystallized Boric Acid.  $\text{HBO}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

This is prepared by adding any of the mineral acids to a hot saturated solution of Borax. It is deposited in crystalline scales on cooling. These, after being washed with distilled water and dried, are fused in a platinum crucible, and the mass re-dissolved in four times its weight of boiling distilled water, and re-crystallized.

*Test.*—A solution in alcohol burns with a green flame.

This has not been proved, but is noticed in B. J. H., vol. ii.

It is used externally in the antiseptic treatment of wounds, and as it promises to be of use in some forms of skin disease, it is very desirable that its homœopathic action should be investigated.

*Preparation.*—Solution in alcohol.

#### ACIDUM FORMICUM.

Formic Acid.  $\text{HCHO}_2$ .

An acid first discovered in the red ant (*Formica rufa*), but easily prepared artificially by various processes.

It may be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Homœopathic uses.*—A few pathogenetic effects are recorded in the British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. ii., p. 338. It seems to act on the kidney.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, dilute alcohol for 1, and rectified spirit for 3<sup>x</sup> and upwards.

#### ACIDUM GALLICUM.

Gallic Acid.  $\text{H}_3\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{O}_5, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

A crystalline acid prepared from Galls, which are excrecences on *Quercus infectoria*, caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ*.

It may be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Crystalline, in acicular prisms or silky needles, sometimes nearly white, but generally of a pale fawn-



colour. It requires about 100 parts of cold water for its solution, but dissolves in 3 parts of boiling water. Soluble also in rectified spirit. The aqueous solution gives no precipitate with solution of Isinglass. It gives a bluish-black precipitate with a Persalt of Iron. The crystalline acid when dried at  $212^{\circ}$  loses 9.5 per cent. of its weight. It leaves no residue when burned with free access of air.

*Homœopathic uses.*—These are given in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM.

*Present name.*—Sulphurous Anhydride.  $\text{SO}_2$ .

Sulphurous acid gas, dissolved in water, and constituting 9.2 per cent. by weight of the solution.

Take of

Sulphuric Acid . . . . .	4 fluid ounces ;
Wood Charcoal, broken into small pieces . . . . .	} 1 ounce ;
Water . . . . .	
Distilled Water . . . . .	20 fluid ounces.

Put the Charcoal and Sulphuric Acid into a glass flask, connected by a glass tube with a wash-bottle containing the 2 ounces of water, whence a second tube leads into a pint bottle containing the distilled water, to the bottom of which the gas-delivery tube should pass. Apply heat to the flask until gas is evolved, which is to be conducted through the water in the wash-bottle, and then into the distilled water, the latter being kept cold, and the process being continued until the bubbles of gas pass through the solution undiminished in size. The product should be kept in a stoppered bottle in a cool place.

*Characters and Tests.*—A colourless liquid with a pungent sulphurous odour. Specific gravity 1.04. It gives no precipitate, or but a very slight one, with Chloride of Barium, but a copious one if solution of Chlorine be also added. 34.7 grains by weight of it mixed with an ounce of distilled water and a little mucilage of Starch do not acquire a permanent blue colour with the volumetric solution of Iodine until 1,000 grain measures of the latter have been added. When evaporated it leaves no residue.

No proving has yet been made, but its use has been fully commented on in B. J. H. and M. H. R



*Preparation.*—The above may be considered as the 1<sup>x</sup> attenuation; dilute alcohol may be used for 1, and rectified spirit for all above.

## ACIDUM TANNICUM.

Tannic Acid.  $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$ .

An acid extracted from Galls (vide *Acidum Gallicum*).

It may be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In pale yellow vesicular masses or thin glistening scales, with a strongly astringent taste, and an acid reaction; readily soluble in water and rectified spirit, very sparingly soluble in ether. The aqueous solution precipitates solution of Gelatine yellowish-white, and the Persalts of Iron of a bluish-black colour. It leaves no residue when burned with free access of air.

*Homœopathic uses.*—These are given in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

## ACTŒA SPICATA.

*Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

Herb Christopher, or Baneberry.

*Characters.*—A perennial herb, with large radical *leaves*, not unlike those of several *Umbellifers*, the stalk usually twice divided into 3 or 5 pinnately arranged branches; segments or leaflets ovate, pointed, often 3-lobed, and coarsely toothed, of a deep green, and quite glabrous. *Stem* 1 to 2 feet high, with few smaller leaves. *Flowers* small, nearly white, in a short, loose, oblong terminal raceme. *Berries* small, nearly black.

Dr. Petroz gives a proving in his *Études de Thérapeutique*, pt. 2nd, p. 25.

*Parts employed.*—The root, or, better still, the ripe fruit.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## ÆSCULUS GLABRA.

*Nat. ord.*, SAPINDACEÆ.

Fœtid or Ohio Buckeye.

A large tree found in Ohio and States of North America watered by the Ohio river. A very partial proving is given in Hale's New Remedies.



*Parts employed.*—The bark ; the whole fruit.

*Preparations.*—Of the bark, tincture. Of the whole fruit, trituration or tincture.

AILANTUS GLANDULOSA.

*Nat. ord.*, SIMARUBACEÆ.

The Tree of Heaven. *For. names*: German, *Gätterbaum*; French, *Ailante*.

*Characters.*—A deciduous tree of the first rank, growing to the height of 60 feet and upwards. Its straight, erect, column-like *trunk*, from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, its gigantic boughs and shoots, clothed with large pendulous leaves, give it a noble appearance. *Leaves* from 1½ to 6 feet in length, pinnate, with an odd one, and having leaflets with coarse glandulous teeth near the base. *Flowers* in rather large compact panicles, of a whitish-green colour, exhaling a disagreeable odour.

A short proving exists in North American Journ. of Hom., vol. vii., p. 385, and a case of poisoning is recorded by Dr. P. P. Wells in American Hom. Review, March, 1864, from the symptoms of which he suggested it as a remedy for *Malignant Scarlet Fever*, in which disease it has done signal service. See a paper by Dr. Chalmers in Monthly Hom. Review, vol. xii., p. 713. See also Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—Dr. Hale recommends the use of the fresh well-developed flowers, and of the fresh bark of the young shoots and roots in equal parts.

The poisoning was caused by the sap of the young and tender shoots, gathered during the flowering of the tree.

*Preparations.*—Tincture in each case.

ALCOHOL SULPHURIS. CS<sub>2</sub>.

*Synonym.*—Carburetum Sulphuris.

*Present name.*—Carbonic Sulphide.

Bisulphuret of Carbon.

Prepared by passing the vapour of Sulphur over Charcoal, heated to redness in a porcelain tube, and condensing the product in a properly cooled vessel. It is then purified by re-distillation over quicklime.

*Characters.*—A very volatile, colourless liquid, of high re-



fracting power, of an acrid, pungent taste, and a fetid, peculiar, sulphurous odour. Insoluble in water; soluble in all proportions in ether, and in alcohol. Its vapour is very poisonous, and great care should be taken to secure it in well-stoppered bottles.

Provings are published in Marcy and Peters' New. Mat., Med., Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xv., p. 253 in North Amer. Journ. of Hom., vol. ii., p. 374, in Hering's Amer. Mat. Med., and in Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS.

*Nat. ord.*, APOCYNACEÆ.

Satween.

Used in India in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery (Waring's Indian Pharm., p. 137). It is also used for colic and as a purgative (Brit. Journ. of Hom.), and has been found useful in cholera (M. H. R., x.).

*Part employed.*—The bark.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### ALUMINIUM.

Metallic Aluminium. Al.

A brilliant white silver-like metal, malleable and ductile, obtained by heating Chloride of Aluminium with Metallic Sodium.

It can be procured very pure in the form of foil.

Bœnninghausen is said to have used this, but no reference to any proving has been found.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

The following Salts of Ammonia deserve the attention of homœopathists, but none of them have as yet been fully proved.

#### AMMONII ACETAS.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Acetate.  $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ .

Mindererus' Spirit.

Made by neutralizing Acetic Acid with Carbonate of Ammonia.



A notice will be found in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

## AMMONII BENZOAS.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Benzoate.  $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ .

Prepared by dissolving Benzoic Acid in a watery solution of Ammonia, and crystallizing.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless laminar crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol. It gives a bulky yellowish precipitate with Persalts of Iron. Its aqueous solution when heated with Caustic Potash evolves Ammonia, and, if it be not too dilute, when acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, it gives a deposit of Benzoic Acid. When heated it sublimes without any residue.

This has been recommended for gout, and to be used where Benzoic Acid is indicated. There is also a notice in Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

## AMMONII BROMIDUM.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Bromide.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ .

It is best to procure this from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless crystals, which become slightly yellow by exposure to the air, and have a pungent saline taste. May be sublimed unchanged by the application of heat. Readily soluble in water, less soluble in spirit. A solution of the salt in water, mixed with mucilage of Starch and a drop of an aqueous solution of Bromine or Chlorine, does not exhibit any blue colour.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use dilute alcohol for 3<sup>x</sup>, and afterwards rectified spirit.

## AMMONII CITRAS.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Citrate.  $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ .

Made by neutralizing Citric Acid with strong solution of Ammonia.

A notice of this will be found in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.



*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added for 3<sup>x</sup>, dilute alcohol for 2, and after that rectified spirit.

## AMMONII IODIDUM.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Iodide.  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$ .

Can be obtained from the operative chemists in a state of purity.

It is sometimes found to agree with patients who cannot take Kali Iod. without suffering unpleasantly.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added for 3<sup>x</sup> and 2, dilute alcohol for 3, and afterwards rectified spirit.

## AMMONII PHOSPHAS.

*Present name.*—Hydro-diammonic Phosphate.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ .

Made by neutralizing Phosphoric Acid with strong solution of Ammonia.

*Characters and Tests.*—In transparent colourless prisms. Soluble in water, insoluble in rectified spirit. When heated with Caustic Potash, Ammonia is evolved. The aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with Nitrate of Silver. If 20 grains of this salt be dissolved in water and solution of Ammonio-sulphate of Magnesia added, a crystalline precipitate falls, which, when well washed upon a filter with solution of Ammonia diluted with an equal volume of water, dried, and heated to redness, leaves 16·8 grains.

A notice of this is given in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added for 3<sup>x</sup> and 2, dilute alcohol for 3, and afterwards rectified spirit.

## AMMONII SUCCINAS.

*Present name.*—Ammonic Succinate.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$ .

Can be made by neutralizing Succinic Acid with solution of Ammonia.

This has not been proved, but there are reasons for believing



that it acts on the nervous system, and would prove useful in hysteria, in the treatment of which Amber (Succinum) was long held in estimation.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1, then use distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added for 3<sup>x</sup> and 2, dilute alcohol for 3, and afterwards rectified spirit.

#### AMYL NITRIS.

Nitrite of Amyl.  $C_5H_{11}NO_2$ .

Prepared from amylic alcohol by the action of nitric or nitrous acid.

It may be obtained pure from the operative chemists. Care is necessary in the use of this powerful agent, as even smelling at the bottle may produce unpleasant sensations.

*Characters and Tests.*—An ethereal liquid of a yellowish colour, and peculiar not disagreeable odour. Specific gravity 0.877. Boiling point 205°. Insoluble in water; soluble in rectified spirit in all proportions. If it be added drop by drop to Caustic Potash while fused by the application of heat, Valerianate of Potash will be formed.

A notice is given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS.

*Nat. ord.*, PRIMULACEÆ.

Scarlet Pimpernel, Poor Man's Weather-glass.

*Characters.*—A neat, much branched, procumbent annual, 6 inches to near a foot long, with opposite, broadly ovate, sessile and entire leaves. Pedicels considerably longer than the leaves, and rolled back as the capsule ripens. *Calyx* divisions pointed. *Corolla* rotate, usually of a bright red within. Capsule opening transversely.

A proving is given in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Part employed.*—The entire fresh herb.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### ANILINE SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Aniline.  $(C_6H_5, H_2N)_2H_2SO_4$ .

*Synonyms.*—Kyanol Sulphate, Phenylamine Sulphate, Phenylia Sulphate.



Prepared from an artificial alkaloid, obtainable from Coal Tar, from Indigo, from Oleum Animale, and from Benzol. Commercially it is always made from the latter.

It may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless crystalline masses. Sparingly soluble in alcohol, entirely and readily soluble in water. The aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with Chloride of Barium, and when added to solution of Chlorinated Lime, produces instantly a mauve colour.

In vol. xx. of the British Journal of Hom. it is referred to as very useful in choræa, and since, when given to animals in poisonous doses, it always produces violent clonic and tonic spasms, it may be fairly considered homœopathic to the cases in point.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, which should be preserved in yellow actinic bottles.

#### ANISUM STELLATUM.

*Illicium Anisatum.* *Nat. ord.,* MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Star Anise-seed.

*Characters.*—An evergreen tree, with aromatic bark and yellow axillary flowers. *Fruit,* consisting of from 5 to 10 brownish ligneous capsules 4 or 5 lines long, united together in the form of a star, each containing a brown shining seed.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Allen's Encyclopædia. A short proving is given by Marcy and Peters in their New Mat. Med.

*Part employed.*—The seed.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (rectified spirit).

#### ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

*Nat. ord.,* COMPOSITÆ.

Common Chamomile.

*Characters.*—A procumbent or creeping, branched perennial; the flowering branches shortly ascending and leafy. *Leaf segments* fine and pointed, few and compact. *Flower-heads* on terminal peduncles with white rays. Scales of the receptacle rather broad, obtuse, and nearly as long as the central florets



Marcy and Peters give a pretty good account of the action of this plant, and there is a fragmentary proving by Dr. Berridge in the Monthly Hom. Rev., vol. xiii.

*Part employed.*—The entire plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM.

*Nat. ord.*, GRAMINACEÆ.

Sweet Vernal Grass.

This has been much used in the treatment of hay fever.

*Characters.*—A rather slender erect perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, and quite glabrous. Spike-like *panicle*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches long; outer glumes very pointed, the second about 3 lines long, the first seldom above half that length. Inner glumes usually quite included in them, or rarely the longest awn slightly protrudes.

*Parts employed.*—The flowering herb.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (40 O.P. spirit).

Average loss of moisture, 59 per cent.

#### ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM.

*Present name.*—Antimonious Chloride.  $SbCl_3$ .

In the solid form, as Butter of Antimony, this was formerly much used as a caustic to unhealthy ulcers, and supposed to act specifically as well as locally. It deserves a proving.

#### ANTIMONII OXIDUM.

*Present name.*—Antimonious Oxide.  $Sb_2O_3$ .

This, triturated with Phosphate of Lime, constitutes the Antimonial Powder of the British Pharmacopœia, so much used as a febrifuge. It deserves a proving.

#### ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM AUREUM.

*Synonym.*—Antimonii Oxysulphuretum.

This consists of Antimonium Crudum, mixed with a variable quantity of Oxide of Antimony. Some years ago this was



recommended as very useful in chronic inflammation of the fauces and throat. It has not been regularly proved.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### APIOL.

Essential oil of the common Parsley, *Apium Petroselinum*.

A short notice of this appears in Marcy and Peters.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### APOCYNUM ANDROSEMIFOLIUM.

*Nat. ord.*, APOCYNACEÆ.

Dog's-bane. Bitter Root.

An account and short proving of this are given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The whole plant, or the root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### APOMORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

*Contraction.*—Apm.

*Present name.*—Apomorphia Hydrochlorate.  $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$ , HCl.

An alkaloid, prepared from Hydrochlorate of Morphia by heating it with considerable excess of Hydrochloric Acid in a thick sealed tube to nearly 300° F. for two or three hours. The product is then diluted with distilled water, precipitated with Bi-carbonate of Soda and re-dissolved in ether or chloroform. On agitating a minute quantity of Hydrochloric Acid with the last solution, crystals of the Hydrochlorate are formed on the sides of the vessel. These are first drained, then washed with a little cold water and re-crystallized from solution in hot water, and finally dried on filtering-paper.

*Characters and Tests.*—In small crystals. It gives with Perchloride of Iron a dark purple-amethyst colouration, with Nitric Acid a brucia red, and with Bichromate of Potash and Sulphuric Acid a strychnia red.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies. Annals of the British Homœopathic Society, &c., vol. vii., p. 42, "On the Physiological Action of Certain Alkaloids derived from



Opium," by Dr. J. Galley Blackley; and p. 233 same volume, "On some Points in the Therapeutics of Apomorphia," &c., by Dr. D. Dyce Brown.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

## ARALIA RACEMOSA.

*Nat. ord.*, ARALIACEÆ.

American Spikenard.

A shrubby plant, an account of which, along with a short proving, is given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## ARANEA DIADEMA.

*Class*, ARACHNIDA; *Order*, ARANEIDEA; *Family*, EPEIRIDÆ.

*Synonym.*—Epeira diadema.

Garden or Papal-Cross Spider. *For. names*: German, *Kreutz Spinne*; French, *Araignée à croix papule*.

This Spider is found all over Europe and America, in stables, on old walls, &c.

*Characters.*—Body ovoid, often as large as a small nut; a longitudinal line on the back, composed of yellow and white points, and traversed by 3 other similar lines.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies. A short proving is also given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The entire animal.

*Preparations.*—Tincture, using one live spider to every 100 minims of proof spirit, and macerating for ten or twelve days. Trituration.

## ARANEA SCINENCIA.

*Class*, ARACHNIDA; *Order*, ARANEIDEA; *Family*?

