

R.F. Rabe

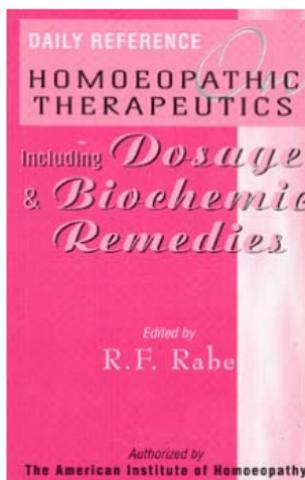
Daily Reference on Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Reading excerpt

[Daily Reference on Homoeopathic Therapeutics](#)

of [R.F. Rabe](#)

Publisher: B. Jain



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Homeopathic Pharmacy

Homeopathic medicines are prepared according to the "Homeopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States," which was adopted as the standard in 1897 by the American Institute of Homeopathy. This differs from the U. S. P. in that it provides for but two kinds of liquid preparations. These are tinctures (marked *tt*) dilutions, or potencies, which are made from the tinctures (marked 2, 3, or higher, or 2x, 3x, etc.). There are two kinds of solid preparations,—triturations and triturations compressed into tablets, called trituration tablets.

Its tinctures exceed in number many times those in the U. S. P., and have this peculiarity, that, wherever possible, they are made from fresh plants gathered at the time of their greatest activity. It is now generally admitted that "therapeutic actions in small doses can be better ob-

tained from preparations which contain the volatile constituents of the plant."

With very few exceptions these fresh plant tinctures (as well as a small number of tinctures which have to be made from dried substances) constitute a uniform ten per cent, drug strength

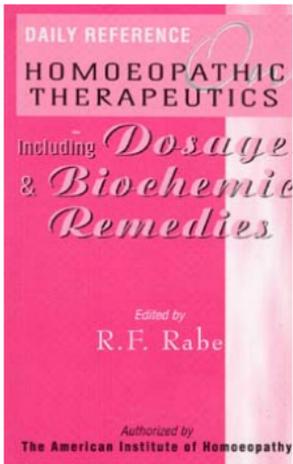
This is done by a simple yet ingenious method. A given quantity of a fresh plant is weighed. This is then thoroughly dried and again weighed. The difference in weight represents the plant moisture or juice, and this is considered as so much water in the menstruum. By taking a sufficient quantity of the fresh plant, which, if evaporated, would contain one hundred parts of solids, and by then adding to the plant moisture a sufficient quantity of alcohol as a menstruum, sufficient to produce 1,000 parts of tincture—a tincture of ten per cent, drug strength is obtained. If the season of gathering is a dry one and the plant moisture diminished in consequence, sufficient distilled water is

HEPAR SULPHURIS CALCAREUM.

Hepar sulphur, is an impure calcium sulphid prepared by heating a mixture of calcined oyster shells and flowers of sulphur. Its physiological action is practically the same as that of the chemically pure salt, yet when fine therapeutic distinctions are made, the two medicines are not to be considered in identical action and should not, therefore, be used interchangeably.

Hepar sulphur, disturbs the entire organism in a greater or less degree, but its more apparent and immediate points of action are confined to the skin, respiratory and intestinal tracts and the blood.

The skin presents an unhealthy condition ; eruptions such as eczemas and ulcers make their appearance and they suppurate easily. Foul smelling excretions are discharged and the skin is sensitive to cold and touch. Practically every manifestation of the action of *hepar sulphur*, is at-



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280 pages, pb
publication 2004



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