This Spider, of which no description is given, was proved by Dr. Rowley, Louisville, Ky., and published in North Amer. Journ. of Hom., vol. vii., p. 65.

It is described in Allen's Encyclopædia as "a grey spider found in Kentucky on old walls; does not spin a web."

*Part employed.*—The whole animal.

*Preparations.*—Tincture (proof spirit). Trituration.



## ARCTIUM LAPPA.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Synonym.*—Lappa Major.

Common Burdock.

*Characters.*—A stout, branching, erect biennial, 3 to 5 feet high. Lower *leaves* heart-shaped, very large, sometimes attaining  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot in length by a foot in breadth; the upper ones much smaller and broadly ovate. *Flower-heads* in terminal panicles. Involucres nearly globular, catching at anything they come in contact with by the hooked points of their numerous bracts. *Root* long, cylindrical.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## ARGENTI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM.

This is a solution of Chloride of Silver in excess of Ammonia. A notice of it occurs in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

## ARGENTI CHLORIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Argentum Muriaticum.

*Present name.*—Argentie Chloride. AgCl.

A white powder, prepared by precipitation from a solution of Nitrate of Silver with Hydrochloric Acid, washing carefully and drying, both of which processes must be done in the dark or in yellow light, to prevent the substance becoming dark-coloured. No proving of this has yet been published, but an account of its use is given in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark.

## ARGENTI CYANIDUM.

*Present name.*—Argentie Cyanide. AgCN.

Prepared by precipitation from a solution of Nitrate of Silver by Cyanide of Potassium, and washing the precipitate with the



same precautions as those named under *Argenti Chloridum*. It is a white powder. No proving has been made, but there is a notice of its effects in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation*.—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark.

#### ARGENTI IODIDUM.

*Present name*.—Argentio Iodide.  $\text{AgI}$ .

Prepared by precipitation from a solution of Nitrate of Silver by Iodide of Potassium. It is a bright yellow powder, in the washing and drying of which the same precautions must be taken as in the case of *Argenti Chloridum*. No proving of this has been published, but a notice of its use is given in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation*.—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark.

#### ARGENTI OXIDUM.

*Present name*.—Argentio Oxide.  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ .

An olive-brown powder, prepared by precipitating a solution of Nitrate of Silver with Lime-water, washing the precipitate carefully, and drying over a water-bath. No proving of this has been made, but it is admitted into the British Pharmacopœia as a reliable preparation.

*Preparation*.—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark.

#### ARGENTI PHOSPHAS.

*Present name*.—Tri-Argentio Phosphate.  $\text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4$ .

A yellow powder, prepared by precipitation from a solution of Nitrate of Silver by Rhombic Phosphate of Soda, and washing the precipitate with all the precautions already mentioned under *Argenti Chloridum*. The well-known action of both the ingredients of this substance on the nervous system renders it worthy of a careful proving.

*Preparation*.—Trituration, which must be kept in the dark.

#### ARISTOLOCHIA MILHOMENS.

*Nat. ord.*, ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

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

Dr. Mure gives a proving of this in his *Doctrine de l'École*



de Rio. See also Metcalf's provings in Appendix to North American Journal.

*Parts employed.*—The flowers.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA.

*Nat. ord.*, ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

Virginia Snake-root.

*Characters.*—A small roundish rhizome, with a tuft of numerous slender rootlets, about 3 inches long, yellowish, of an agreeable camphoraceous odour, and a warm bitter camphoraceous taste.

*Part employed.*—The rhizome.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### ARMORACIA, *vide* COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA.

#### ARSENICI IODIDUM.

*Present name.*—Arsenious Iodide.  $AsI_3$ .

Prepared by subliming a mixture of 1 part of Metallic Arsenic with 5 parts of Iodine in a flask by the aid of a gentle heat.

*Characters and Tests.*—Brick-red crystalline flakes, soluble in boiling water, giving off violet fumes when boiled with Nitric Acid.

A notice of the use of this compound, but no provings, appeared in B. J. H., xxvi.; and a proving has since appeared in Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### ARSENICUM CITRINUM.

*Present name.*—Arsenious Sesqui-sulphide.  $As_2S_3$ .

Orpiment.

A native sesqui-sulphide of Arsenic. It may be prepared by passing Sulphuretted Hydrogen through a solution of Arsenicum Album in dilute Hydrochloric Acid, and washing the precipitate thoroughly.

*Characters and Tests.*—A bright yellow powder, insoluble



in Hydrochloric Acid, but soluble in Sulphide of Ammonium. Soluble in boiling dilute Nitric Acid, with separation of Sulphur.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—R. A. M. L., ii.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### ARSENICUM HYDROGENOSUM.

*Present name.*—Trihydride of Arsenic. Arseniuretted Hydrogen.  $\text{AsH}_3$ .

Prepared by fusing Metallic Arsenic with its own weight of granulated Zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong Hydrochloric Acid.

*Characters and Tests.*—A very poisonous colourless gas, with a strong Garlic smell, burning with a blue flame if ignited, depositing Metallic Arsenic on the sides of a cool tube held over the flame.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

*Preparation.*—Solution in water, which absorbs one-fifth of its volume.

#### ARSENICUM METALLICUM.

Metallic Arsenic. As.

Prepared by mixing Arsenious Anhydride with charcoal and decomposing it at a dull red heat; the oxygen unites with the carbon, and the Metallic Arsenic passes off in vapour and is deposited in crystals on the cool part of the apparatus employed, which, when a small quantity only is required, may conveniently consist of a glass tube.

*Characters and Tests.*—A very pale steel-grey metal, of brilliant lustre, crystallizing when sublimed in rhombic octohedrons. The odour of its vapour is powerful, and strongly resembles that of Garlic. In a closed vessel it may be sublimed again and again without change.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—North Amer. Hom. Journ., vol. i.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### ARSENICUM RUBRUM.

*Present name.*—Arsenious Sulphide.  $\text{As}_2\text{S}_2$ .

Realgar.



A native mineral of an orange-red colour, answering to the same tests as Orpiment (*Arsenicum Citrinum*).

This is referred to, but no separate proving given, in Marcy and Peters' New Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

*Nat. ord.*, ARACEÆ.

Indian Turnip.

An American plant very similar to *Arum maculatum*.

An account of this is given in Hale's New Remedies, and there is a proving in Lippé's Text Book.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Preparation.*—Dr. Hale recommends a rapid trituration of the expressed juice of the freshly-gathered root with 10 parts of sugar of milk, and to be preserved in hermetically-sealed bottles, guarded from light and heat. The active principle is very volatile.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA.

*Nat. ord.*, ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

Silk-weed.

An account and proving of this are given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparations.*—Tincture of the fresh root. Trituration of the dried root.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

*Nat. ord.*, ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

Pleurisy-root. Butterfly-weed.

This plant is indigenous to the United States; most abundant in the southern States.

From the large, irregularly tuberous, branched, and fleshy perennial root arise numerous erect or procumbent hairy stems, about 3 feet in height. The very handsome, reddish-orange-coloured flowers are disposed in terminal or lateral corymbose umbels.

The fresh root has a subacid, nauseous taste; the dried root is bitter.



A partial proving of this is given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparations.*—Tincture. Trituration.

ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS.

*Nat. ord.,* LILIACEÆ.

Asparagus.

A short proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The young shoots, as used for food.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

Average loss of moisture, 80 per cent.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS, *vide* CANCER ASTACUS.

ASTERIAS RUBENS.

*Class,* ECHINODERMATA ; *Order,* ASTEROIDEA ; *Family,* ASTERIIDÆ ; *Genus,* URASTER.

*Synonym.*—Uraster rubens.

Common Star-fish.

A proving of this by Dr. Petroz is given in his *Études de Thérapeutique*.

*Part employed.*—The whole animal.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (rectified spirit).

ATHAMANTA OREOSELINUM.

*Nat. ord.,* UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Peucedanum o., Apium montanum.

Mountain Parsley.

A proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The fresh herb.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

AURI ET NATRI CHLORIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Aurum Muriaticum Natronatum.

*Present name.*—Auri-sodic Chloride.  $\text{NaCl, AuCl}_3, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Made by mixing solutions of the Chlorides of Gold and



Sodium, and crystallization. It is a staple salt, which crystallizes in four-sided prisms. It has not been proved.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

#### BADIAGA.

An organic substance found under fresh water in Russia; stated by some to be a *siliceous sponge*, by others to be a *Conferva*.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hahnemannian Monthly, vol. ii. Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparations.*—Trituration of the dried substance. Tincture.

#### BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

Myroxylon Pereiræ. *Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Synonym.*—Myrospermum Peruiferum.

Balsam of Peru.

This balsam, which exudes from the trunk of the tree after the bark has been scorched and removed, comes from Salvador in Central America.

*Characters and Tests.*—A reddish-brown or nearly black liquid, translucent in thin films; having the consistence of syrup, a balsamic odour, and an acrid, slightly bitter taste; soluble in 5 parts of rectified spirit. Undergoes no diminution in volume when mixed with water.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies. Allen's Encyclopædia.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### BARI IODIDUM.

*Present name.*—Baric Iodide.  $BaI_2$ .

A notice of this is given in Hale's New Remedies. It may be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless granules, deliquescent and freely soluble in water. Its aqueous solution gives a copious white precipitate with Sulphuric Acid, which is insoluble in acids, Iodine being at the same time liberated. When the same solution is mixed with mucilage of Starch, it yields a blue



colour on the addition of a minute quantity of solution of Chlorine.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

#### BELLIS PERENNIS.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

The Daisy.

A good account of this, and a partial proving, are given by Dr. Thomas in his Additions to the Hom. Mat. Med.

*Part employed.*—The whole plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### BENZINUM NITRICUM.

*Present name.*—Nitro-benzol.  $C_6H_5(NO_2)$ .

Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds. Nitro-benzine.

Prepared by the action of Nitric Acid on Benzol; when acted upon by reducing agents, such as Zinc and Hydrochloric Acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, &c., Nitro-benzol is converted into Aniline.

It may be obtained from the operative chemists.

A notice occurs in Allen's Encyclopædia.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### BETONIA AQUATICA, *vide* SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA.

#### BISMUTHI OXIDUM.

*Present name.*—Bismuth Oxide.  $Bi_2O_3$ .

Sesqui-oxide of Bismuth.

Prepared by boiling Bismuthi Subnitras with solution of Soda.

*Characters and Tests.*—A dull lemon-yellow powder. Heated to incipient redness, it is not diminished in weight. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in Nitric Acid mixed with half its volume of water; and if it be thus dissolved to saturation, the solution mixed with ten or twenty times its volume of water yields a white precipitate. The Nitric Acid solution gives no



precipitate with diluted Sulphuric Acid, nor with solution of Nitrate of Silver dropped into it. Solution of Chloride of Ammonium added to the Nitric Acid solution gives a white precipitate, and if this be treated with excess of solution of Ammonia, then filtered, and the clear filtrate neutralized with Hydrochloric Acid, it will not become turbid.

A notice appears in Allen's Encyclopædia.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### BRANCA URSINA.

*Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

*Synonym.*—Heracleum sphondylium.

Cow-parsnip, Hog-weed, Bear's-breech.

*Characters.*—A tall coarse plant, more or less rough, with short stiff hairs. *Leaves* pinnate with 3, 5, or 7 large, broad segments, usually 3-lobed and toothed, from 3 to 5 inches long and at least as broad, sometimes more numerous and much narrower. *Umbels* large, of about 20 rays, the outer petals much larger than the others. *Carpels* nearly orbicular, 3 or 4 lines long; the vittas very conspicuous.

A proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### CADMII SULPHAS.

*Present name.*—Cadmic Sulphate.  $\text{CdSO}_4, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless transparent crystals, with a strong metallic styptic taste. Freely soluble in water, but only slightly so in rectified spirit. The aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with Chloride of Barium; it also yields a yellow precipitate with Sulphuretted Hydrogen or Sulphide of Ammonium, which is insoluble in excess of the latter. The same solution also gives a white gelatinous precipitate with excess of solution of Potash, the filtrate from which is unaffected by Sulphide of Ammonium.

A proving of this is given in Lippé's Text Book of Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup> and 1, dilute alcohol for 3<sup>x</sup>, and rectified spirit for 2 and upwards.



## CAINCA.

*Nat. ord.*, CINCHONACEÆ.

An undetermined species of Chiococca, brought originally from Brazil.

*Characters.*—Cylindrical pieces, varying in size from the thickness of a straw to that of the little finger, somewhat bent or contorted, slightly wrinkled longitudinally, with occasional small asperities; internally ligneous; externally covered with a thin, brittle, reddish-brown bark, having a light brown or brownish ash-coloured epidermis. The cortical portion has a resinous character, and a bitter disagreeable taste, somewhat acrid and astringent; the ligneous part is quite tasteless.

A proving of this is given in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. ii., Appendix.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## CAJUPUTUM.

Oleum Cajuputi.

Oil of Cajuput.

The volatile oil distilled from the leaves of Melaleuca Minor (M. Cajuputi)—a small, erect, slender tree, from the whiteness of its bark known in the native language as “The White Tree”—imported from Batavia and Singapore.

*Characters.*—Very mobile, transparent, of a fine pale bluish-green colour. It has a strong agreeable odour, and a warm aromatic taste, and leaves a sensation of coldness in the mouth.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale’s New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit. Trituration.

## CALCII ARSENIAS.

*Synonym.*—Calcarea Arsenica.

*Present name.*—Tricalcic Diarseniate.  $\text{Ca}_3\text{2AsO}_4$ .

*Characters and Tests.*—A light, white amorphous powder, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in diluted Nitric Acid. The solution continues clear when an excess of Acetate of Soda is added to it, but gives a white precipitate on the subsequent addition of Oxalate of Ammonia. A small quantity boiled with an excess of Caustic Soda and filtered, gives, when ex-



actly neutralized by Nitric Acid, a brick-red precipitate on the addition of solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, recommended this upwards of twenty years ago for epilepsy, and more recently it has been used as a cardiac tonic. No reference to any proving has been found.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### CALCII BROMIDUM.

*Present name.*—Calcic Bromide.  $\text{CaBr}_2$ .

A notice of this is given in Allen's Encyclopædia.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

#### CALCII CHLORIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Calcarea Muriatica.

*Present name.*—Calcic Chloride.  $\text{CaCl}_2$ .

May be prepared by neutralizing Hydrochloric Acid with pure Carbonate of Lime (*e.g.*, pure white Carrara marble), and evaporating to dryness. Owing to its strong attraction for water, it must be preserved in well-stoppered bottles.

*Characters and Tests.*—In white agglutinated masses, dry, but very deliquescent; evolves no Chlorine or Hypochlorous Acid on the addition of Hydrochloric Acid, and is entirely soluble in twice its weight of water, also in alcohol. The aqueous solution is not precipitated by the addition of lime-water.

This salt has not been regularly proved, but has been frequently employed successfully in scrofula and skin diseases.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water for 1<sup>x</sup>, then use dilute alcohol for 1, and after that rectified spirit.

#### CALCII FLUORIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Calcarea Fluorica.

*Present name.*—Calcic Fluoride, Fluor Spar.  $\text{CaF}_2$ .

A trituration of this well-known mineral has been recommended in scrofulous ulcers.

#### CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS.

*Present name.*—Calcic Hypophosphite.  $\text{Ca}_2\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2$ .

Hypophosphite of Lime.

Prepared by heating Phosphorus with Hydrate of Lime and



water until phosphuretted hydrogen gas ceases to be evolved, then filtering the liquid, separating uncombined lime with carbonic acid gas, and evaporating the remaining solution until the salt separates in a crystalline condition.

*Characters and Tests.*—A white crystalline salt, with a pearly lustre, and a bitter nauseous taste. Insoluble in rectified spirit. Soluble in 6 parts of cold water, and only slightly more soluble in hot water. The crystals do not lose water when heated to  $300^{\circ}$ . Heated to redness, they ignite, evolving spontaneously inflammable phosphuretted hydrogen, and leaving a reddish-coloured residue amounting to about 80 per cent. of the salt.

A proving is given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### CALCII IODIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Calcareo Hydriodica.

*Present name.*—Calcic Iodide.  $\text{CaI}_2$ .

This also has not been proved; but Dr. Meyhoffer and others have found it very useful in fistulous ulcers and sinuses. A notice of it appears in Allen's Encyclopædia.

*Characters and Tests.*—Dirty white crystalline masses, deliquescent and freely soluble in water. The solution gives a white precipitate with Oxalate of Ammonia, and when mixed with mucilage of Starch it yields a blue colour on the addition of a minute quantity of solution of Chlorine.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water up to 1.

#### CALX CHLORATA.

Chlorinated Lime, Bleaching Powder.

This well-known substance has not been regularly proved, but is strongly recommended by Dr. Neidhardt in diphtheria.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

#### CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.

*Present name.*—Monobrominated Camphor.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}$ .

*Characters and Tests.*—Thin, colourless crystals, or long flat prisms, perfectly transparent and hard, having a camphoraceous odour combined with that of Bromine, and a persistent cam-



phoraceous and terebinthinaceous taste; sparingly soluble in cold water, more so in hot, but readily soluble in alcohol and ether. When boiled with water it evaporates slowly, condensing on the sides of the tube.

This compound appears likely to be a valuable remedy; it has been used in allopathic practice, and Hale speaks well of it in his *New Remedies*.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### CANCER ASTACUS.

*Class*, CRUSTACEA; *Sub-class*, PODOPHTHALMATA; *Order*, DECAPODA; *Tribe*, OXYSTOMATA; *Sub-order*, ANOMOURA; *Family*, ASTACIDÆ; *Genus*, ASTACUS; *Species*, FLUVIATILIS.

*Synonym.*—Astacus Fluviatilis.

Common Cray-fish.

A proving of this appeared in vol. i. of *North Amer. Journ. of Hom.*

*Part employed.*—The live crustacean, bruised to a pulp.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (rectified spirit).

#### CARBON.

Lamp-black.

A short proving of this, obtained from burning petroleum oil in a lamp, is given in *North Amer. Journ. Hom.*, vol. ix.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Centaurea Benedicta, Cnicus Benedictus.

The Blessed Thistle.

*Habitat.*—Southern Europe.

*Characters.*—*Stem* about 2 feet high, branching towards the top. *Leaves* elliptical, rough, irregularly toothed, barbed with sharp points at their edges, of a bright green colour on their upper surface, and whitish on the under; lower leaves on foot-stalks, deeply sinuate; upper leaves sessile and in some measure decurrent. *Flowers* yellow, surrounded by an involucre of 10 bracts, of which the 5 exterior are largest; calyx oval, woolly,



consisting of several imbricated scales, terminated by rigid, pinnate, spinous points.

A proving of this is referred to in the Pathogenetic Cyclopædia.

*Part employed.*—The leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### CARDUUS MARIÆ.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

*Synonym.*—Carduus Marianus.

Milk Thistle, St. Mary's Thistle.

*Habitat.*—Southern Europe. Rare, and probably only introduced into Britain.

*Characters.*—An annual or biennial, 2 or 3 feet high, not much branched and glabrous, or with but very little cottony wool. *Leaves* smooth and shining above, and variegated by white veins; the lower ones deeply pinnatifid, with broad, very prickly lobes; the upper ones clasping the stem by prickly auricles, but scarcely decurrent. *Flower-heads* large, drooping, solitary at the ends of the branches, with purple florets. Bracts of the involucre very broad at the base, with a stiff, spreading, leafy appendage, ending in a long prickle, and bordered with prickles at its base. Hairs of the pappus simple.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—Equal parts of the root and seed with the hull on.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### CASCARILLA.

*Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Croton Eluteria.

*Habitat.*—The Bahama Islands.

*Characters.*—In quills, 2 or 3 inches in length, and from 2 to 5 lines in diameter, dull brown, but more or less coated with white crustaceous lichens; breaks with a short resinous fracture; is warm and bitter to the taste; and emits a fragrant odour when burned.



Jahr gives a short proving of this in his *Symptomen Codex*.

*Part employed*.—The bark.

*Preparation*.—Tincture (proof spirit).

CHELONE GLABRA.

*Nat. ord.*, SCROPHULARIACEÆ?

Balmomy. Snake-head, Turtle-head.

A common perennial herbaceous plant, a foot or two in height, indigenous to the United States. The closely-clustered, white, rose-coloured, or purple flowers resembling in shape the head of a snake or tortoise, has given the common name to this plant, of which a short notice is given in Hale's *New Remedies*.

*Part employed*.—The whole plant.

*Preparation*.—Tincture.

CHENOPODII GLAUCI APHIS.

*Class*, INSECTA; *Order*, HOMOPTERA; *Section*, DIMERA; *Family*, APHIDÆ.

The plant louse from *Chenopodium Glaucum*.

*Nat. ord.*, CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Oak-leaved Goosefoot.

*Characters of the plant*.—Sometimes a low, procumbent plant, sometimes more erect, but not so much so as some allied species; branched. *Leaves* narrow ovate, or oblong, sinuately toothed, but more regularly so than in any other species, green above, nearly white underneath. Clusters of *flowers* small, mostly in axillary nearly simple spikes. *Perianth* green or slightly mealy, almost closing over the seed, which is usually erect; horizontal only in a few flowers.

In Jahr's proving in the *Symptomen Codex* the *Aphis* which infests this plant is stated to have been used, and not the plant itself; whereas in Jahr's, Gruner's, and Büchner's *Pharmacopœias* the plant is directed to be used. While this uncertainty remains the tincture prepared from the plant cannot be used unless on some other authority than that of the proving alluded to.

*Part employed*.—The live aphis.

*Preparation*.—Tincture (proof spirit).



## CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA.

*Nat. ord.*, ERICACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—*Pyrola Umbellata*.

Prince's Pine, Pipsissewa.

This small evergreen plant is found in all parts of the United States. A short notice of it will be found in Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—The root and leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## CHLORAL HYDRAS.

*Contractions.*—Chlor-hyd. Cl-h.

*Present name.*—Chloral Hydrate.  $C_2HCl_3O, H_2O$ .

This substance may be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless crystals, which do not deliquesce on exposure to air. It has a pungent, but not an acrid odour, and a pungent and rather bitter taste. On the application of a gentle heat, it fuses to a colourless transparent liquid, which, as it cools, begins to solidify at a temperature of about  $120^\circ$ . It boils in a test-tube, with pieces of broken glass immersed in it, at about  $205^\circ$ , and at a slightly higher temperature it volatilizes on platinum foil without residue. Soluble in less than its own weight of distilled water, rectified spirit, or ether, and in four times its weight of chloroform. The aqueous solution is neutral, or but slightly acid to test-paper. A solution in chloroform when mixed by agitation with Sulphuric Acid does not impart colour to the acid. 100 grains of Hydrate of Chloral dissolved in 1 ounce of distilled water, and mixed with 30 grains of slaked lime, submitted to careful distillation with a suitable apparatus, should yield not less than 70 grains of chloroform.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies; see also paper by Dr. Dyce Brown in Annals of the British Homœopathic Society, vol. vii.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added.

## CIMEX LECTULARIUS.

*Class*, INSECTA; *Order*, HETEROPTERA; *Section*, AUROCORISA; *Family*, CIMICIDÆ.

Common Bed-Bug.



A proving of this will be found in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The entire insect.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

CITRUS CHINENSIS:

*Nat. ord.*, AURANTIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—C. Vulgaris Chinensis.

Bitter Orange.

An excellent account of the pathogenetic effects of the essential oil of this fruit is given in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xiii.

*Part employed.*—The essential oil of the rind of the ripe fruit.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

COBALTUM.

Cobalt. Co.

The pure metal, obtained in a spongy form by reducing the Chloride by Hydrogen:

A proving of this by Dr. Hering was published in Philadelphia in 1866.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

COCCIONELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA.

*Class*, INSECTA ; *Order*, COLEOPTERA ; *Sec.*, PSEÜDOTRIMERA ; *Family*, COCCINELLIDÆ.

Common Ladybird.

A fragmentary proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The whole insect, crushed when alive.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA.

*Nat. ord.*, CRUCIFERÆ.

*Synonym.*—Armoracia rusticana.

Horse Radish.

*Characters.*—A long, cylindrical, fleshy root, half an inch to 1 inch in diameter, expanding at the crown into several very



short stems. It is internally white, and has a pungent taste and smell.

A fragmentary proving appeared in Marcy and Peters.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

## CODEIA.

*Present name.*—Codeia.  $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3, H_2O$ .

An alkaloid obtained from Opium.

It may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless bold rhombic octahedra, soluble in 80 parts of cold water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether. The watery solution precipitates the Oxides of Lead, Copper, Iron, and several other metals, from solutions of their salts. It is not turned red by Nitric Acid, nor blue by Perchloride of Iron, but is precipitated by infusion of Galls. The solution exerts left-handed rotation on a ray of polarized light.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks, a brief notice only. Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

## COMOCLADIA DENTATA.

*Nat. ord.*, ANACARDIACEÆ.

Guao.

An account of this tree and a proving are given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves and bark.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## CONDURANGU.

Condor Plant.

This is a climbing plant or shrub found in Ecuador, the botanical position of which is at present undecided.

*Tests.*—*Bark* slightly resinous. A concentrated infusion does not react upon litmus. Treated by Ammonia, the infusion becomes of a fine orange-yellow colour. The bark when treated with Nitric Acid evolves an odour of pyroligneous acid. The



decoction possesses a straw-yellow colour, and characteristic semi-balsamic odour.

A short account of it is given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The bark.

*Preparation.*—Tincture. Trituration is suggested.

#### CONICINE.

*Synonyms.*—Coniine, Conylia.

*Present name.*—Conia.  $C_8H_{15}N$ .

A volatile oily base, destitute of oxygen, but having, when in a hydrated form, a powerful alkaline reaction, obtained by a complicated process from *Conium*, and hence should by preference be procured from the operative chemists. It has been recommended as a substitute for *Conium*, but no proving has been instituted.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### CORIARIA RUSCIFOLIA.

*Nat. ord.*, CORIARIACEÆ.

Tutee, Tupa Kihî.

A New Zealand poison, of which a short notice is given in Monthly Journ. of Hom., vol. ix.

*Part employed.*—The seeds.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### COSMOLINE.

A pure, dense, neutral, concentrated oleaginous body, obtained by subjecting crude Petroleum to distillation for the purpose of expelling the light hydro-carbons. The residue is purified without the use of chemicals, and deodorized by animal charcoal.

Cosmoline does not evaporate below  $400^{\circ}$ ; has no affinity for oxygen, and does not become rancid. It probably consists essentially of Paraffin and some of the heavy coal oils. In addition to the above extracts, a short proving is given in Hale's New Remedies.

It is much to be regretted that this remedy has not been given a scientific designation that would in some way point to its source.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Cerate.



## COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.

*Nat. ord.*, CRASSULACEÆ.

Wall Pennywort. Navelwort.

*Characters.*—*Stock* perennial, almost woody. Radical and lower *leaves* on long stalks, fleshy, orbicular, broadly crenate, and more or less peltate. Flowering *stems* erect, from 6 inches to 1 foot high, simple or slightly branched, leafy at the base only, and bearing a long raceme of pendulous, yellowish-green *flowers*. Calyx very small. Corolla cylindrical, about 3 lines long, becoming afterwards somewhat enlarged, with 5 short teeth, and enclosing the stamens and carpels.

A proving of this was published in the Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. ii.

*Part employed.*—The fresh leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

Average loss of moisture, 93 per cent.

## CUBEBA OFFICINALIS.

*Nat. ord.*, PIPERACEÆ.

Cubebæ.

*Characters.*—The berry, which is the part used of the Piper Cubebæ, a climbing perennial plant, is the size of black pepper, globular, wrinkled, blackish, supported on a stalk of rather more than its own length; has a warm camphoraceous taste and characteristic odour.

A fragmentary proving is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex, and a more extended one in the Hahnemannian Monthly, vol. ii.

*Part employed.*—The dried unripe fruit.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (rectified spirit).

## CUPRI CARBONAS.

*Synonym.*—Cuprum Carbonicum.

*Present name.*—Hydrated-dibasic Cupric Carbonate  $\text{CuO}$ ,  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CuCO}_3$ .

Obtained by precipitating a solution of Sulphate of Copper with a solution of Carbonate of Soda. It has the same composition as *Malachite*.

This preparation has been admitted into Jahr's and Gruner's Pharmacopœias, but no proving is referred to.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.



## CYTISUS LABURNUM.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

Laburnum.

An account of the pathogenetic effects of the seeds of this tree is given in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vols. ii. and xi.

*Part employed.*—The seeds.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

## DOLICHOS PRURIENS.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Synonym.*—Mucuna p.

Cowhage, or Cow-itch.

*Characters.*—Strong, brown, stinging hairs, that cover the legumes of this plant, and which cause an intolerable itching when placed on the skin.

A fragmentary proving of this is given in North Amer. Journ. of Hom., vol. i.

*Part employed.*—The setæ which cover the pods.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

## \*DORYPHORA DECIMLINEATA.

*Class*, INSECTA; *Order*, COLEOPTERA.

The Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug.

Dr. Hale gives an account of the exceedingly poisonous properties of this insect in vol. iii. of the American Journ. of Hom., Mat. Med., and in his New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The entire insect.

*Preparations.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol). Trituration.

## ERIGERON CANADENSE.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

Flea-bane.

*Characters.*—A stiff, erect annual, 1 to 2 feet high, glabrous except a few long spreading hairs. *Leaves* narrow, and entire or slightly toothed. *Flower-heads* very small and numerous, forming a long, narrow, leafy panicle. Florets minute, the outer



ones filiform, scarcely longer than the involucre, white or slightly tinged with red; central ones tubular, yellowish-white.

An account and proving of this are given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

*Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

Button Snake-root.

*Characters.*—*Root* dark brown, very knotty, wrinkled horizontally; fibres of the same colour growing downward. Internally yellowish-white, with an odour resembling *Iris Versicolor*, and a sweetish aromatic taste, succeeded by bitterness and a pungency affecting the fauces. It also resembles the taste of *Senega*.

An account and proving of this are given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparations.*—Tincture. Trituration of the dried root.

ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

*Nat. ord.*, ERYTHROXYLACEÆ.

Coca.

This is a shrub growing wild in South America, and largely cultivated in Bolivia for the sake of its leaves, which are much used in that country for chewing for the purpose of stimulation.

An excellent proving of this by Dr. Ch. Müller may be seen in the Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xv. See also Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The fresh leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

*Nat. ord.*, MYRTACEÆ.

Fever-tree. Australian Gum-tree.

The Eucalyptus is a large Australian and Tasmanian tree, some specimens being 200 feet high and 15 in diameter.



*Characters.*—The *leaves*, which are the officinal part, are green, growing on a short stem; they are thick and leathery, spear-shaped, with a curve like a scythe-blade, and have a well-marked nervule through the centre.

The wood is hard, and is used in ship-building. The tree has the property of absorbing large quantities of moisture from the ground, and is highly spoken of as a means of rendering swampy, aguish districts healthy. Its powers in this respect may have been exaggerated, but the truth will probably soon be known, as the trees have been planted in damp ground where intermittents have prevailed. If only a portion of what has been said is true, the discovery of such a healing tree will be a great blessing to those localities where it will grow. Much has also been said of it as an internal remedy for ague and some other complaints. It has been administered in the shape of infusion or tincture of the leaves; these, dry and powdered, have also been given with success. It has been found in allopathic practice to cure ague in some cases where *Quinine* has failed, but it in turn has sometimes failed; it will be well, therefore, for homœopaths to endeavour to find the key to those symptoms that show the cases in which it should be given in preference to *Quinine* and similar medicines. It probably owes its virtues to the presence of *Eucalyptol*, a fixed oil.

A notice of *Eucalyptus* will be found in Hale's *New Remedies*.

*Parts employed.*—The dried leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### EUGENIA JAMBOS.

*Nat. ord.*, MYRTACEÆ.

The Malabar Plum-tree.

A short proving of this is given in *Jahr's Symptomen Codex*.

*Part employed.*—The fresh seeds.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### EUONYMUS EUROPÆUS.

*Nat. ord.*, CELASTRACEÆ.

Spindle-tree.

*Characters.*—A glabrous shrub, about 3 to 5 feet high. *Leaves* shortly stalked, ovate-oblong or lanceolate, pointed and minutely toothed. *Peduncles* shorter than the leaves, with seldom more than 3 or 5 flowers. *Pod* red when ripe, opening



at the angles so as to show the seeds enclosed in a brilliant orange-coloured arillus.

A short proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The ripe fruit.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

*Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Large-flowering Spurge.

An account and a partial proving of this are given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM.

*Nat. ord.*, POLYGONACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Polygonum Fagopyrum.

Buckwheat.

*Habitat.*—Asia, but now common in Europe and North America.

A rather extensive proving will be found in Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—It will be well to import the tincture, as there is a doubt as to what part of the plant was used in the proving, as in the first volume the directions are "Tincture from the whole plant, and seed at maturity;" whereas in vol. ii. it is stated, "This medicine is prepared from the stem and seed-shells of the common Buckwheat."

## FERRI ARSENIAS.

*Synonym.*—Ferrum Arseniatum.

*Present name.*—Triferric Diarseniate.  $\text{Fe}_3\text{2AsO}_4$ .

The method of preparing this is given in the British Pharmacopœia as follows:—

Take of

Sulphate of Iron	. . . . .	9 ounces;
Arseniate of Soda, dried at 300°	. . . . .	4 ounces;
Acetate of Soda	. . . . .	3 ounces;
Boiling Distilled Water	. . . . .	A sufficiency.



Dissolve the Arseniate and Acetate of Soda in 2 pints, and the Sulphate of Iron in 3 pints of the water, mix the two solutions, collect the white precipitate which forms on a calico filter, and wash until the washings cease to be affected by a dilute solution of Chloride of Barium. Squeeze the washed precipitate between folds of strong linen in a screw press, and dry it on porous bricks in a warm air-chamber whose temperature shall not exceed 100°.

*Characters and Tests.*—A tasteless amorphous powder of a green colour, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by Hydrochloric Acid. This solution gives a copious light blue precipitate with the yellow Prussiate of Potash, and a still more abundant one of a deeper colour with the red Prussiate of Potash. A small quantity boiled with an excess of Caustic Soda and filtered, gives, when exactly neutralized by Nitric Acid, a brick-red precipitate on the addition of solution of Nitrate of Silver. The solution in Hydrochloric Acid when diluted gives no precipitate with Chloride of Barium. 20 grains dissolved in an excess of Hydrochloric Acid diluted with water continue to give a blue precipitate with the red Prussiate of Potash, until at least 170 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Bichromate of Potash have been added.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### FERRI LACTAS.

*Present name.*—Ferrous Lactate.  $\text{Fe}2\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

This is prepared by decomposing Proto-chloride of Iron with Lactate of Lime. The process is troublesome, and it will be well to obtain the substance from the operative chemists.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM.

*Present name.*—Moist Hydrated Ferric Oxide.  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

The British Pharmacopœia orders this to be prepared as follows:—

Take of

Solution of Persulphate of Iron . . . . .	4 fluid ounces ;
Solution of Soda . . . . .	33 fluid ounces ;
Distilled water . . . . .	A sufficiency.

Mix the solution of Persulphate of Iron with a pint of the distilled water, and add this gradually to the solution of Soda, stirring them constantly and briskly. Let the mixture stand



for two hours, stirring it occasionally, then put it on a calico filter, and, when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water, until what passes through the filter ceases to give a precipitate with Chloride of Barium. Lastly, enclose the precipitate, without drying it, in a stoppered bottle, or other suitable vessel, from which evaporation cannot take place. This preparation, when used, should be recently made.

*Characters and Tests.*—A soft moist pasty mass, of a reddish-brown colour. Dissolves readily in diluted Hydrochloric Acid without the aid of heat, and the solution gives a copious blue precipitate with the yellow, but not with the red Prussiate of Potash. A little of it dried at  $212^{\circ}$  until it ceases to lose weight, gives off moisture when heated to dull redness in a test-tube.

*Preparation.*—Used chiefly for making *Ferrum Aceticum*.

#### FERRI PHOSPHAS.

*Synonym.*—*Ferrum Phosphoricum*.

*Present name.*—Ferrous Hydric Phosphate.  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{HPO}_4$ .

The *Ferri Phosphas* of the British Pharmacopœia consists of Ferrous Hydric Phosphate, mixed with an uncertain amount of *Ferric Phosphate*,  $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{PO}_4$ . It is prepared as follows:—

Take of

Sulphate of Iron . . . . .	3 ounces ;
Phosphate of Soda . . . . .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces ;
Acetate of Soda . . . . .	1 ounce ;
Boiling Distilled Water . . . . .	4 pints.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in one half of the water, and the Phosphate and Acetate of Soda in the remaining half. Mix the two solutions, and, after careful stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash it with hot distilled water till the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with Chloride of Barium. Finally, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding  $120^{\circ}$ .

*Characters and Tests.*—A slate-blue amorphous powder, insoluble in water, soluble in Hydrochloric Acid. The solution yields a precipitate with both the yellow and red Prussiate of Potash, that afforded by the latter being the more abundant ; and when treated with Tartaric Acid and an excess of Ammonia, and subsequently with the solution of Ammonio-sulphate of Magnesia, lets fall a crystalline precipitate. When the salt is digested in Hydrochloric Acid with a lamina of pure Copper,



a dark deposit does not form on the metal. 20 grains dissolved in Hydrochloric Acid continue to give a blue precipitate with red Prussiate of Potash until 250 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Bichromate of Potash have been added.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS.

*Synonym.*—Ferrum Pyrophosphoricum.

This is a very useful and elegant preparation; it is readily soluble in water, keeps well, and has remarkably little styptic taste. It is the *Citro-ammoniacal Pyrophosphate* of the Paris Codex, and can be procured from the manufacturing chemists.

*Characters.*—Transparent crystalline scales, which are readily soluble in water, forming a green solution, and should have no acid or bitter taste. The solution gives a blue precipitate with the yellow Prussiate of Potash.

*Preparation.*—1 drachm of the scales may be dissolved in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  drachms of distilled water, and then 1 drachm of rectified spirit may be added. This causes a precipitate at first, but it is re-dissolved by shaking. This constitutes 1<sup>x</sup>; 1 must be made with a mixture of distilled water 3 parts, and rectified spirit 1 part; 3<sup>x</sup> with proof spirit, 2 with spirit 20° over proof, and 5<sup>x</sup> with rectified spirit.

#### FERRI SULPHAS.

*Synonym.*—Ferrum Sulphuricum.

*Present name.*—Ferrous Sulphate.  $\text{FeSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

This is the *Green Vitriol* of commerce, and may be obtained chemically pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In oblique rhombic prisms, of a pale greenish-blue colour and styptic taste; insoluble in rectified spirit, soluble in water. The aqueous solution is clear, gives a white precipitate with Chloride of Barium, a blue one with the red, and a nearly white or light blue one with the yellow Prussiate of Potash. It gives no precipitate with Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water. Neither of these preparations, however, keep well. The solution may be rendered much more stable by adding a few drops of dilute Sulphuric Acid.



## FULIGO.

Soot.

A notice of the use of this in cancer will be found in the Monthly Hom. Rev., vol. ii., and a notice of its external use in chronic ulcers occurs in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xix.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

## GADUS MORRHUA.

*Class,* PISCES; *Order,* MALACOPTERYGII; *Sub-order,* SUBBRACHII; *Family,* GADIDÆ.

The common Cod.

Dr. Petroz gives a proving of the first cervical vertebra of this fish in his Études.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

## GENTIANA CRUCIATA.

*Nat. ord.,* GENTIANACEÆ.

Crosswort Gentian.

A proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## GENTIANA LUTEA.

*Nat. ord.,* GENTIANACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—G. Lutetia.

*Characters.*—Root from half an inch to 1 inch in thickness, several inches in length, often twisted, much wrinkled, or marked with close transverse rings; brown externally, yellow within, tough and spongy; taste at first sweetish, afterwards very bitter.

A short proving is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## GINSENG.

*Nat. ord.,* ARALIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—P. Quinquefolium.

Panax Ginseng.



*Characters.*—*Root* fleshy, somewhat spindle-shaped, from 1 to 3 inches long, about as thick as the little finger, terminated by several slender fibres; when dried it is yellowish-white, and wrinkled externally; within is a hard, central portion, surrounded by a soft whitish bark. It has a feeble odour, and sweet, slightly aromatic taste, resembling that of liquorice root.

A proving of this is given in Jahr's *Symptomen Codex*.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPHALUM.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

Cud-weed. Sweet-scented Life Everlasting.

A notice and short proving of this and *G. uliginosum* are given in Hale's *New Remedies*, 2nd Edition. No mention of the latter plant, however, occurs in the 4th Edition.

*Part employed.*—The fresh herb.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS.

*Nat. ord.*, SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Hedge Hyssop.

An annual plant found in wet situations in the south and temperate part of Europe.

A proving of this is given in Jahr's *Symptomen Codex*.

*Part employed.*—The entire plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

GUACO.

Mikania Guaco. *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

This is a climbing plant found in intertropical America; it has been introduced into the West Indies. It is described by Humboldt, and is used as an antidote for the bite of venomous snakes. The natives apply the bruised leaves and expressed juice to the bite, and at the same time drink the infusion.

A notice of Guaco will be found in Hale's *New Remedies*.



*Part employed.*—The fresh herb.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, which should be imported, as the plant loses its virtues in drying.

## GUAREA TRICHILIOIDES.

*Nat. ord.*, MELIACEÆ.

Ball-wood. Bois á balle, Bois rouge (Cayenne).

This has been proved by Dr. Petroz, and reported in his *Études*.

*Part employed.*—Powder of the root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

American Coffee Tree.

An account of this, and a fragmentary proving, are given in Hale's *New Remedies*.

*Part employed.*—The pulp surrounding the seeds.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## HÆMATOXÏLUM CAMPECHIANUM.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

Logwood Tree.

A tree of low growth, crooked in figure, a native of Campechy and the West Indies.

*Characters.*—The logs are externally of a dark colour, internally they are reddish-brown; the chips have a feeble agreeable odour, and a sweetish taste; a small portion chewed imparts to the saliva a dark pink colour.

A short proving is given in Jahr's *Symptomen Codex*.

*Part employed.*—The heart-wood.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

## HEDYSARUM ILDEFONSIANUM.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

Carapicho.



A proving of this is given by Dr. Mure.

*Part employed.*—The leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

Common Sunflower.

A fragmentary proving is given in vol. i. of North Amer. Journ. of Hom., and a notice of its use in catarrh in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. ii.

*Part employed.*—The seed in the proving. The fresh juice of the flower clinically.

*Preparation.*—Tincture of the seed.

HELIOTROPIMUM PERUVIANUM.

*Nat. ord.*, EHRETIACEÆ.

Garden Heliotrope.

A proving of this plant will be found in Arch., xix.

*Part employed.*—The entire fresh herb.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS.

*Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

Stinking Hellebore, Bear's Foot.

*Characters.*—A perennial herb with palmately divided leaves. Lower leaves not all radical, but mostly raised on the short perennial base of the stems, forming a large and thick tuft. Flower-stem above 1 foot high, with a large, close panicle of drooping flowers, of a pale green, often tinged with purple, the concave sepals giving them a globular form. Petals small and tubular. Bracts at the ramifications of the panicle ovate and entire, or shortly 2-lobed at the summit.

A notice of the poisonous effects of this plant is given in B. J. H., ix.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.



## HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

*Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

Thick-leaved Pennywort.

A small plant, with a trailing stem, and, from the shape of its leaves, bearing some resemblance to the violet.

*Habitat.*—Moist grounds in India, Southern Africa, and islands of the Indian Ocean.

It was used by Dr. Boileau under the impression that it might be identical with the *cuichunchulli*, a remedy for Elephantiasis, from which disease he suffered, and from which he died. He was induced to try it in other cases, and from the results was inclined to think well of it. It has been used by other medical men in Lepra, Eczema, and some other skin diseases.

An abstract of a paper by Dr. Andouit, in the *Allgemeine Homöopathische Zeitung*, appeared in the 16th volume of the British Journal of Homœopathy.

It is a medicine that ought not to be lost sight of.

*Part employed.*—The whole plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## IBERIS AMARA.

*Nat. ord.*, CRUCIFERÆ.

Bitter Candy-tuft.

*Habitat.*—Found in various parts of Europe. It is cultivated in gardens on account of its bright, milk-white flowers, and appears occasionally in corn-fields in England.

*Characters.*—An herbaceous plant, about a foot in height, with a few erect branches forming a terminal flat corymb. *Leaves* oblong-lanceolate or broadly linear, with a few coarse teeth, or slightly pinnatifid. *Flowers* white. Pod nearly orbicular, the long style projecting from the notch at the top.

The plant was used by the ancients, and has again found its way into allopathic practice.

Dr. Hale, in his *New Remedies*, gives a proving made under his directions.

*Part employed.*—The seeds appear to be the most active part of the plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.



## INDIGO SULPHAS.

A short notice of the pathogenetic effects of the solution of Indigo in Sulphuric Acid (a mixture of *Sulphindyllic* and *Hypo-sulphindigotic Acids*) will be found in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi.

## IRIDIUM.

A rare metal, found in the Uralian ores of *Platinum*.

*Preparation*.—Trituration.

## JABORANDI.

*Pilocarpus Pinnatifolius*. *Nat. ord.*, RUTACEÆ.

A shrub found in Brazil, which, in common with others of the same species, is known as Jaborandi or Jamborandi. It has been brought under the notice of the profession by Dr. Continho, of Pernambuco.

*Characters*.—The leaves and bark are slightly aromatic, and when chewed cause “a fine, prickling, warm glow in the mouth, exactly like that experienced on chewing pyrethrum root.”

From its sialogogue, diaphoretic, and emetic action, and from the power of *pilocarpia*, an alkaloid to which it seems to owe its activity, to cause contraction of the pupil, it appears to be a drug likely to prove valuable when its homœopathic virtues are looked into.

*Pilocarpia* may be obtained by the following process of Mr. Gerard's: “Prepare a soft extract of either the leaf or bark with proof spirit. Digest this with water, filter, and wash. Evaporate the filtrate to a soft extract, cautiously add Ammonia in slight excess, shake with Chloroform, separate the latter and evaporate; the residue is impure *pilocarpia*, which may be purified by re-solution in acidulated water, and re-crystallization from Chloroform.”

A more extended notice will be found in the 6th Edition of Royle's *Materia Medica*.

*Parts employed*.—The leaves.

*Preparation*.—Tincture (proof spirit).

## JALAPA.

*Nat. ord.*, CONVULVULACEÆ.

*Exogonium Purga*. Common Jalap.

This plant has a perennial root, that contains a large quantity



of pulpy juice. The annual stem is slender, and twines to a height of 8 or 10 feet. It is a native of the Mexican Andes. The tubercles of the root are imported from Vera Cruz.

*Characters.*—Varying from the size of a nut to that of an orange, ovoid, the larger tubercles frequently incised, covered with a thin brown wrinkled cuticle; presenting, when cut, a yellowish-grey colour, with dark brown concentric circles.

There is a proving in Noack and Trinks.

*Part employed.*—The dried tubercles.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (rectified spirit).

#### JATROPHA CURCAS.

*Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Curcas Purgans.

Physic Nut. Purging Nut.

The *Jatropha Curcas* is found in Brazil, the West Indies, and on the West Coast of Africa.

*Characters.*—*Seeds* blackish, oval, about 8 lines long, flat on one side, convex on the other; the two sides present a slight longitudinal prominence; the shell contains a whitish, almond-like kernel, having at first a mild, and afterwards an acrid, very harsh, scraping taste.

This has been proved by Dr. Hering and recorded in *N. A. J. H.*, i.

*Part employed.*—The seeds.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### JUGLANS CINEREA.

*Nat. ord.*, JUGLANDACEÆ.

Butter Nut, Oilnut, White Walnut.

This is a stately forest tree, about 50 feet high, with numerous horizontal branches forming a large tufted head. The flowers appear in May, in the middle States of America, and the fruit ripens in September.

Provings are given by Hale in his *New Remedies*.

*Part employed.*—The inner bark, especially of the root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.



## JUNCUS EFFUSUS.

*Nat. ord.*, JUNCACEÆ.

Common Rush.

*Characters.*—*Root-stock* shortly creeping, matted, bearing dense tufts of cylindrical, leafless *stems*, 2 to 3 feet high, erect, but soft and pliable, sheathed at the base by a few brown scales. Some of these stems remain barren, so as to resemble leaves; others bear, on one side, at 4 to 6 or 8 inches below the top, a densely clustered panicle of small green or brown *flowers*; the very numerous peduncles vary from a line or two to above an inch in length, the central smaller ones have but 2 or 3 flowers, the others a considerable number in irregular cymes. Perianth segments about 1 line long, very pointed. Capsule about as long, very obtuse, or even notched. Stamens usually 3 only. The loose-flowered variety with the looser panicles, often 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and pale-coloured, is distinguished as *J. Effusus*.

A proving of this is given by Noack and Trinks.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## KALI ACETAS.

*Present name.*—Potassic Acetate.  $KC_2H_3O_2$ .

May be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—White foliaceous satiny masses, very deliquescent, with a watery solution of which Tartaric Acid causes a crystalline precipitate, Sulphuric Acid the disengagement of Acetic Acid, and a dilute solution of Perchloride of Iron strikes a deep red colour. Neutral to test-paper, entirely soluble in rectified spirit. Its solution is unaffected by Sulphide of Ammonium.

A short notice of this occurs in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

## KALI CAUSTICUM.

*Present name.*—Potassic Hydrate.  $KHO$ .

The *Liquor Potassæ* of the British Pharmacopœia, which contains 27 grains to 1 fluid ounce, has been recommended by Dr. Black as a substitute for *Causticum*.

*Tests.*—Specific gravity 1.058. 462.9 grains by weight



(1 fluid ounce) require for neutralization 482 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid, corresponding to 5.84 per cent. by weight of Hydrate of Potash, KHO. It does not effervesce when added to an excess of diluted Hydrochloric Acid. Mixed with an equal volume of distilled water, it gives no precipitate with solution of Lime or Oxalate of Ammonia. When it is treated with an excess of diluted Nitric Acid, and evaporated to dryness, the residue forms with water a nearly clear solution, which may be slightly precipitated by Chloride of Barium and Nitrate of Silver, but is unaffected, or but very slightly affected, by Ammonia.

*Preparation.*—2 fluid drachms mixed with 9 fluid drachms of distilled water will form the 1 attenuation, from which the others can be prepared with spirit.

## KALI CHLORIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Kali Muriaticum.

*Present name.*—Potassic Chloride. KCl.

May be made by neutralizing Hydrochloric Acid with Carbonate of Potash.

*Characters and Tests.*—In small white crystalline grains, or transparent cubic crystals, free from moisture, has a purely saline taste, imparts a violet colour to flame, is readily soluble in water. The solution is precipitated by Perchloride of Platinum, and gives with Nitrate of Silver a white precipitate soluble in Ammonia, but insoluble in Nitric Acid, but gives no precipitate with Chloride of Barium.

It has not been proved.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

## KALI CHROMAS.

*Synonym.*—Kali Chromicum.

*Present name.*—Normal Potassic Chromate.  $K_2CrO_4$ .

This is the *neutral* or *yellow Chromate of Potash*, and has been recommended by Dr. Drysdale to be used occasionally in place of the *Bichromate*. It can be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Lemon-yellow crystals, very soluble in water. The solution becomes orange-red on the addition of Hydrochloric Acid, and green with an excess of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.



## KALI CITRAS.

*Present name.*—Potassic Citrate.  $K_3C_6H_5O_7$ .

Made by neutralizing Citric Acid with Carbonate of Potash and evaporating to dryness.

*Characters and Tests.*—A white powder of saline, feebly acid taste, deliquescent, and very soluble in water. Heated with Sulphuric Acid, it forms a brown fluid, gives off an inflammable gas, and evolves the odour of Acetic Acid. Its solution, mixed with a solution of Chloride of Calcium, remains clear till it is boiled, when a white precipitate separates, readily soluble in Acetic Acid. Its solution, acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, gives a yellow precipitate with Perchloride of Platinum. 102 grains heated to redness till gases cease to be evolved, leave an alkaline residue, which requires for exact neutralization 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

A fragmentary proving may be found in Brit. Journ. Hom., vol. xi.

## KALI CYANIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Kali Cyanuretum.

*Present name.*—Potassic Cyanide. KCN.

This may be obtained from the operative chemists as *fused Cyanide of Potassium*.

*Characters and Tests.*—White porcelain-like masses, readily soluble in cold water. A dilute solution treated first with minute quantities of Sulphate and Persulphate of Iron, and then acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, gives a blue precipitate. It is a powerful poison.

A short notice of it occurs in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi., and a further account in Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, which should be freshly prepared.

## KALI FERROCYANIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Kali Ferrocyanuretum.

*Present name.*—Potassic Ferrocyanide.  $K_4FeC_6N_6, 3H_2O$ .

This is the well-known yellow Prussiate of Potash, and may be obtained from the operative chemists.



*Characters and Tests.*—In large yellow crystals, permanent in the air, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. The aqueous solution precipitates deep blue with Persulphate of Iron, brick-red with Sulphate of Copper, and white with Acetate of Lead. Heated with diluted Sulphuric Acid, Hydrocyanic Acid vapours are evolved.

A short notice of this is given in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi. It has been lately recommended for uterine diseases. See also Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

## KALI HYPOCHLORIS.

*Present name.*—Potassic Hypochlorite.  $KClO$ .

A short notice of this is found in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi., but it is so easily decomposed that it is not an advisable preparation. Its action is similar to Chlorine.

## KALI OXALAS.

*Present name.*—Hydropotassic Oxalate.  $KHC_2O_4, H_2O$ .

This is the Binooxalate of Potash, or *Salt of Lemons*. It has not been proved, but some of its effects are given in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi. It may be obtained from the manufacturers.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

## KALI PERMANGANAS.

*Present name.*—Potassic Permanganate.  $KMnO_4$ .

This may be procured from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Dark purple, slender, prismatic crystals, inodorous, with a sweet astringent taste, soluble in water. A single small crystal suffices to form with 1 ounce of water a rich purple solution, which, when mixed with a little rectified spirit and heated, becomes yellowish-brown. The crystals heated to redness decrepitate, evolve oxygen gas, and leave a black residue, from which water extracts Potash, recognized by its alkaline reaction, and by its giving, when acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, a yellow precipitate with Perchloride of Platinum. Entirely soluble in cold water. 5 grains dissolved in water require for complete decolouration a solution of



44 grains of granulated Sulphate of Iron acidulated with 2 fluid drachms of diluted Sulphuric Acid.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xxv.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, which must be freshly made.

#### KALI SULPHAS.

*Present name.*—Potassic Sulphate.  $K_2SO_4$ .

This may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless hard six-sided prisms terminated by six-sided pyramids; decrepitates strongly when heated; sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. The aqueous solution is neutral to test-paper, gives no precipitate with Oxalate of Ammonia, but acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, it is precipitated white by Chloride of Barium, and yellow by Perchloride of Platinum.

A short notice of this occurs in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### KALI TARTRAS.

*Present name.*—Potassic Tartrate.  $K_2C_4H_4O_6$ .

Prepared by neutralizing *Cream of Tartar* with *Carbonate of Potash* and crystallizing.

*Characters and Tests.*—In small colourless four- or six-sided prisms. Heated with Sulphuric Acid, it forms a black tarry fluid, evolving inflammable gas and the odour of burned sugar. Acetic Acid added sparingly to its solution causes the separation of a white crystalline precipitate. Entirely dissolved by its own weight of water. 113 grains heated to redness till gases cease to be evolved, leave an alkaline residue, which requires for exact neutralization 1,000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid.

A short notice of this occurs in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

#### KISSINGEN.

This well-known *Simple-Muriated Mineral Water* has been proved and recorded in Arch., xiii. The Ragozi was the spring used.



## LACHNANTHES TINCTORIA.

*Nat. ord.*, HÆMODORACEÆ.

Spirit Weed.

A herb with a red fibrous perennial root, growing in swampy places, southward near the coast in the United States; has also been seen in Rhode Island and New Jersey.

This plant has been proved and its effects recorded by Hale in his *New Remedies*, and in Lippé's *Mat. Med.*

*Part employed.*—The fresh plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## LACTUCA SATIVA.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

The cultivated Lettuce.

A proving of this is given by Noack and Trinks.

*Part employed.*—The milky juice.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

## LAPIS ALBUS.

Silico-Fluoride of Calcium.

The name *Lapis Albus* was given by Dr. Grauvogl to a species of gneiss found held in suspension in the waters of the mineral springs of Gastein.

A trituration has also been made from the gneiss rock which is found in the Tauern Mountains, but that from the springs will probably be found the most reliable.

A notice will be found in Hale's *New Remedies*.

## LATHYRUS SATIVUS.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

Teoree, Resaree.

A notice of the power of this plant to produce paralysis is given in B. J. H., iii.



## LINUM CARTHARTICUM.

*Nat. ord.*, LINACEÆ.

Purging Flax.

*Characters*.—A very slender, erect, or slightly decumbent glabrous annual, from 3 to 8 inches high, with small, opposite, obovate or oblong *leaves*, and very small *flowers*, of a pure white, on long, slender pedicels; sepals 5, all pointed; petals 5, obovate, scarcely 2 lines long; stamens 5.

A proving of this will be found in Brit. Journ. of Hom., xvi.

*Part employed*.—The entire fresh plant.

*Preparation*.—Tincture (20 O.P. spirit).

Average loss of moisture, 25 per cent.

## LIPPSPRINGE.

This "*Earthy Spring*" of Westphalia has been proved and the account published in Brit. Journ. of Hom., xv.

## LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

*Synonym*.—Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.

Take of

Arsenious Acid, in powder.	} of each .	80 grains ;
Carbonate of Potash . . . . .		
Rectified Spirit . . . . .		5 fluid drachms ;
Distilled Water . . . . .		A sufficiency.

Place the Arsenious Acid and the Carbonate of Potash in a flask with 10 ounces of the water, and apply heat until a clear solution is obtained. Allow this to cool, then add the rectified spirit, and as much distilled water as will make the bulk 1 pint.

*Characters and Tests*.—A colourless liquid, alkaline to test-paper. After being acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, it gives, with Sulphuretted Hydrogen, a yellow precipitate, which is brightest when the arsenical solution has been previously diluted. 441·5 grains by weight (1 fluid ounce) boiled for five minutes with 10 grains of Bi-carbonate of Soda, and when cold diluted with 6 fluid ounces of water to which a little mucilage of Starch has been added, does not give with the volumetric solution of Iodine a permanent blue colour until 808 grain.



measures have been added; corresponding to 4 grains of Arsenious Acid in 1 fluid ounce.

*Preparation.*—As this solution contains 1 grain in 120 minims, 1 fluid drachm mixed with 7 fluid drachms of proof spirit forms the 3<sup>x</sup> attenuation, after which rectified spirit can be used.

## LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

*Nat. ord.*, LOBELIACEÆ.

Cardinal Flower.

A tall smooth plant, with oblong-lanceolate leaves, slightly toothed, and large, showy deep red flowers in an elongated raceme rather one-sided; it is indigenous to the United States.

A proving of this will be found in the Transactions of the American Institute, i., and in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The mature plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## LOBELIA CERULEA.

*Nat. ord.*, LOBELIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Lobelia Syphilitica.

Blue Lobelia. Great Lobelia.

A plant with a somewhat hairy stem, from 1 to 3 feet high, indigenous to North America; thought at one time to possess specific powers in the treatment of syphilis, as its name implies, and used by the Indians for that purpose, but found valueless; it has, however, been found serviceable in other complaints.

*Characters.*—The *flowers* are generally of a light blue colour, occasionally white. The *leaves* are thin, ovate, acute at both ends, 2 to 6 inches long, irregularly serrate.

A notice will be found in Hale's New Remedies, where a tincture is directed to be made from the leaves; in allopathic practice the root is the part used.

## LOLIUM TEMULENTUM.

*Nat. ord.*, GRAMINACEÆ.

Bearded Darnel.

*Characters.*—An erect or slightly decumbent annual grass, 1 to 2 feet high, leafy only in the lower part. *Spike* 6 inches



to 1 foot long, the spikelets at a considerable distance from each other. It is closely allied to the *Lolium perenne*, but the root is always annual, the outer glume of the spikelets usually as long as the spikelet itself, the flowering glumes shorter and broader, and some of them at least have an awn longer than themselves.

The poisonous effects of the seeds of this plant have probably led to its introduction into the Homœopathic Pharmacopœias.

*Parts employed.*—The ripe spikelets.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### LUPULUS.

*Nat. ord.*, CANNABINACEÆ.

*Humulus Lupulus.* The Hop.

*Characters.*—Strobiles of a greenish-yellow colour, with minute yellow grains (Lupuline) adherent to the base of the scales. Odour aromatic, taste bitter.

A proving of this was published in the Allg. Hom. Zeit., x.

*Part employed.*—The seeded spikes.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

*Nat. ord.*, LABIATÆ.

Bugle Weed.

A proving of this is given by Hale in his New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The whole fresh plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### MAGNESII BORAS CUM AMMONII CITRATE.

The *Citrated Borate of Magnesia*, which consists of *Boracite*,  $3\text{MgO}, 4\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ , and *Citrate of Ammonia*, has been recommended as a remedy for renal calculus. It has not been proved. (Brit. Journ. Hom., vol. xxiv.)

A short notice of this occurs in Brit. Journ. of Hom., vol. xi.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.



## MELOË MAJALIS.

## MELOË PROSCARABÆUS.

*Class*, INSECTA; *Order*, COLEOPTERA; *Section*, HETEROMERA; *Family*, CANTHARIDÆ.

Oil Beetle. Two beetles, the first common in England and the second equally so in Germany, which emit a yellow acrid juice when handled. A proving of this is given in Hyg., iv.

*Part employed*.—The fresh insect or the acrid fluid.

*Preparation*.—Tincture.

## MERCURII BROMIDUM.

*Present name*.—Mercurous Bromide. HgBr.

## MERCURII BI-BROMIDUM.

*Present name*.—Mercuric Bromide. HgBr<sub>2</sub>.

Both of these have been quite recently recommended for the treatment of uterine disease. They can be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Preparation*.—Trituration in both cases.

## MERCURII CYANIDUM.

*Synonyms*.—Mercurii Cyanuretum, Hydrargyri Cyanuretum, H. Cyanidum.

*Present name*.—Mercuric Cyanide, HgC<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>.

Bi-cyanide of Mercury.

The Cyanuret of Mercury, the directions for the making of which as directed by Hale are given, though it is doubtful if he obtains any result different from that of the pure Bi-cyanide of Mercury of the U.S. Pharmacopœia. The crystals are the same shape, and the tests those which the pure salt answers to.

“ This salt is prepared by dissolving in 16 parts of water in a glass flask 2 parts of crystallized Ferro-cyanuret of Potassium, and then adding 3 parts of dry Persulphate of Mercury. Boil for half an hour in a sand bath, filter, and evaporate to dryness, stirring constantly. Powder the dried mass, digest it with eight times its weight of 80° alcohol for some hours, filter



while hot, wash the residue on the filter with hot alcohol, and set aside to crystallize. Collect the crystals, evaporate the molten liquor to dryness, and preserve the whole in a well-closed bottle excluded from the light.

It is formed in white, more or less transparent four-sided prisms and pyramids, which are odourless, but have a pungent, nauseous, metallic taste. Heated in a close glass tube, the crystals fly in pieces, and decompose. Water at 60° F. dissolves 1-11th part of its weight of the salt; at 212° F., 2-5ths of its weight; 80° alcohol dissolves 1-22nd of its weight, and, when boiling, 1-5th of its weight."

Like corrosive sublimate, this is a very powerful preparation of Mercury.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Hale's New Remedies.

*Preparations.*—Solution in rectified spirit. Trituration.

#### MERCURII PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS.

*Synonym.*—Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum.

*Present name.*—Mercuric-Ammonic Chloride.  $Hg''H_2NCl$ .

White Precipitate.

This is prepared as follows:—

Take of

Perchloride of Mercury	. . .	3 ounces;
Solution of Ammonia	. . .	4 fluid ounces;
Distilled Water	. . .	3 pints.

Dissolve the Perchloride of Mercury in the water with the aid of a moderate heat; mix the solution with the Ammonia, constantly stirring; collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it well with cold distilled water, then dry the product at a temperature not exceeding 212°.

*Characters and Tests.*—An opaque white powder, on which cold water, alcohol, and ether have no action. Digested with Caustic Potash, it evolves Ammonia, acquiring a pale yellow colour, and the fluid, filtered and acidulated with Nitric Acid, gives a white precipitate with Nitrate of Silver. Boiled with a solution of Chloride of Tin, it becomes grey, and affords globules of Metallic Mercury. Entirely volatilized at a heat under redness.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.



## MERCURII PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

*Synonym.*—Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.

*Present name.*—Mercuric Oxide. HgO.

Red Precipitate.

This is prepared as follows :—

Take of

Mercury, by weight . . . . .	8 ounces ;
Nitric Acid . . . . .	4½ fluid ounces ;
Water . . . . .	2 fluid ounces.

Dissolve half the Mercury in the Nitric Acid diluted with the water, evaporate the solution to dryness, and with the dry salt thus obtained triturate the remainder of the Mercury until the two are uniformly blended together. Heat the mixture in a porcelain dish, with repeated stirring, until acid vapours cease to be evolved, and, when cold, enclose the product in a bottle.

*Characters and Tests.*—An orange-red powder, readily dissolved by Hydrochloric Acid, yielding a solution which, with Caustic Potash added in excess, gives a yellow precipitate, and with solution of Ammonia a white precipitate. Entirely volatilized by a heat under redness, being at the same time decomposed into Mercury and Oxygen. If this be done in a test-tube, no orange vapours are perceived.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

## MITCHELLA REPENS.

*Nat. ord.*, CINCHONACEÆ.

Partridge Berry. Checker Berry.

This must not be confounded, on account of its common name, with the *Gaultheria Procumbens*. It is a small evergreen, trailing plant, with fragrant flowers and a berry-like, edible fruit of a scarlet colour, and almost tasteless, which lasts through the winter, and is indigenous to the United States.

A proving is given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## MORPHIA.

*Present name.*—Morphia.  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3, H_2O$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In short, colourless, rectangular



prisms, soluble in rectified spirit, but requiring 1,000 parts of cold water for solution. Nearly insoluble in ether, but freely soluble in Caustic Potash. In solution it has a bitter taste, and strong alkaline reaction; moistened with Nitric Acid, it becomes orange-red, and with solution of Perchloride of Iron greenish-blue.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

#### MORPHIÆ ACETAS.

*Present name.*—Morphia Acetate.  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3, C_2H_4O_2$ .

This may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—A white powder, soluble in water and in spirit. From its solution Potash throws down a precipitate which is dissolved by excess of the alkali. It is affected by Nitric Acid and Perchloride of Iron in the same way as Hydrochlorate of Morphia. When Sulphuric Acid is added to the salt, acetous vapours are evolved.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—Noack and Trinks.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in a mixture of 3 measures of distilled water with 1 of rectified spirit.

#### MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

*Synonym.*—Morphia Muriatica.

*Present name.*—Morphia Hydrochlorate.  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3, HCl, 3H_2O$ .

This may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In white flexible acicular prisms of a silky lustre, not changed by exposure to the air, and soluble in water and spirit. The aqueous solution gives a white curdy precipitate with Nitrate of Silver, and a white one with Potash, which is re-dissolved when an excess of the alkali is added. Moistened with strong Nitric Acid, it becomes orange-red, and with solution of Perchloride of Iron greenish-blue. Entirely destructible by heat, leaving no residue. 20 grains of the salt dissolved in half an ounce of warm water, with Ammonia added in the slightest possible excess, give on cooling a crystalline precipitate, which, when washed with a little cold water, and dried by exposure to the air, weighs 15·18 grains.



*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A very short notice in Noack and Trinks.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in a mixture of 3 measures of distilled water with 1 of rectified spirit.

## MORPHIÆ SULPHAS.

*Present name.*—Morphia Sulphate.  $2(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3), H_2SO_4, 5H_2O$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Tufts of colourless prisms, soluble in water and answering to the tests for *Morphia* already given, and also to those for *Sulphuric Acid* (*q. v.*).

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A very short notice in Noack and Trinks.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

## MUREX PURPUREA.

*Class*, MOLLUSCA ; *Sub-class*, CEPHALOPODA ; *Order*, GASTEROPODA ; *Sub-order*, PROSOBRANCHIATA ; *Section*, SYPHONOSTOMATA ; *Family*, MURICIDÆ.

Dr. Petroz has published a proving of this in his *Études*.

*Part employed.*—The entire mollusc.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

## MYGALE AVICULARIA.

*Class*, ARACHNIDA ; *Order*, ARANEIDEA ; *Tribe*, OCTONOCULINA ; *Family*, MYGALIDÆ.

The Bird Spider of Texas has been used for some years, but without any recorded proving until lately. A proving has, however, now been published in *Hahnemannian Monthly*, v.

*Part employed.*—The entire insect.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

## MYRICA CERIFERA.

*Nat. ord.*, MYRICACEÆ.

Bayberry, Waxberry, Candleberry.

Dr. Hale has given provings of this in his *New Remedies*, and has also written a monograph on the remedy.



*Part employed.*—The bark of the root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

*Nat. ord.*, MYRTACEÆ.

Common Myrtle.

A fragmentary proving of this by Dr. Hering is given in N. A. J. H., i. It is also noticed in Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—The fresh shoots and leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

NABULUS SERPENTARIA.

*Prenanthus Serpens.* Lin. *Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

Lion's Foot.

A perennial herb, common in mountainous districts of Virginia, North Carolina, and other parts of the United States. Supposed by some to be a variety of the *Nabulus Albus*, known also by the name of Lion's Foot, as well as *White Lettuce*, and *Rattlesnake* root, names which are given to *N. Serpentaria*.

A proving of this is given by Hale in his New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The entire fresh plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

NARCISSUS POETICUS.

*Nat. ord.*, AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

Poet's Narcissus.

A case of poisoning by this plant is given in B. J. H., iii.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

NARCOTIA.

*Present name.*—Narcotine.  $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Brilliant right rhombic prisms, or acicular groups, tasteless, scarcely soluble in water, but freely so in alcohol, and still more so in ether, from the latter of which the crystals are obtained by evaporation. Dissolved in Hydrochloric Acid, it gives a precipitate with Caustic Potash,



which is not re-dissolved by an excess of the precipitant. The same solution neutralized with a saturated solution of Bi-carbonate of Soda, stirred briskly with a glass rod and set aside, yields a precipitate. If some strong chlorine water is first added and then an excess of Ammonia, an orange-red colour is produced.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A very short notice by Noack and Trinks.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

## NARCOTIÆ ACETAS.

*Present name.*—Narcotine Acetate.  $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7, C_2H_4O_2$ .

## NARCOTIÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

*Present name.*—Narcotine Hydrochlorate.  $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7, HCl, 3H_2O$ .

Are both mentioned by Noack and Trinks, but no provings.

*Preparation.*—Same as corresponding Salts of Morphia (*q. v.*).

## NATRI ARSENIAS.

*Present name.*—Hydro-disodic Arseniate.  $Na_2HAsO_4, 12H_2O$ .

Arseniate of Soda.

May be prepared by adding Carbonate of Soda to a hot solution of Arsenic Acid, and allowing it to crystallize on evaporation.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless transparent prisms soluble in water; the solution is alkaline, giving white precipitates with Chloride of Barium, Chloride of Calcium, and Sulphate of Zinc, and a brick-red precipitate with Nitrate of Silver, all of which are soluble in Nitric Acid. Heated to  $300^\circ$ , it loses 40.38 per cent. of its weight. A watery solution of 10 grains of the residue, treated with 53 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Soda, continues to give a precipitate with the volumetric solution of Nitrate of Silver until 1,613 grain measures of the latter have been added.

No proving of this has been made, but it has been found useful in certain forms of scrofula.

*Preparation.*—Solution in water up to 1, using distilled water to which 5 per cent. of rectified spirit has been added for 3<sup>x</sup> and 2, dilute alcohol for 3, and afterwards rectified spirit.



## NATRI HYPOPHOSPHIS.

*Present name.*—Sodic Hypophosphite.  $\text{NaPH}_2\text{O}_2$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—A white granular salt, having a bitter nauseous taste. It is deliquescent, very soluble in water and in spirit, but insoluble in ether. At a red heat it ignites, emitting spontaneously inflammable Phosphuretted Hydrogen.

*Preparation.*—This salt keeps best dissolved in syrup.

## NATRI IODIDUM.

*Present name.*—Sodic Iodide.  $\text{NaI}$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless, generally opaque, cubic crystals, readily soluble in water, and in a less degree in spirit. Its solution mixed with mucilage of Starch gives a blue colour on the addition of a minute quantity of solution of Chlorine. It imparts a yellow colour to flame. The addition of Tartaric Acid and mucilage of Starch to its watery solution does not develop a blue colour. Solution of Nitrate of Silver added in excess forms a yellowish-white precipitate, which, when agitated with Ammonia, yields by subsidence a clear liquid in which excess of Nitric Acid causes no turbidity. Its aqueous solution is only faintly precipitated by the addition of saccharated solution of Lime.

This has been stated to have an elective affinity for the periosteum of the jaws.

*Preparations.*—Solution in dilute alcohol. Trituration.

## NATRI PHOSPHAS.

*Present name.*—Hydro-disodic Phosphate.  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4, 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

Common Phosphate of Soda, purified by re-crystallization.

*Characters and Tests.*—In transparent colourless rhombic prisms, terminated by four converging planes, efflorescent, tasting like common salt. It imparts a yellow colour to flame. Its solution has a faintly alkaline reaction, it gives a yellow precipitate with Nitrate of Silver, the resulting fluid acquiring an acid reaction. Heated to dull redness, it loses 63 per cent. of its weight, leaving a residue which, when dissolved in water,



gives with Chloride of Barium a precipitate almost entirely soluble in diluted Nitric Acid.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

## NATRI SULPHIS.

*Present name.*—Sodic Sulphite.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Efflorescent, oblique prisms, which fuse at  $113^\circ$  and impart a yellow colour to flame. Soluble in about 4 parts of cold water: the solution has a slightly alkaline reaction and a sulphurous taste. On the addition of dilute Hydrochloric Acid, it evolves a pungent odour of Sulphurous Acid, at the same time remaining clear, no separation of Sulphur taking place.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

## NATRUM CAUSTICUM.

*Present name.*—Sodic Hydrate.  $\text{NaHO}$ .

The *Liquor Sodæ* of the British Pharmacopœia, which contains 18·8 grains in each fluid ounce.

*Tests.*—Specific gravity 1·047. 458 grains by weight (1 fluid ounce) require for neutralization 470 grain measures of the volumetric solution of Oxalic Acid, corresponding to 4·1 per cent. by weight of Hydrate of Soda,  $\text{NaHO}$ . It does not effervesce when added to an excess of diluted Hydrochloric Acid. Mixed with an equal volume of distilled water, it gives no precipitate with solution of Lime or Oxalate of Ammonia. When it is treated with an excess of diluted Nitric Acid, and evaporated to dryness, the residue forms with water a clear solution which is only slightly precipitated by Chloride of Barium or by Nitrate of Silver, and not at all by Ammonia. 1 fluid ounce contains 18·8 grains of Hydrate of Soda.

*Preparation.*—1 fluid drachm mixed with 3 fluid drachms of distilled water will form the 1 attenuation, from which the others can be prepared with spirit.

## NATRUM SULPHURATUM.

*Present name.*—Impure Sodic Sesquisulphide.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_3$ , with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

Prepared by heating together in a covered crucible equal



parts of Sulphur and Carbonate of Soda until effervescence ceases. It contains a considerable per-centage of Sulphate of Soda.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### NICCOLI SULPHAS.

*Present name.*—Nickel Sulphate.

Sulphate of Nickel.  $\text{NiSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

This salt is formed by dissolving Carbonate of Nickel in dilute Sulphuric Acid, concentrating the solution, and setting it aside to crystallize.

*Characters and Tests.*—Emerald green prismatic crystals, efflorescent in the air, soluble in 3 parts of cold water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether. It has a sweet, astringent taste. The solution gives a black precipitate with yellow Sulphide of Ammonium, slightly soluble in excess, forming a dark brown solution, and a pale green bulky precipitate with Caustic Potash.

There is no proving, but Hale in his *New Remedies* gives some references as to the theurapeutic value of this preparation.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

#### NICOTINE.

*Present name.*—Nicotylia.  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$ .

*Characters.*—A volatile liquid alkaloid obtained from Tobacco, and having a characteristic odour. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution gives a yellowish-white precipitate with Perchloride of Platinum.

This powerful poison has not been proved, but some of its effects are given in *Brit. Journ. Hom.*, vol. xvii.

*Preparation.*—Solution in absolute alcohol.

#### NUPHAR LUTEA.

*Nat. ord.*, NYMPHŒACEÆ.

Small Yellow Pond Lily.

*Characters.*—*Leaves* deeply cordate, glabrous, usually about 6 or 8 inches in diameter. *Flowers* yellow, raised 2 or 3 inches above the water, much less expanded than those of the *White Water Lily*, and faintly scented, the concave sepals assuming a more globular form. Petals and stamens very numerous, but



scarcely more than half the length of the sepals. Fruit glo-  
bular, crowned by the stigmatic disc, indehiscent, or bursting  
irregularly.

A proving of this is given by Hale in his *New Remedies*.

*Part employed*.—The whole plant.

*Preparation*.—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

NYMPHŒA ODORATA.

*Nat. ord.*, NYMPHŒACEÆ.

White Pond Lily.

*Characters*.—*Rhizome* blackish, fleshy, often as thick as a  
man's arm. *Leaves* floating, orbicular, sometimes almost kid-  
ney-shaped, peltate, cordate, cleft at the base quite to the in-  
sertion of the petiole; the lobes, one on each side, prolonged  
into an acute point, entire, reddish, with prominent veins be-  
neath, dark, shining green above, and 5 or 6 inches in diameter.  
*Flowers* large, white or rose-coloured, and fragrant. Stamens  
yellow. Stigma with from 12 to 24 rays.

A proving of this is given by Hale in his *New Remedies*.

*Part employed*.—The fresh root.

*Preparation*.—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

OCYMUM CANUM.

*Nat. ord.*, LABIATÆ.

Alfavaca.

A short proving of this is given by Lippé in his *Mat. Med.*

*Part employed*.—The leaves.

*Preparation*.—Tincture.

ŒENANTHE CROCATA.

*Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

Hemlock Water Dropwort.

*Characters*.—A stout, branched species, attaining 3 to 5 feet,  
the *root-fibres* forming thick, elongated tubers close to the  
stock; the juice both of the stem and roots becoming yellow  
when exposed to the air. Leaves twice or thrice pinnate, the  
segments always above half an inch long, broadly cuneate or  
rounded, and deeply cut into 3 or 5 lobes. *Umbels* on long



terminal peduncles, with 15 to 20 rays, 2 inches long or more; the bracts of the involucre small and linear, several in the partial ones, few or none under the general umbel. The pedicellate *flowers* at the circumference of the partial umbels are mostly, but not always, barren, the central fertile ones almost sessile. *Fruit* somewhat corky, the ribs broad and scarcely prominent.

This is admitted into the Pharmacopœias, and there is a notice of it in Arch., xiv.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

#### ORIGANUM VULGARE.

*Nat. ord.*, LABIATÆ.

Wild Marjoram.

*Characters.*—*Root* perennial, shortly creeping; the annual *stems* erect, 1 to 2 feet high, more or less hairy. *Leaves* stalked, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, an inch or more long, and slightly toothed. *Flowers* purple or rarely white, in globular compact heads, forming a terminal trichotomous panicle. Bracts ovate, about the length of the calyx. Calyx very hairy inside the mouth, with 5 short, nearly equal teeth. Corolla twice as long as the calyx, with 4 broad, nearly equal lobes, of which the upper one is broader and nearly erect. The two longest stamens, and sometimes all four, project beyond the corolla.

A proving of this plant is published in N. A. J. H., xv.

*Part employed.*—The fresh plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

#### OSMIUM.

Os.

A rare metal found associated with *Platinum*, a proving of which is reported in Lippé's Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### PALLADIUM.

Pd.

A rare metal found associated with *Platinum*. There is a proving of it in Lippé's Mat. Med.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.



PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM, *vide* GINSENG.

## PAPAYA.

Carica Papaya. *Nat. ord.*, PAPAYACEÆ.

The Papaw Tree.

A study of this by Dr. E. M. Hale is given in N. A. J. H., xv.

*Part employed.*—The unripe fruit?

*Preparation.*—Tincture?

## PEPO.

Cucurbita Pepo. *Nat. ord.*, CUCURBITACEÆ.

The seeds of the common Pumpkin have recently been introduced into the United States Pharmacopœia as a remedy for tapeworm.

*Characters.*—Oval, extended into a blunt point at one end, flattish, but somewhat swollen in the middle, grooved on both sides near the edge, about 9 lines long by 5 or 6 in breadth where broadest, of a light brownish-white colour, and a slightly sweetish, somewhat aromatic smell and taste. They consist of a firm, brittle coating, and a white oily kernel.

Hale recommends the bruised seeds to be used with milk or cream. He speaks highly of this new medicine.

## PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

Calabar Bean.

*Characters.*—About the size of a very large horse-bean, with a very firm, hard, brittle, shining integument of a brownish-red, pale chocolate, or ash-grey colour. Irregularly kidney-shaped, with two flat sides, and a furrow running longitudinally along its convex margin, ending in an aperture near one end of the seed. Within the shell is a kernel consisting of 2 cotyledons, weighing on an average about 46 grains, hard, white, and pulverizable, of a taste like that of the ordinary edible leguminous seeds, without bitterness, acrimony, or aromatic flavour. It yields its virtues to alcohol, and imperfectly to water.

This drug has been much under notice of late, and a proving is now published in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The seeds.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (rectified spirit).



## PICRIC ACID.\*

*Present name.*—Tri-nitro-phenylic Acid.  $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O$ .

Acidum Picricum.

Picric Acid, Carbazotic Acid, Nitro-picric Acid.

This Acid is obtained by the action of Nitric Acid on Phenylic or Carbohc Acid, indigo, salicine, silk, and other substances. It may also be obtained from coal tar, creasote, or from Australian gum.

*Characters.*—Pale yellow shining scales, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether; it imparts a yellow colour to the solution, and a very bitter taste.

It is largely used in dyeing, producing a yellow colour, or, in connection with indigo or Prussian blue, green. Its salts crystallize readily, and explode violently at an elevated temperature or from a blow. Our chemists will, therefore, do well to avoid dealing with such dangerous compounds by trituration.

A notice will be found in Hale's New Remedies, in the volume containing special therapeutics.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

## PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA.

*Nat. ord.*, UMBELLIFERÆ.

Pimpinell, Burnet Saxifrage.

A perennial plant, growing in dry meadows and pastures in Europe.

*Characters.*—*Root-stock* short and thick, but not tuberous. *Stems* erect, 1 to 2 feet high, not much branched, glabrous or downy at the top. *Leaves* very variable, the radical ones usually pinnate, with 7 to 9 pairs of broadly ovate or orbicular segments, 6 to 9 lines long, toothed or lobed; the upper leaves small, their segments divided into a few narrow, or even linear lobes; sometimes all, even the radical leaves, have their segments once or twice pinnate, with narrow lobes; sometimes, again, the few stem-leaves are, like the radical ones, simply pinnate, but much smaller, or reduced to simple bracts. *Umbels* compound, terminal, without involucre, with from 10 to 15 rather slender rays; the *flowers* white, petals broad, notched

\* This has been unavoidably omitted from its proper alphabetical position under Acidum Picricum.



with an inflected point. *Fruit* short, without visible calycine teeth.

A proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The fresh plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

PLATINI CHLORIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Platina Muriatica.

*Present name.*—Platinic Chloride.  $\text{PtCl}_4$ .

Perchloride of Platinum.

May be obtained pure from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Dark orange-yellow prismatic crystals, very deliquescent and also readily soluble in alcohol and ether. In water it forms a deep orange-coloured solution, a drop of which, when stirred on a slip of glass with a drop of a moderately strong solution of Nitrate of Potash, will give a well-marked yellow precipitate. It also gives a granular yellow precipitate with Chloride of Ammonium. The solution becomes bright red on the addition of Proto-chloride of Tin.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A brief notice in Noack and Trinks.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

PLATINI ET AMMONII CHLORIDUM.

*Present name.*—Ammonio-platinic Chloride.  $2\text{H}_4\text{NCl}, \text{PtCl}_4$ .

This may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters.*—Small transparent, yellow octohedral crystals, sparingly soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether. When heated with Caustic Potash, Ammonia is evolved.

It is mentioned by Noack and Trinks, but no proving is referred to.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

PLATINI ET NATRI CHLORIDUM.

*Present name.*—Sodio-platinic Chloride.  $2\text{NaCl}, \text{PtCl}_4, 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

This may be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters.*—Beautiful red striated prismatic crystals, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.



It is mentioned by Noack and Trinks, but no proving is referred to.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

#### PLUMBI CARBONAS.

*Synonym.*—Plumbum Carbonicum.

*Present name.*—Plumbic Carbonate.  $PbCO_3$ .

Prepared by mixing dilute solutions of pure Acetate of Lead and Carbonate of Soda, collecting and washing the precipitate with distilled water.

*Characters and Tests.*—A soft heavy white powder, blackened by Sulphuretted Hydrogen, insoluble in water, soluble with effervescence in diluted Acetic Acid without leaving any residue, and forming a solution which is precipitated white by Sulphuric Acid, and yellow by Iodide of Potassium. The acetic solution, when treated with excess of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, boiled and filtered, gives no precipitate with Oxalate of Ammonia.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### PLUMBI IODIDUM.

*Present name.*—Plumbic Iodide.  $PbI_2$ .

Prepared from the Nitrate by precipitation with Iodide of Potassium, and washing and drying the powder.

*Characters and Tests.*—A bright yellow powder, sparingly soluble in cold water, more so in hot water, and readily so on adding a little Hydrochloric Acid, yielding a colourless solution; the hot solution as it cools deposits beautiful yellow spangles of a silky lustre; they may be fused at a moderate heat. When boiled with Nitric Acid it gives off the purple vapours of Iodine.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### PLUMBI NITRAS.

*Present name.*—Plumbic Nitrate.  $Pb_2NO_3$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In colourless octahedral crystals, which are nearly opaque, permanent in the air, of a sweetish astringent taste, soluble in water and in alcohol. The aqueous solution is precipitated black by Sulphuretted Hydrogen, white



by diluted Sulphuric Acid, and yellow by Iodide of Potassium. Added to Sulphate of Indigo, it discharges the colour.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit for 1 and above.

## POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM.

*Nat. ord.*, POLYGONACEÆ.

Smart-weed.

This plant is an annual. It is closely allied to the *Water-pepper* of this country (*Polygonum Hydropiper*). It grows in nearly all parts of the United States, whence the tincture should be imported.

Dr. Hale gives a fragmentary proving in his *New Remedies*.

*Parts employed.*—The whole plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS.

*Nat. ord.*, FUNGI.

*Synonyms.*—Boletus Laricis, B. Purgans.

Larch Agaric. A fungus growing on the Larch-tree in all countries.

A proving of this is published in Burt's *Characteristic Mat. Med.*, and also in Hale's *New Remedies*.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fungus.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

## POPULUS TREMULOIDES.

*Nat. ord.*, AMENTACEÆ.

American Aspen.

A study of this by Dr. E. M. Hale is published in the *N. A. J. H.*, xv., and a fragmentary proving in his *New Remedies*.

*Parts employed.*—The inner bark and leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## POTHOS FŒTIDA.

*Nat. ord.*, ORONTIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Dracontium Fœtidum, Ictodes Fœtidus, Symplocarpus Fœtidus.



## Skunk Cabbage.

This is a very curious plant, growing in the United States, having a perennial, large, abrupt root furnished with numerous fleshy fibres 2 feet or more in length, the leaves being from 1 to 2 feet in length, and 9 inches to a foot in breadth. All parts of it have a fetid odour, thought to resemble that of the animal after which it is named.

A short proving of this is given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

PRENANTHUS SERPENS, *vide* NABULUS SERPENTARIA.

## QUININÆ ARSENIAS.

*Synonym.*—Chininum Arsenicum.

*Present name.*—Triquinia Arseniate  $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3, 2H_3AsO_4, 2H_2O$ .

This may be prepared by directly combining pure Quinine and Arsenic Acid.

*Characters and Tests.*—White silky needles, soluble in water and alcohol. The aqueous solution gives no precipitate with Chloride of Barium, but with Nitrate of Silver a brick-red precipitate is produced. When treated first with solution of Chlorine and afterwards with Ammonia, it becomes of a splendid emerald green colour.

It has not been proved.

*Preparations.*—Trituration. Solution in 20 O.P. spirit.

## QUININÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

*Synonym.*—Chininum Muriaticum.

*Present name.*—Quinia Hydrochlorate.  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 HCl$ .

Prepared by mixing hot solutions of Chloride of Barium and Sulphate of Quinine, and filtering, while still hot, to separate the Sulphate of Barium, and setting aside to crystallize. This has several advantages over the Sulphate, being more soluble and more stable, and not likely to become flocculent on keeping.

*Characters and Tests.*—It consists of white silky needles, soluble in 50 parts of water without the aid of any acid, and its solution, when treated first with solution of Chlorine and



afterwards with Ammonia, becomes of a splendid emerald green colour. It gives with Nitrate of Silver a white precipitate soluble in Ammonia, but insoluble in Nitric Acid. No precipitate is formed on the addition of a small quantity of dilute Sulphuric Acid, and only a faint one, if any, when Chloride of Barium is added.

It has not been regularly proved.

*Preparations.*—Solution in 20 O.P. spirit for 1<sup>x</sup>, after which rectified spirit may be used. Trituration.

#### QUININÆ HYDROCYANAS.

*Present name.*—Quinia Hydrocyanate.  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$  HCN.

This may also be prepared by direct union of its acid and base. There is no regular proving extant. It was at one time a favourite remedy for intermittents, and considered to be more powerful than the Sulphate. It is an unstable salt in solution.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water, which must be freshly prepared.

#### RANUNCULUS ACRIS.

#### RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA.

#### RANUNCULUS REPENS.

*Nat. ord.*, RANUNCULACEÆ.

There are fragmentary provings of these three species in Jahr's Symptomen Codex.

*Parts employed.*—The entire fresh plants.

*Preparations.*—Tinctures.

Average loss of moisture : R. Acris, 70 per cent.; R. Repens, 85 per cent.

#### RHUS GLABRUM.

*Nat. ord.*, ANACARDIACEÆ.

Common Sumach.

Rhus Glabrum, called also Smooth Sumach, Pennsylvania Sumach, and Upland Sumach, is a shrub indigenous to the United States.

*Characters.*—From 4 to 15 feet high. *Stem* usually more or less bent and divided into straggling branches covered with a smooth light grey or somewhat reddish bark. The *leaves* are upon smooth petioles, and consist of many pairs of opposite leaf-



lets, with an odd one at the extremity, all of which are lanceolate, acuminate, acutely serrate, glabrous, and green on their upper surface. In the autumn the colour changes to a beautiful red.

A fragmentary proving is given in Hale's New Remedies, and some additional information in his second volume, Special Therapeutics.

*Parts employed.*—The bark or leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### RHUS LAURINA.

*Nat. ord.*, ANACARDIACEÆ.

A fragmentary proving of this is given in N. A. J. H., iii.

#### RICINUS COMMUNIS.

*Nat. ord.*, EUPHORBIACEÆ.

*Synonym.*—Palma Christi.

Castor Oil Plant.

The tree that supplies the seed from which the well-known oil is obtained, reaches a height of 20 to 40 feet, and is found in the East and West Indies, South America, and China.

*Characters.*—The *leaves* are large, alternate, palmately lobed, glabrous and shining, on long, tapering, purplish petioles. The *flowers* are borne in long and erect spikes, the lower portion being occupied by the male flower the upper by the female. They appear in July, the seeds ripen in August and September. The *fruit* is a roundish, glaucous capsule, with three projecting sides covered with tough spines, and divided into three cells, each containing one seed, which is expelled by the bursting of the capsule. The *seeds* are about the size of a small bean, oval, shining, of a greyish or ash colour, and spotted.

A notice will be found in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—Though the expressed oil is chiefly in use on account of its purgative properties, the leaves have also been used, and are the officinal part in homœopathic practice.

*Preparations.*—Tincture. Fluid extract.

#### ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACACIA.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

False Acacia. Locust-tree.

A tree indigenous to North America. The wood is used by



farmers for fence-posts; it is noted for the beauty of its foliage and the sweetness of its flowers.

A short proving of this is given in United States Med. and Surg. Journ., i., and a short notice in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The root-bark.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (20 O.P. spirit).

## SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

*Nat. ord.*, SARRACENIACEÆ.

Huntsman's Cap. Pitcher Plant.

A perennial plant found in wet and boggy places in North America.

A notice of this is given in Hale's New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—The whole plant.

*Preparations.*—Infusion of the whole plant. Tincture of the root.

## SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA.

## SCROPHULARIA NODOSA.

*Nat. ord.*, SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Figworts.

*Characters.*—*S. Nodosa.*—A coarse, erect perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, glabrous or nearly so, with a disagreeable smell; the short stock emitting a number of small green knots or tubers. *Stem* sharply quadrangular. *Leaves* large, broadly ovate or heart-shaped, pointed and doubly crenate or serrate. *Panicle* loosely pyramidal or oblong, usually sprinkled with minute glandular hairs. Lobes of the calyx rounded with a very narrow, often scarcely perceptible, scarious border. Tube of the corolla of a pale greenish-purple, twice as long as the calyx; the upper lip more deeply coloured, much longer than the lateral lobes. *S. Aquatica.*—Much resembling the above in habit and flowers. The angles of the stem project into narrow wings; there are no tubers at its base, and the leaves are not so broad, and more obtuse. *Panicle* long and narrow. Lobes of the calyx surrounded by a much more conspicuous scarious border. Corolla of a dull purple.

These are admitted into some of the Pharmacopœias, but no reference to any proving has been found for *S. aquatica*. *S. nodosa* is noticed in Arch., xvii.



*Parts employed.*—The roots.

*Preparations.*—Tinctures.

SCROPHULARIA MARYLANDICA,

*Nat. ord.*, SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Fever Weed.

A proving of this is given in N. A. J. H., xv.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLORA,

*Nat. ord.*, LABIATÆ.

Skull-cap.

Dr. Hale gives a proving of this in his New Remedies.

*Parts employed.*—The whole plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

SENNÆ.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

Cassia lanceolata.

*Characters.*—Lanceolate or obovate leaflets, about an inch long, unequally oblique at the base, brittle, greyish-green, of a faint peculiar odour, and mucilaginous sweetish taste. The unequally oblique base and freedom from bitterness distinguish the Senna from the Argel leaves, which moreover are thicker and stiffer.

There is a proving of this in Noack and Trinks.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves, as imported from Alexandria.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

SERPENTARIA, *vide* ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA.

SILPHIUM LACINIATUM.

*Nat. ord.*,

Resin Wood. Compass Plant.

A plant found growing on the prairies of Illinois and



Wisconsin, from thence southward and westward. Its lower leaves are said to have the remarkable property of uniformly presenting their edges northward and southward.

*Characters.*—The plant is very rough and bristly throughout, with a stout *stem* and pinnate *leaves* petioled and clasping at the base. *Heads* few and somewhat racemed.

From the action it is said to have on mucous membrane, its virtues are likely to be tested.

A short notice will be found in Hale's *New Remedies*.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## SOLANUM LYCOPERSICON.

*Nat. ord.*, SOLANACEÆ.

The Tomato.

A proving of this is published in *Arch.*, xvii.

*Part employed.*—The ripe fruit.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## SOLANUM MAMMOSUM.

*Nat. ord.*, SOLANACEÆ.

Nipple Nightshade.

A proving of this is given in *Arch.*, xiii.

*Part employed.*—The ripe fruit.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## SYMPHYTUM.

*Symphytum officinale.* *Nat. ord.*, BORAGINACEÆ.

*Fig.*—*Engl. Bot.*, t. 817.

Common Comfrey. *For. name:* German, *Gebräuchlicher Beinwell*.

*Habitat.*—Moist banks and borders of meadows in Europe and Western Asia; frequent in England and Ireland.

*Flowering time.*—Spring and summer.

*Part employed.*—The fresh root-stock.

*Characters.*—*Root-stock* thick, with stout, erect, branching annual stems 2 or 3 feet high. *Leaves* broadly lanceolate,



often 8 to 10 inches long or more, tapering into a long point and rough, with short stiff hairs; the lower ones stalked, the upper ones sessile and decurrent along the stem. *Flower-cymes* stalked about the last leaf, once or seldom twice forked; the branches forming short one-sided racemes. *Flowers* all pedicellate, 3 lines long, either pale yellow or a dark dingy purple.

*Time for collecting.*—Before flowering and in the autumn.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

This has not been proved, and has hitherto been used as an external remedy only.

Average loss of moisture, 75 per cent.

#### TANGIINIA VENENIFERA.

*Nat. ord.*, APOCYNACEÆ.

The Madagascar Poison Nut.

A notice of this very powerful poison is given in B. J. H., xviii.

*Part employed.*—The berry.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### TARANTULA.

*Class*, ARACHNIDA; *Order*, ARANEIDEA; *Tribe*, OCTONOCULIDA; *Family*, LYCOSIDÆ.

*Lycosa tarantula.*

A proving of this spider was published by Dr. Nunez in 1864.

*Part employed.*—The entire spider.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

#### TAXUS BACCATA.

*Nat. ord.*, CONIFERÆ.

The Yew.

*Characters.*—A densely branched, dark, evergreen tree, not lofty, but attaining a great age, with a thick trunk and hard wood. *Leaves* 6 to 9 lines long, inserted all round the branches, but spreading in one plane in two opposite ranks, convex and shining on the upper side. *Catkins* very small, in the axils of the leaves. *Fruit*, a hard seed, partly imbedded in a bright red, pulpy, half transparent, berry-like cup.



An account of the effects of this is given in B. J. H., xiv.

*Part employed.*—The young shoots.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (20 O.P. spirit).

Average loss of moisture, 59 per cent.

## TAXUS ERECTA.

*Nat. ord.*, CONIFERÆ.

Upright Irish Yew.

An account of this is given in Notes of a New Truth.

*Parts employed.*—The young shoots.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (20 O.P. spirit).

Average loss of moisture, 60 per cent.

## TEPLITZ.

This Bohemian "*Indifferent Thermal*" water has been proved, an account of which may be found in Brit. Journ. Hom., xv.

## THEA SINENSIS.

*Nat. ord.*, TERNSTRŒMIACEÆ.

*Synonyms.*—T. Viridis, T. Cæsarea.

Green Tea.

*Characters.*—An evergreen shrub, from 4 to 8 feet high. The *leaves* are from 2 to 3 inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad, elliptical-oblong or lanceolate, pointed, serrate, except at base, smooth on both sides, green and shining; one rib with many transverse veins.

A proving of this is given by Noack and Trinks.

*Parts employed.*—The leaves.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

## TILIA EUROPÆA.

*Nat. ord.*, TILIACEÆ.

The Lime Tree.

*Characters.*—A handsome tree, sometimes 120 feet in height, but generally not above half that size. *Leaves* stalked, broadly heart-shaped or nearly orbicular, often oblique, and always



pointed, serrate on the edge, glabrous above and more or less downy underneath, especially in the angles of the principal veins. Peduncles hanging amongst the leaves, bordered or winged half-way up by the long, narrow, leaf-like bract. *Flowers* sweet-scented, of a pale whitish-green. *Nut* downy when young.

A proving of this is recorded in *Œst. Zeitsch. für Hom.*, iv.

*Parts employed.*—The flowers.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### TITANIUM.

Ti. A rare metal, having a considerable analogy to tin.

Dr. Sharp, of Rugby, published a partial proving of this some years ago.

*Preparation.*—Trituration of the pure metal.

#### TONGO.

*Nat. ord.*, LEGUMINOSÆ.

*Synonyms.*—Baryosma Tongo, Coumarounia odorata, Dip-  
terix odorata.

Tongo or Tonquin Bean.

*Characters.*—*Bean* from an inch to an inch and a-half long, from 2 to 4 lines broad, usually somewhat compressed, with a dark brown, wrinkled, shining, thin and brittle skin, and a light brown oily kernel, having a strong, agreeable, aromatic odour, and a bitterish, aromatic taste.

A proving of this is given by Noack and Trinks.

*Part employed.*—The bean.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

#### TRILLIUM PENDULUM.

*Nat. ord.*, TRILLIACÆ.

Beth-root, Ground Lily.

An account of this is given by Hale in his *New Remedies*; and there is a proving in the *American Transactions*.

*Part employed.*—The root.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.



## TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM.

*Nat. ord.*, CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Fever-root, Fever-wort, or Wild Ipecac.

A perennial plant, found in the United States. The whole plant is bitter, but the root is the most active part. The herbaceous stems, several of which usually arise from the same root, are about 4 feet high.

Dr. Hale gives a fragmentary proving of this in his *New Remedies*.

*Part employed*.—The root.

*Preparation*.—Tincture.

## TROMBIDIUM.

*Class*, ARACHNIDA; *Order*, ACARIDÆ.

*Trombidium muscæ domesticæ*.

A minute bright red acarus, found under the wings of the common house-fly in Philadelphia.

A proving is published in *Hahnemannian Monthly*, i.

*Part employed*.—The entire acarus.

*Preparation*.—Tincture.

## TUSSILAGO PETASITES.

*Nat. ord.*, COMPOSITÆ.

Butter-bur.

*Characters*.—*Leaves*, the small ones or scales numerous, oblong or linear, entire and erect; the radical ones appearing much later than the flower-stems, angular and toothed, covered underneath with a loose, white, cottony wool, of which there is a little also on the upper side. Flowering *stems* not in tufts, as in the *Common Coltsfoot*, often a foot high when full-grown, with many *flower-heads*, of a dull pinkish-purple, in a narrow-oblong terminal panicle, and almost diœcious. The male plant has a looser panicle of smaller heads, the florets either all tubular and male (the pistil, although apparently perfect, having no ovule and forming no seed), or with a few filiform female ones on the outside; the female panicle more compact, the heads larger, the florets all filiform, or with a few tubular male ones in the centre.

A proving of this is to be found in *Hom. Zeit.*, xxxii.

*Part employed*.—The young plant.



*Preparation.*—Tincture (dilute alcohol).

Average loss of moisture, 85 per cent.

TUTEE, *vide* CORIARIA RUSCIFOLIA.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS.

*Nat. ord.*, ULMACEÆ.

Common Elm.

*Characters.*—A tough, brownish-yellow bark, about half a line thick, without smell; taste mucilaginous, slightly bitter and astringent. Its decoction is turned green by Perchloride of Iron, and precipitates with a solution of Gelatine.

This is admitted into Büchner's and Jahr's Pharmacopœias, and is referred to by Hahnemann in his Lesser Writings as causing eruptions on the skin.

*Part employed.*—The inner bark of two-year-old branches.

*Preparation.*—Tincture (proof spirit).

USTILAGO MAYDIS.

*Nat. ord.*, FUNGI.

Maize Smut.

A fungus is found growing on the Indian Corn, *Zea Mays*, which has been found to contain an alkaloid, *Ergotin*. Besides other ingredients, it contains a fixed oil and resin, soluble in ether, but not in alcohol. This *Ergot of Maize* produces some of the effects of Ergot of Rye.

*Characters.*—It is often as large, sometimes larger than an orange. It is covered with a dark grey or brown epidermis, which bursts when ripe. The *spores* are spherical, minute, their surface covered with echinulate warts like prickles; they are deep-seated, nearly black and pulverulent, having the appearance of soot under the naked eye.

A notice will be found in Hale's New Remedies.

*Part employed.*—The fresh, just ripe fungus.

*Preparations.*—Trituration of the fungus, gathered when it has turned black, but before the frosts have affected it. Tincture.

VERATRIA.

$C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_8$ . Is found in *Colchicum*, *Sabadilla*, *Verat. alb.* and *viride*; it is made usually from *Sabadilla*. It may be obtained from the operative chemists.



*Characters and Tests.*—Pale grey, amorphous, without smell, but, even in the most minute quantity, powerfully irritating the nostrils; strongly and persistently bitter, and highly acrid; insoluble in water, soluble in spirit, in ether, and in diluted acids, leaving traces of an insoluble brown resinoid matter. Heated with access of air, it melts into a yellow liquid, and at length burns away, leaving no residue. An active poison.

It has not been proved.

*Preparation.*—Solution in rectified spirit.

## VIBURNUM OPULUS.

*Nat. ord.*, CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Guelder Rose. High Cranberry.

*Characters.*—Not generally a tall shrub when wild, but it will grow into a small tree, and is always glabrous in all its parts. *Leaves* 2 or 3 inches broad, divided to near the middle into 3 or sometimes 5 broad angular pointed lobes, which are usually coarsely toothed or again lobed; the slender leaf-stalks have 2 or more sessile glands at the top, and 2 or more linear fringe-like appendages at the base. *Flowers* white, in dense cymes 2 or 3 inches in diameter; the inner flowers small, but the outer ones become much enlarged, attaining often near an inch in diameter, but having neither stamens nor styles, they are perfectly barren. *Fruit* a one-seeded globular berry, of a blackish-red colour, and an intensely acid and slightly bitter taste.

It is noticed in Hale's New Remedies. There is no proving, but it appears likely to be of use, and may very probably be ordered by those engaged in obstetric practice.

*Part employed.*—The bark.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

## VINCA MINOR.

*Nat. ord.*, APOCYNACEÆ.

Lesser Periwinkle, Wintergreen.

*Characters.*—A perennial, with a creeping *root-stock*, long trailing barren shoots, with short, erect flowering stems, about 6 inches high. *Leaves* narrow-ovate or oblong, evergreen, shining, and perfectly glabrous, opposite and entire. Pedicels shorter than the leaves. *Corolla* small, blue, the tube broad, almost bell-shaped, with a flat spreading limb, with 5 broad,



oblique segments, twisted in the bud; stamens, 5, enclosed in the tube. It differs from *Vinca Major* in its smaller size, more trailing habit, narrower leaves, which are perfectly glabrous, and shorter and broader segments to the calyx, without any hairs on their edges.

A short proving of this is given in Arch., xvii.

*Part employed.*—The fresh plant.

*Preparation.*—Tincture.

VIPERA REDI. Italian Viper.

VIPERA TORVA. German Viper.

*Class*, REPTILIA; *Section*, SQUAMATA; *Order*, OPHIDIA; *Sub-order*, VIPERINÆ; *Family*, VIPERIDÆ.

Short provings of the virus of both of these reptiles are given in Jahr's Symptomen Codex. See also Hering's Treatise on the poison of serpents.

*Preparation.*—Solution in Glycerine as directed for *Crotalus*.

VISNUM ALBUM.

Viscum Album. *Nat. ord.*, LORANTHACEÆ.

*Fig.*—Engl. Bot., t. 1470.

*English name.*—Mistletoe.

*Habitat.*—Parasitic on many trees, especially on the apple. Extending over the whole of temperate Europe. Common in Southern and especially Western England.

*Flowering time.*—Spring.

*Parts employed.*—Leaves and berries in equal quantities.

*Characters.*—Leaves entire, varying from narrow oblong to nearly obovate, thick and fleshy, and always obtuse. Berry white, semi-transparent, enclosing a single seed, surrounded by a very glutinous pulp.

*Time for collecting.*—When the berries are ripe.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A notice will be found in Hale's New Remedies; there is also a good deal of clinical experience in Brit. Journ. Hom., xxii., and M. H. Rev., xii. and xvii.

*Preparation.*—Tincture, corresponding in alcoholic strength with proof spirit. This tincture is difficult to make, owing to the viscosity of its sap; hence the following modification of the usual process must be had recourse to:—

Cut the leaves small, pass through the sausage-machine, then



bruise and pass through the machine a second time. Mash up the berries and bruised leaves, and again pound and pass through the machine. Then add to the magma an equal bulk of finely-powdered glass. Mix well together, and pack carefully in the percolator in thin layers of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in thickness, adding a little finely-powdered glass between each, and shaking it well into the interspaces. Proceed in other respects as usual in the case of fresh plants.

## WIESBADEN.

This "*Simple Muriated Thermal*" water has been proved and reported in *Bibl. Hom. de Geneva*, suppl. ii.

## WOORALI.

*Synonyms*.—Curare, Woorara, Urali, Ourary.

The arrow poison used by the savage tribes of South America.

Its composition is unknown, but is evidently very complex. It is generally supposed to contain some animal poison (probably snake poison) in addition to various vegetable poisons, especially those of the *Strychnos* tribe (*Loganiaceæ*) or the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

*Characters*.—It has a resinous appearance and blackish-brown colour, somewhat resembling liquorice root. It is imported in little clay pots, or calabashes. It is almost entirely soluble in water and alcohol, forming a beautiful red solution with an intensely bitter taste. The insoluble part is not active.

*Reference to Hom. Proving*.—Numerous physiological experiments have demonstrated its pathogenetic action; these have been carefully collected by Dr. Carfrae, and published in vol. iv. of the *Annals of B. H. S.*, and there is a proving in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, v.

*Preparation*.—Solution in proof spirit.

## XYPHOSURA AMERICANA:

*Class*, CRUSTACEA; *Order*, XYPHOSURA.

*Limulus Cyclops*, Long-tailed Molucca Crab.

A proving of this is given in the *Am. Arzneihr.*

*Part employed*.—"The blue blood."

*Preparation*.—Trituration.



## ZINCI ACETAS.

*Present name.*—Zincic Acetate.  $Zn_2C_2H_3O_2, 3H_2O$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Thin translucent and colourless crystalline plates, of a pearly lustre, with a sharp unpleasant taste; evolving Acetic Acid when decomposed by Sulphuric Acid; soluble in water, and the solution precipitated pure white by Sulphuretted Hydrogen. A dilute watery solution is not affected by Chloride of Barium or Nitrate of Silver; and, when slightly acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, is not precipitated by Sulphuretted Hydrogen; after it has been boiled for a few minutes with a little Nitric Acid, it yields with Ammonia a white precipitate entirely soluble without colour in an excess of the re-agent.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

## ZINCI CHLORIDUM.

*Synonym.*—Zincum Muriaticum.

*Present name.*—Zincic Chloride.  $ZnCl_2$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Colourless opaque rods or tablets, very deliquescent and caustic; soluble almost entirely in water, alcohol, and ether. The watery solution is precipitated white by Sulphide of Ammonium and Nitrate of Silver; but, if first acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, it is not affected by Sulphuretted Hydrogen. Its watery solution is not affected by Chloride of Barium or Oxalate of Ammonia, and is not tinged blue by yellow or red Prussiate of Potash. Ammonia throws down a white precipitate entirely soluble in an excess of the re-agent.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A short notice is given in B. J. H., xi.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

## ZINCI CYANIDUM.

*Present name.*—Zincic Cyanide.  $Zn_2CN$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—A white powder, insoluble in water, but dissolved by Hydrochloric Acid with disengagement of Hydrocyanic Acid, recognizable by its odour. This solution



yields with Ammonia a white precipitate which is entirely soluble in an excess of the re-agent.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A short notice of this occurs in N. A. J. H., vol. ii.

*Preparation.*—Trituration.

#### ZINCI IODIDUM.

*Present name.*—Zincic Iodide.  $ZnI_2$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—Dirty-white pulverulent masses, very deliquescent and freely soluble in water. The aqueous solution gives white precipitates with Sulphide of Ammonium and Ammonia, that yielded by the latter re-agent being entirely soluble without colour in an excess. When mixed with mucilage of Starch it yields a blue colour on the addition of a minute quantity of solution of Chlorine.

*Preparation.*—Solution in distilled water.

#### ZINCI VALERIANAS.

*Present name.*—Zincic Valeriate.  $Zn_2C_5H_9O_2$ .

May be obtained from the operative chemists.

*Characters and Tests.*—In brilliant white pearly tabular crystals, with a feeble odour of Valerianic Acid, and a metallic taste; scarcely soluble in cold water or in ether, soluble in hot water and alcohol. Heated to redness in an open crucible, it leaves a residue which, when dissolved in diluted Sulphuric Acid, yields with Ammonia a precipitate which entirely dissolves in an excess of the re-agent, and the resulting solution gives a white precipitate with Sulphide of Ammonium. Its solution in hot water is only feebly precipitated by Chloride of Barium. It gives, when heated with diluted Sulphuric Acid, a distillate which, when mixed with the Solution of Acetate of Copper, does not immediately affect the transparency of the fluid, but forms after a little time oily drops, which gradually pass into a bluish-white crystalline deposit.

*Reference to Hom. Proving.*—A short notice is given in B. J. H., xxv.

*Preparation.*—Trituration



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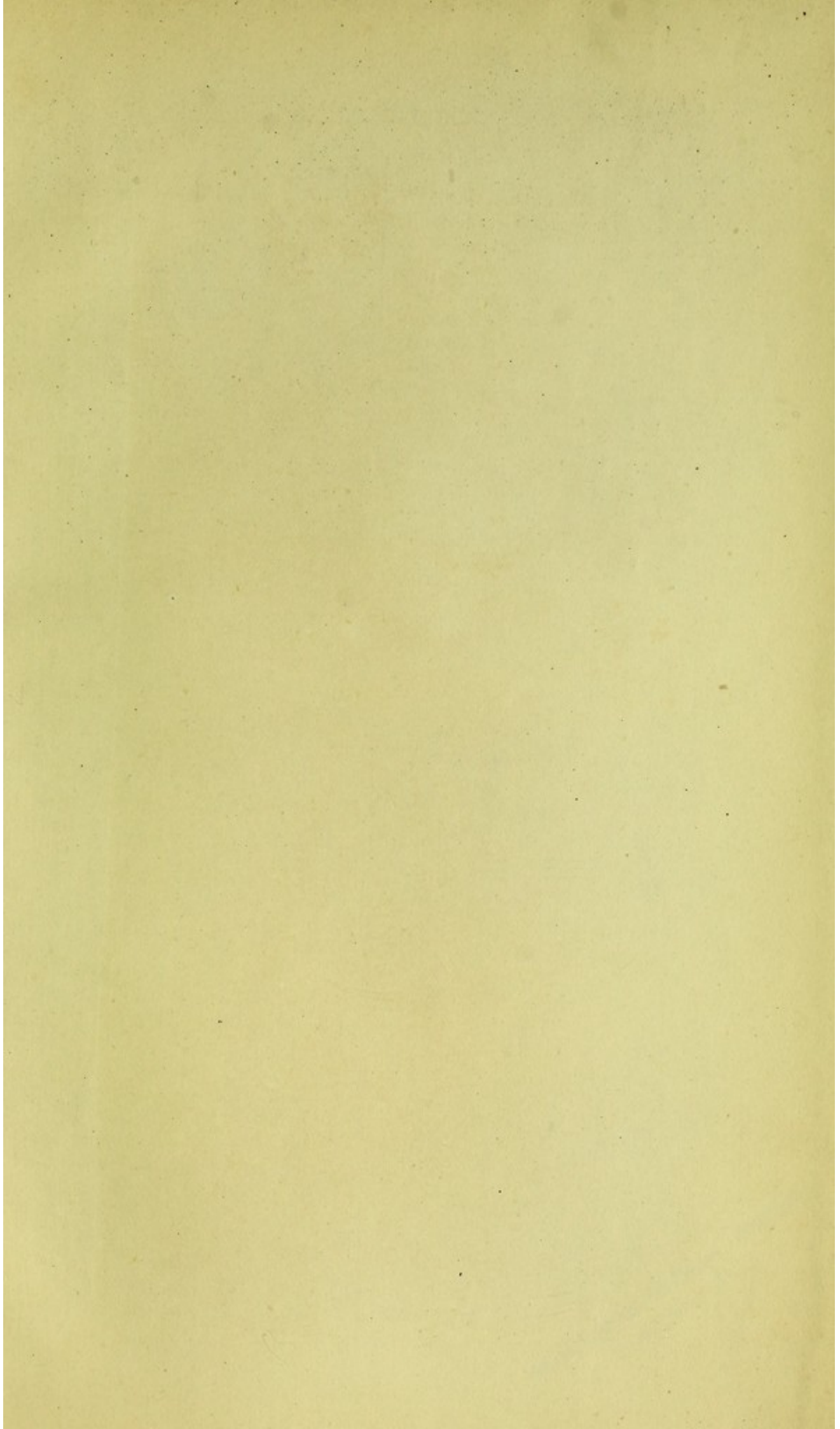


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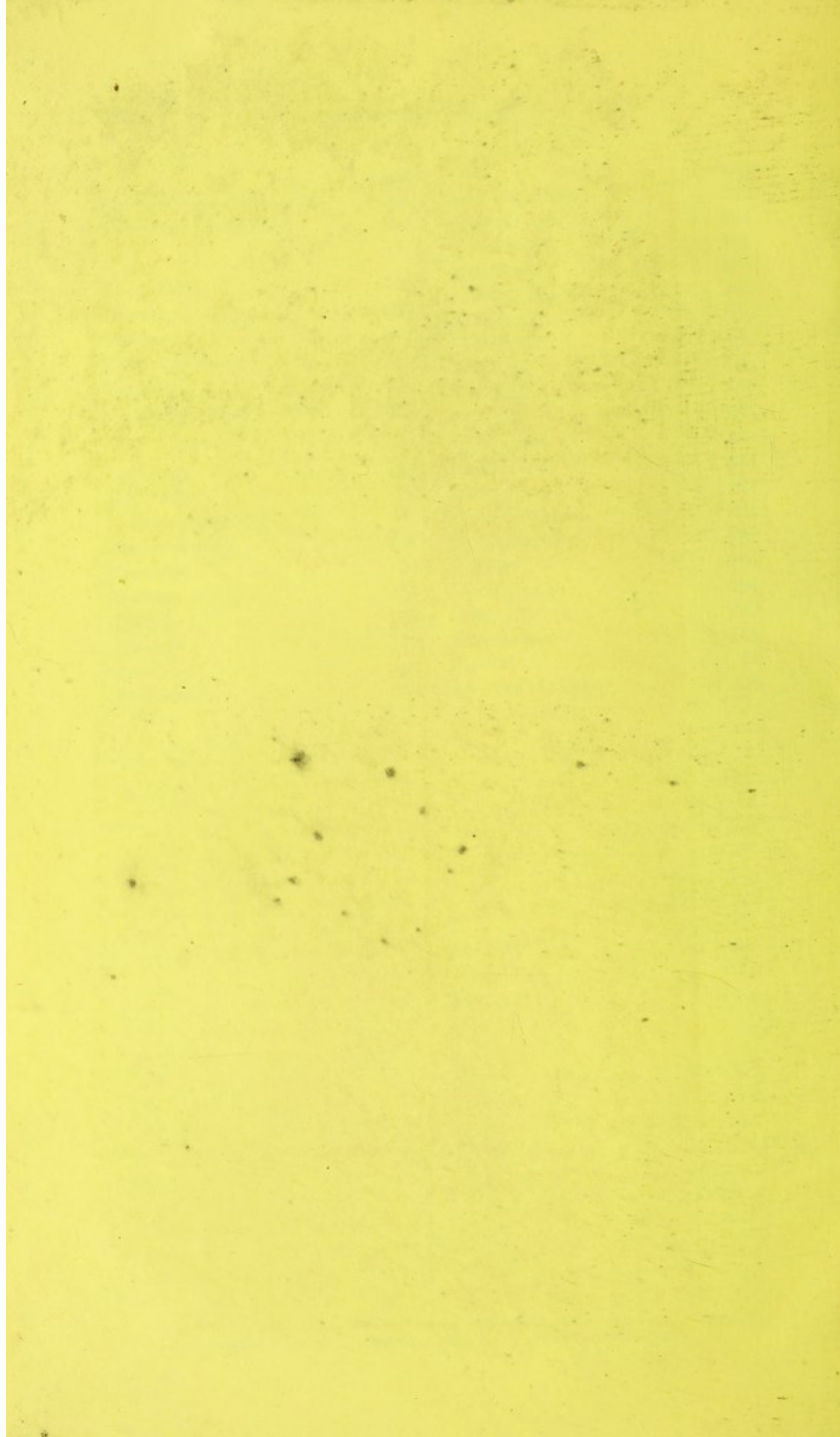


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